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# PAPERS

RELATING TO

# HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

PART 1.-1874.



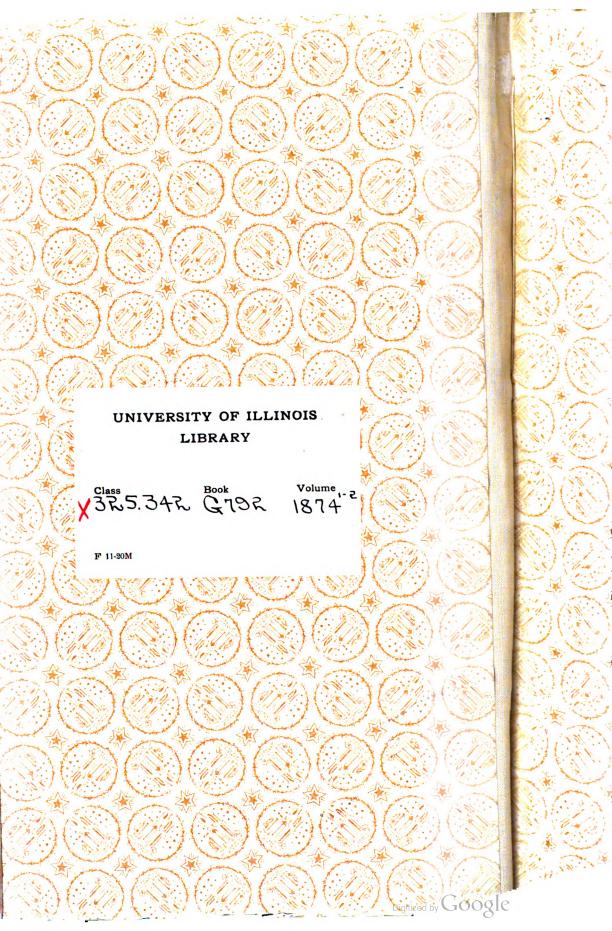


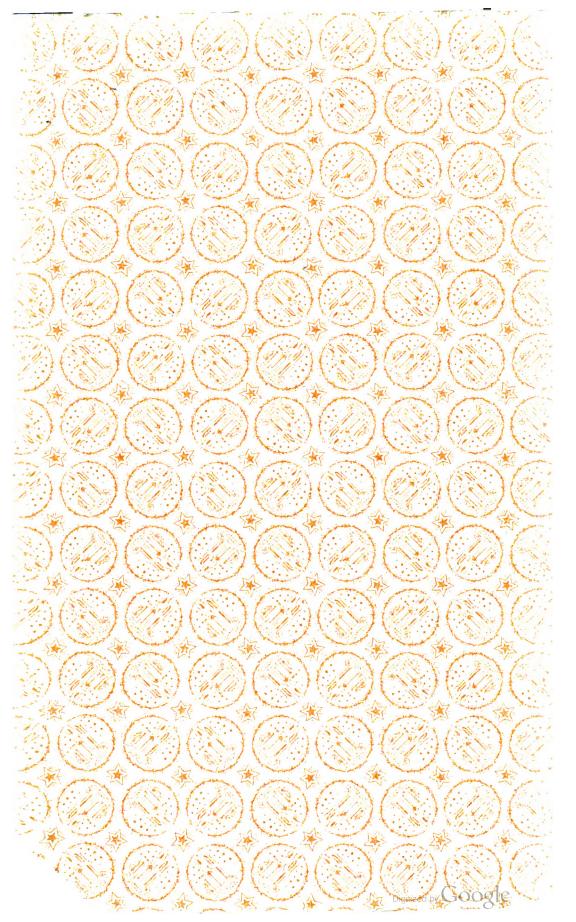
LONDON

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES & SONS, STAMPORD STREET AND CHARING CROSS, FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1874

[C.-882.] Price 1s. 6d.





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# HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

174 1/8

PART I.-1874.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, 1874.



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### DOMINION OF CANADA.

#### No. 1.

No. 1.

To the Hon. S. L. TILLEY, C.B., Minister of Customs, &c., &c., &c. Sir.

THE returns received from the various ports of entry of the six organized Provinces of the Dominion, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1872, present an aggregate result demonstrative of the steady and progressive advancement of the country in commerce and enterprise.

In the Report I had the honour of laying before you last year, the value of the goods entered for consumption, the duties collected thereon, and the value of exports for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1871, compared with the previous year, are stated as follows, viz.:—

	Entered for Consumption.	Duties.	Exports.
1869-70 1870-71	71,237,603 86,947,482	9,462,940 11,843,655	73,573,490 74,173,618
Increase in 1870-71	15,709,879	2,380,715	600,128

In making a similar comparison of the fiscal years 1870-71 and 1871-72 we have the following results, viz.:—

	Entered for Consumption.	Daties.	Exports.
1870-71 1871-72	\$6,947,482 107,709,116	\$ 11,843,655 13,045,493	\$ 74,173,618 82,639,663
Increase in 1871-72	20,761,634	1,201,838	8,466,045

Showing a total trade in imports and exports of \$190,348,779 in 1871-72 against \$161,121,100 in 1870-71, or an increase of \$29,227,679 in the aggregate trade of Canada during the former fiscal year over the latter.

The increase noted in my Report of last year as marking the import trade of Canada from Great Britain and from the United States, severally, as shown by the Customs returns for the fiscal years 1869-70 and 1870-71, has steadily continued in about the same ratio during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1872, with this additional good feature in the returns, that the increase which in 1870-71 was confined to the imports extends in 1871-72 to the exports.

This will appear more fully in the following comparative statements, which present in a synoptical form the whole foreign commerce

a 2

Dominion of Canada.

of Canada as deduced from the official returns from the 124 ports of entry of the Dominion, in which are included the minor imports and

exports at 65 sub-ports.

These statements show: 1st, the value of goods entered for consumption, and from what countries the goods are imported. 2nd, the value of goods exported, and to what countries exported; and 3d, the total trade with each country in exports and imports, as shown in the previous statements. In each of these statements are also shown the ratio of increase or decrease in the consumption, exports, and aggregate trade, by countries, and the proportion or ratio which the trade with each country mentioned, bears to the whole trade of the Dominion.

STATEMENT No. 1.

	Vai	UE OF GOODS ENT	ERED FOR C	ONSUMPTION	r <b>.</b>
COUNTRIES WEENCE IMPORTED.	1870–71.	1871-72.	Per °/o of inc.	Per °/o of dea.	Relative ratio from each country for 1871-72.
Great Britain United States France Germany Germany Spain Holland Belgium British North American Provinces	49,168,170 29,022,387 1,265,183 576,332 430,364 173,210 171,584 1,937,432 839,523 2,018,930 25,922 10,745 79,207 442,401 499,755 86,661,145 286,337	61,900,702 34,217,969 1,809,241 936,757 429,951 193,658 204,344 1,968,587 1,128,236 1,276,739 35,906 6,934 81,176 386,612 345,061 104,921,876 1,020,172 1,767,068	25·89 17·9 43 62·53 		59·00 32·62 01·72 00·90 00·41 00·19 00·20 01·87 01·07 01·07 00·03 00·01 00·07 00·36 00·34
pp. 230 and 248) - Grand Total	86,947,482	107,709,116	23.87		

We gather from the foregoing statement that 59 per cent. of the aggregate importations into the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, during the last fiscal year, were from Great Britain, and 32.62 per cent. from the United States of America; our import trade with both these countries amounting together to upwards of 91 per cent. of the whole importations into those Provinces. This ratio would have been still further increased had the imports into British Columbia and Manitoba been included; but the trade of these new Provinces was necessarily excluded from

the comparative part of the statement, owing to the recent date at Dominion of which they became integral and important portions of the Dominion of Canada.

CANADA.

The ratio of increase in the importations from France and Germany, although the present amount of the trade with each of those countries is not in itself momentous, is nevertheless deserving of especial notice, and so also the increase in the imports from the British West Indies. France takes the lead in the value of its exports to Canada, but the large ratio of increase, 621 per cent., in the importations from Germany in 1871-72 over the previous year, are indications of the tendency to increased commercial relations with that country. The falling off in the import trade with the Spanish West Indies may readily be accounted for by the civil war which has prevailed and is still prevailing in Cuba.

STATEMENT No. 2.

	DIATE	HENT INU. 2	· 		
		VALUE	of Exports.		
Couveres to which Exported.	1870-71.	1871-72.	Per °/o of inc.	Per °/o of dec.	Relative ratio of goods ex- ported to each coun- try for 1871-72.
Great Britain United States	\$ 24,173,224 30,975,642 76,376 16,225 117,079 6,835 57,467 1,439,704 2,104,062 1,498,854 194,596 79,884	\$ 25,697,996 31,896,816 102,242 36,232 25,084 6,376 60,777 1,726,175 2,319,702 1,632,681 273,547 100,222	06·05 03 34 123 — 06 19·8 10·2 09 40·5 25·4	78·5 06·7 ————————————————————————————————————	31·79 39·55 00·13 00·05 00·03 00·01 00·07 02·15 02·87 02·02 00·34 00·12
South America Other Countries	720,681 380,758	671,031 521,953	37	06.9	00.65
Total - Estimated amount short returned at inland ports -	61,841,397 2,448,668	65,010,834 2,887,056	17.9	_	08.58
Total the produce of Canada Goods not the produce of Canada exported	64,290,065	67,897,890	05·61	_	15.81
to Great Britain, U. States, and other	9,853,033	12,744,125	25 54		10 61
Total for four Provinces	74,143,098	80,642,015	08.76	-	100
Add Manitoba (to G. B.) and U.S. only)	30,520 —	85,541 1, <b>9</b> 12,107	_	<u>-</u>	_
Grand Total	74,173,618	82,639,663	11-41		

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The reason assigned in my remarks upon statement No. 1 for not including the imports of Manitoba and British Columbia in the comparative part of that statement, applies, of course, equally to the exports of those Provinces. In looking, however, at the abstract of Table No. 6 of this volume, we find among the countries to which the products of the Province of British Columbia are now exported, an indication of the trade which the Dominion of Canada is destined, at no very remote period, to carry on directly on a larger scale with those rich and populous countries of the eastern hemisphere that occupy the western shores of the Pacific Ocean, and with that multitude of peopled islands constituting the Polynesia of modern geography. Such facts and such prospects forcibly indicate the importance—an importance which in a commercial point of view alone could not be over estimated—of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is to bring the trade of Asia and Australia to our great inland navigable waters, and through them connect the sea-borne commerce of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

Statement No. 3, which follows, represents the whole trade of the Dominion for the two fiscal years ending respectively on the 30th

STATEMENT No. 3.

		AGGREGAT	E TRADE.		
Countries.	1870–71.	1871-72.	Per °/o of inc.	Per °/o of dec.	Relative ratio of trade for 1871-72.
Great Britain United States	73,341,394 59,998,029 1,341,559 592,567 547,443 180,045 229,051 3,377,136 2,943,585 8,517,784 220,518 90,629 799,888 442,401 880,513 2,448,668	\$7,538,698 66,114,785 1,911,486 972,989 455,035 200,034 265,121 3,694,762 3,447,938 2,909,453 107,156 752,207 386,612 867,014 2,887,056	19·85 10·19 42·49 64·19 11·10 15·74 09·40 17·18 40·33 18·23 17· 9	16·88 17·29 05·96 12·61 01·53	47·17 35·63 01·03 00·58 00·25 00·11 00·14 01·99 01·86 01·57 00·16 00·06 00·40 00·21 00·46 01·56
Total trade for four Provinces	160,804,243	185,563,891	15.39		100
Add Manitoba " British Columbia -	316,857 —	1,105,713 3,679,175	=	=	=
Grand Total	161,121,100	190,348,779	18·14		

DOMINION OF CANADA.

June, 1871 and 1872, as shown by the value of the goods entered for consumption, and the value of the goods exported added together. As regards the four elder provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the comparative statement is made with reference to the countries with which they collectively traded, and the percentage of increase or decrease of this aggregate trade is noted, as also the proportion or ratio which such trade with each of the countries named bears to the whole trade of those four provinces with Great Britain and her Possessions, and with foreign countries. The provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, although included at foot to complete statement of the whole trade of the Dominion for the year 1871–72, are not computed in the deducing of ratios.

This statement establishes that in 1871-72, 47·17 per cent. of the whole external trade of the senior provinces was carried on with Great Britain, 35·63 per cent. with the United States of America, and the remaining 17·20 per cent. with all the other countries named.

It is worthy of remark that the trade with the British North American Provinces, outside the Dominion, that is to say Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, is the next in point of rank after Great Britain and the United States, and that the British West Indies follow in order, thus exhibiting between Canada and Great Britain, and between Canada and Britain's other Possessions in this hemisphere, an aggregate amount of purely British trade, of \$94,681,398.

Looking at our transmarine trade as contra-distinguished from our trade with the United States through our inland waters, I would refer to Tables No. 17 and 18, where will be found in detail the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared SEAWARD at Canadian ports during the fiscal year 1871–72.

A summary of those Tables affords the following results, viz.:—

	10	SHIP	s Inwards.	Sairs	OUTWARDS.
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
With cargo	British Foreign British Foreign	 5,158 1,033 3,056 1,111	1,514,004 442,752 674,286 358,751	7,712 1,687 214 285	2,099,148 688,024 68,225 101,514

Showing an aggregate of 3,613,152 tons of British shipping against 1,130,776 tons of foreign, employed in the import and export carrying trade of Canada seaward during the last fiscal year. The vessels entering and clearing in ballast represent a tonnage of 1,202,776, of which 742,511 were British, and 460,265 foreign.

The whole number and tonnage of sea-going vessels arriving at and departing from Canadian ports during the fiscal year 1871-72, was 20,256 vessels, representing 5,945,704 tons.

Turning from the seaward trade of Canada to its trade over its inland waters with the United States, which is confined to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, though partially extending to

Dominion of Canada, Manitoba (not included in the statements), we find that a considerable tonnage is engaged in that trade, as shown by the following summary:—

<b>,</b> .	No. of Vessels Inward.	Tonnage.
British American	11,150 6,286	1,975,572 1,606,576
	17,436	3,582,148
	Vessels Outward.	Tonnage.
British American	10,355 5,878	1,822,566 $1,456,742$
	16,233	3,279,308

The aggregate tonnage employed in that part of our trade which is thus carried on through our inland waters directly with the neighbouring Republic amounts to 6,861,456 tons, forming with the seagoing shipping a collective amount of 12,808,160 tons employed in the foreign carrying trade of the Dominion.

Table No. 25 exhibits the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels built, and of those registered in the Dominion during the last fiscal year.

A comparison of the totals of the Table referred to, with the corresponding Table for the previous year, gives the following result for each province named:—

		Bu	ILT.			Regis	TEBED.	
		1871.		1872.		1871.		1872.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Ontario Quebec Nova Scotia New Brunswick - British Columbia -	55 80 146 108	7,777 20,664 44,307 83,353	55 74 188 93 4	10,289 14,200 52,882 36,464 230	84 126 203 127	9,070 28,247 47,670 36,737	66 139 224 127 7	10,843 25,896 45,784 43,654 1,194
Total	389	106,101	414	114,065	540	121,724	563	127,371

In Ontario the number of the vessels built is the same in both years, but the tonnage is larger in 1872, giving an average to each vessel of 187 tons, instead of 141.4 which it was in 1871. Quebec has fallen off both in numbers and tonnage. Nova Scotia is the only province in which any marked increase has taken place in ship-building. The number of vessels built in 1871 was 146, in 1872, 188, an increase of 28.76%; the increase in the tonnage was about 19½%. In New Brunswick the chief feature in that branch of enterprise consists in the increase shown in the size of vessels; 108, built in 1871, measuring an aggregate of 33,353 tons, whilst 93, built in 1872, give 36,464 tons, showing an average tonnage of the ships

built last year of rather more than 393 tons, against 308.82 the year Dominion of previous.

CANADA.

The recapitulation of Table No. 16 shows the value of goods in warehouse on the 30th June, 1872, as being \$9,267,410. amount, however, includes the value of teas and coffee in bond on that day, but which were ex-warehoused on and after the 1st of July following, and went into consumption duty free, the duties on both those articles having been repealed by Parliament in the Session of that year. The amount also includes large quantities of grain warehoused under the regulations of the 10th May, 1870, for the manufacturing of flour in bond-for which grain (then subject to duty) bonds were given by the importers, and warehouse entries passed, many of which are still outstanding; although the duties were repealed on the 14th April, 1871, the importers having neglected to furnish the Customs with the requisite certificates of export to entitle them to the cancelling of the bonds. These values, which are technically and properly brought into the warehouse returns, but which are not, for the causes stated, substantively in bond, would largely reduce the amount of the goods in warehouse as shown by the statement referred to.

Apart from the reasons just stated for reducing the apparent amount of goods in warehouse as represented by the official statements referred to, it may be remarked that this large amount of goods in bond does not appear to be ascribable to any excessive importations during the year 1871-72. A comparison of the gross value of the goods imported, with the value of the goods entered for consumption (Table No. 12), shows an excess of only \$3,721,412, of the whole importations over the value of goods actually entered for consumption; whilst the excess of the importations in the previous year (1870-71) over the goods entered for consumption, was **\$**9,145,499.

The revenue from customs collected in each of the four principal Provinces shows for the last two years the successive ratios of increase following:—

Increase in 1871 over 1870. Increase in 1872 over 1871.

Ontario -	-	37 · 98 per cent.	15.98 per cent.
Quebec		22.69 ,	03 · 77 ,,
Nova Scotia	-	17.41 ,,	00.74 ,
New Brunswick	-		05·14 ,,

The proportion which, in each of the six Provinces, the collections bear to the whole customs duties collected in the Dominion during the last fiscal year was for

Ontario -	-		-		-		_	-	29.64 per cent.
Quebec		-		_		-		-	47.34 ,
Nova Scotia	-		-		-		-	-	10.25
New Brunswick		-		-		-		-	09.78
Manitoba -	-		-		-		-	-	00.36 ",
British Columbia		-		-		•		-	02.63

The gross amount of duties collected shows an increase over the previous fiscal year of 10.15 per cent. In my Report of last year, Dominion of Canada.

that percentage of increase for 1870-71 over 1869-70 stands at a much higher figure, i.e., 25½ per cent, a contrast which might be the result of diminished trade, but which, in the present instance, argues reduced taxation, coupled as that difference is, with largely increased imports and general commercial prosperity, as evidenced by the returns of the trade of the Dominion, which I have now the honour of laying before you.

The whole humbly submitted,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

February 20, 1873.

Commissioner of Customs.

Newfound-LAND.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 2.

#### No. 2.

# Governor Hill to The Earl of Kimberley.

Government House, Newfoundland,

My Lord,

RD, October 25, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the

Blue Book of Newfoundland for the year 1872.

Having during the past year reported at length upon the general condition of the Colony, I need now only observe that the affairs of the Island during 1872 exhibit a sound state of financial operations and commercial enterprise, and that the present prospects of Newfoundland are most encouraging.

The Earl of Kimberley, &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c., (Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL.

BERMUDA.

# BERMUDA.

No. 3.

#### No. 3.

Governor LEFROY, C.B., to the EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

My LORD, Government House, Bermuda, May 16, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book for the year ending 31st December, 1872, and to submit the following remarks:—

2. The duties on imports were fixed at their present amounts in 1866, and since that date the production of the Annual Supply Bill has increased 33 per cent. This increase is especially noticeable in the revenue received from a tax of 3s. per gallon on rum and other

spirits, which furnishes more than half the direct revenue. It has increased from 7,942l in 1867 to 11,721l in 1872. The proceeds of the ad valorem duty of 5 per cent. on the great bulk of miscellaneous importations has also increased from 7,494l to 9,464l, or 26 per cent. The other duties, which taken together contribute less than 5 per cent of the Customs revenue, have for the most part increased also, but with some fluctuations. The auction duty shows a steady decline. On comparing the revenue raised from the proceeds of the Supply Act (22,633l) with that of the preceding year (23,022l) there is a slight diminution, amounting to 1.7 per cent. This is accounted for by a decrease in the duty collected on malt liquors and wine. There is an increase on rum and on the articles chargeable with the ad valorem duty of 5 per cent., which are nearly all that are in general consumption, and on the whole the Supply Act yielded more in 1872 than in any previous year from 1867 inclusive, except 1871.

The revenue from fixed and incidental sources, after deducting the Parliamentary grant, deducting also a sum of 1,500*l*. raised on debentures for the erection of sheds on the wharf at Hamilton, and 2,000*l*. borrowed from savings' banks, was 4,523*l*., which is greater than in any previous year since 1866. The sum borrowed from the savings' banks will be covered by the balance in the treasury at the end of the Colonial financial year.

3. There is no distinction drawn, or perhaps practicable, between the balance sheet of the public accounts and the annual revenue and expenditure of the Colony, although they are very different things. The former is complicated by the introduction of sums raised on debentures for works of public improvement, constituting a public debt, and by disbursements in paying off debentures, both operations occurring in the same year. This was notably the case from 1868 to 1871 inclusive, while the Longbird Island causeway was under construction, in which years a sum of 19,830l. of money raised on debentures was carried to the account of revenue, and a sum of 4,000l. paid off was charged as expenditure. The following table shows what may be termed the natural revenue of the Colony, irrespective of borrowed money and of contributions of the Imperial Parliament and the normal expenditure, for the last six years, excluding from the latter account the Longbird Island causeway and the charges met by grants from the Imperial Parliament.

TABLE I.

Y	ear.	Amount raised.	Natural revenue.	Amount expended.	Normal expenditure.
	867	24,268	21,144	23,219	18,999
18	868	36,110	22,955	37,230	20,693
	869	30,040	25,840	32,039	22,345
18	870	33,073	25,663	33,302	23,531
	871	34,969	27,218	33,700	24,882
	872	83,256	27,156	32,285	28,136

There is a considerable increase in the expenditure classed as

normal in 1872, which arises from the addition of the following expenses:—

	£
Towards removal of a shoal called Manhattan shoal, at the mouth of St. George's harbour	621
For the improvement to the entrances of the town of	
Hamilton at the east end	1750
For the introduction of forty Swedish emigrants -	621
In withdrawing worn and defaced silver coin from	
circulation	421
£	3,413

A nearly equivalent sum of silver coin will appear as a credit in 1873. The other expenses, although they may be at the discretion of the Legislature replaced by some fresh charge of a corresponding character, are in their nature exceptional, and the largest item is one which might very properly have been met by the issue of debentures rather than made a charge on the year's revenue. The distinction drawn in this paragraph is not unimportant, Bermuda having been assessed to the proposed Colonial Exhibition at South Kensington as if it had a clear revenue of 35,000% a year.

Steam communication with New York. 4. Bermuda makes great sacrifices for the maintenance of regular steam communication with New York, which absorbed, in 1872, 16 per cent. of the revenue raised by taxation. The supply of cattle, of provisions, of flour, and of lumber, of a large part of the dry goods consumed, the monetary concerns of the merchants, the hope of profit from American visitors, and the personal convenience of all classes of society, are closely bound up in this communication. I do not here insist on the transport of Bermuda agricultural produce to market, because that can to a great degree take care of itself. During the crop season (April, May and June) freights are remunerative, but during the rest of the year the Colony unfortunately produces very little that is exported, and steam vessels would not run without subsidy; it is also necessary to subsidize more voyages than might otherwise be necessary, as the voyage only takes four or five days, and shipowners object to an idle detention of their vessels in either port.

Agriculture and agricultural exports.

5. The agricultural exports, the staple of the Colony, and the best criterion of the industry of the people, exhibit a large increase over preceding years, and they are very far from having attained their maximum development. It is a matter of constant surprise to see the comparatively large extent of good land still left waste in this old and well-peopled Colony. That the population is unduly composed of females, and that there is a practical deficiency of adult males for field labour is undeniable; but much of the labour of onion and tomato culture is very light—it might be, and indeed is, done by women and children. The quantity under tillage in seven purely rural parishes was by the census in 1,871, 1,941 acres; it has been slightly increased since, but the male population of the same parishes between the ages of 15 and 60 being about 1,700, there would appear to be about hands enough if the same constant industry which is

applied to small farming or spade husbandry in other countries were more generally met with here. There is a serious drawback to the improvement of the Colony in the absence of leases and the practice of cultivating on shares. I have been repeatedly given to understand as a reason why obvious improvements are not effected that the tenant has no secure tenure, and would have his rent raised if he effected them. Fishing and pilotage and labours of handicraft of course draw off many of the males from agriculture. The following table contains the total declared value of the principal agricultural exports for the last seven years :---

TABLE II. DECLARED VALUE OF THE CHIEF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

Year.	Arrowroot.	Onions.	Irish Potatoes.	Tomatoes.	Total.
1000	£	£	£	£	£
1866	2,579	6,359	6,790	2,232	17,960
1867	2,474	6,145	7,992	1,962	18,513
1868	3,188	17,052	8,322	2,493	31,053
1869	1,866	11,414	5,794	1,403	20,477
1870	414	19,277	9,254	5,639	84,584
1871	1,473	20,678	10,963	13,718	46,832
1872	2,186	31,760	17,915	12,169	64,030

The increase here shown abundantly sustains a belief that the peculiar fitness of Bermuda in climate and soil, and vicinity to New York, for what may be called market garden culture, bears great

promise of future prosperity.

6. Among the local revenues are at present included the pew rents Local reveof the parish churches, amounting to 6891.; the other items are parochial rates, which produce 740l., rum licences, which produce 475l., and a tax on dogs, which produces 74l. In addition to these the Corporation of St. George's raises 1201. by wharf dues, a sum which is nearly stationary, and quite insufficient to enable it to make progress with the local improvements so much required there; and the Corporation of Hamilton raises 1,214l., which increases and will increase with the exports from Bermuda.

7. The convenience of the Longbird Island causeway, opened in Public works. 1871, has fully met the expectations of the people, and the only disappointment has arisen from frequent accidents to the swing bridge, obliging it to be closed for a time; they have, however, none of them been of a serious character, and the total sum expended on repairs to the present time has not exceeded 160l.

A new lunatic asylum is under construction.

Considerable progress was made last year in the removal of a

dangerous shoal at the entrance to St. George's.

The opening of, widening and deepening the passage called Trinblius Narrows in the entrance to Hamilton Harbour may be regarded as finished.

There remain other tasks not less important; the first of these is the erection of new gaol, for which funds were set aside in 1865. The next is the erection of a small lighthouse on David's Head, the necessity for which has been impressed upon me by the marine disasters of the past twelve months. There is in this neighbourhood

BERMUDA.

a zone of fully-five miles in width (measured at a safe distance outside the reefs), within which the light on Gibb's Hill is intercepted by high land. It is needless to say how greatly the security of vessels making the east end of the island at night or in thick weather would be promoted by a lighthouse in this quarter, and it is not at all required to be of an expensive character.

Education.

8. The present position of the common schools in Bermuda and their undoubted imperfection cannot be well understood without a glance at their history, which, while it probably presents many features common to the like story for other colonies in which negro slavery formerly obtained, is also marked by others peculiar to the origin and political organization of this small community.

No direct provision appears to have been made for schools in the original settlement of the Somers Islands, an omission which is rather remarkable considering the forethought shown and the high principles professed in every detail of the instructions of the Governor and Company of the City of London. Section 180, however, of these instructions (printed in 1622), provides that "masters of families, "by aid and direction of their ministers, see their children, servants, "and other cohabitants, brought up in the true knowledge and fear "of God, in the hatred also of vice, and exercise of piety and virtue." Slaves were not at this time included under the term servants, as only penal servitude seems to have existed in the early years of the settlement; the persons referred to were apprentices and white peasantry, among whom elementary education may be inferred to have been pretty generally diffused, from the rarity of a signature by mark in early documents. That the education of slaves, however, when they soon afterwards existed, was not generally deemed incompatible with the maintenance of the institution of slavery, appears by the dismissal of the Rev. Sampson Bond in 1670, on a charge of maintaining that "the breeding up of negro children in the Christian religion makes "them stubborn, and to commit many insolences against their masters and mistresses." Fortunately the reverend gentleman, who is described as "a godly, orthodox, and painful divine," was able to prove that the sentiment condemned was uttered by somebody else. (See Colonial Records—MS.)

9. It appears from a document printed in the Journals of Assembly in 1816, and still extant, that in 1663 there were 12 shares of land, amounting to nearly 300 acres, devoted to school purposes, viz.:—

	Devonshire	tribe		-		-		-	-	2 sl	nares.
	Pembroke	"	-		-		-		-	<b>2</b>	,,
,,	Paget's	"		-		-		-	-	1	22
,,	Warwick	"	-		-		-		-	1	,,
,,	Southampton	ı "		-		-		-	-	6	"

These shares paid a rental varying from 100 to 140 lbs. of tobacco each, worth about 2d. per lb., which, taking the price of other commodities, seems to have been about equivalent to 30s. to 50s. at the present time. The lands in Paget's and Southampton tribes were gradually alienated or appropriated by private persons, and ultimately lost as an endowment. The lands in Pembroke, Devonshire and

Warwick, however, remained, and, although there appears to have been no use made of them, and no endowment derived from them for actual schools, during the whole of the last century, down to 1813, they were nevertheless regarded as always available for that use. In 1813 a fund of 600*l*. sterling was raised by the sale of timber on the Devonshire lot, and the lots in Pembroke were sold on 99 years' leases, renewable for 33 years at the expiration of that time. They realized 986*l*. sterling, which was added to the other proceeds.

In 1818 the school land in Warwick tribe was sold to the vestry of that parish for the erection of a school for 2001. Thus the land in Devonshire parish, comprising 45 acres, has alone remained down to this time as a school reserve, producing nothing, but which the friends of education in Bermuda have looked to as promising in the end some means of compassing what one generation after another has felt to be urgently needed. In 1816 an Act was passed, by which the Devonshire land, and the funds raised by the sales already referred to, were vested in a body of trustees for the establishment of a college or school "for the teaching of languages, sciences and other branches "of literature" (§ ix.). And the only link of connection preserved with the original free schools was, that each of the three parishes whose school lands contributed to the endowment should recommend two poor children for each share for a gratuitous education (§ xii.). school or college was not opened until 1829, and was closed after a brief career of six years in 1835, for reasons which are clearly stated in Mr. Durrell's Report of 1843. See also Journals of House of Assembly, 1837, p. 31. With it there ceased to exist for 35 years any vestige of the free school endowment of the original Colonists of Fortunately, however, the funds of the trust were not entirely exhausted in 1835. Besides the proceeds of the sales, the Crown had granted 1,000% out of Crown land revenue, the Governor nd Council had granted 1,400L out of powder duties, and the Legislature had voted 1,733l.; of all this there remained in 1843 a sum of 954l in the English 4 per cents, which has since by accumulation reached the amount of 2,100%, in the 3 per cent. Consols, and by an Act of 1870 has been divided between the white and coloured population of these islands, represented by two separate bodies of trustees, for educational purposes. It may be reasonable hoped that at some future not very distant day two grammar schools, more conveniently situated than the unfortunate Devonshire College, may once more offer to the white and coloured youths respectively the possibility of obtaining a somewhat superior education to that given in the common schools at a rate lower than is charged in the private schools, very low as that is. At present, however, neither body of trustees has taken even the first step towards the establishment of such school by selecting a site.

The original free-school land having in the manner here sketched been lost as regards any parochial utility, I have next to trace the

origin of the common schools now existing.

10. The general Parliamentary grant of 25,000*l*. in 1835 to aid the education of the emancipated negroes was followed by the erection of school-houses in several parishes in Bermuda and the establishment of schools chiefly under the superintendence of the "Society for pro-

See Lord Glenelg's Circular Dispatch,  $16, \frac{11}{53}$ .

Dispatch, Jan. 27, 1837.

Journals of House of Assembly, p. 35.

"moting Christian Knowledge" and the "Society for propagating the "Gospel"; the former of these did not discontinue its aid until 1864, both white and coloured children participating. In 1836 an Act was passed, which begins by reciting, that "whereas some pro"vision has been made by the Imperial Parliament in aid of the "education of the coloured population of these islands; and, whereas "there is no provision for the education of the poor white children," it is hereby enacted, &c., that a school be established in each parish or in conjunction with one or more other parishes. English reading, writing and arithmetic to be taught. The situation of the schoolhouse and the regulation of the school to be under the entire management of the vestry or vestries in conjunction with the rector as member thereof. The vestries to report to the Legislature: the Legislature to provide 40l. of the then currency for each such school (24l. sterling). This Act was strongly objected to by Lord Glenelg, as failing to meet the intentions of Parliament, and as creating a distinction between poor white and poor coloured children; but, in view of its short term of operation (two years), His Majesty was not advised to make any order respecting it. The number of poor white children educated under it does not appear to have exceeded 130 in either 1837 or 1838, and in the latter year it was enacted by Resolve, a form which has the force of a law, but relates only to the appropriation of money, that "if it shall be satisfactorily shown to this House "in the ensuing year that any number of poor children, whether "white or coloured, whose parents are unable to afford them the means of education, shall have been efficiently instructed for 12 "months in any school comprising not fewer than eight people in the "elements of education by teachers of approved ability and character, "this House will be willing to provide a moderate remuneration for "such teachers, regard being had to the number of pupils in each "school and the emoluments of the school derived by such teacher "from any other source." There were 580 children educated in 1839 under this Resolve at a cost to the public of 245l., a number which did not materially vary, never exceeding 782, down to 1847.

11. For the state of education in Bermuda in 1840, I cannot do better than revert to the Reports of Sir Wm. Reid accompanying the

Blue Book of that year:—

"Education is at a low ebb in Bermuda, and no correct opinion of its state can be formed by reading the reports of societies which are generally inclined to speak too favourably of their own exertions. The difference of races is a great impediment to the formation of schools of a higher order, for scarce any parents will suffer their white children to attend schools frequented by the blacks.

"An attempt to establish a public classical school some years ago proved an entire failure. There is certainly, however, a growing desire to improve the character of the schools, and a wish on the part of the upper classes to avoid the necessity for sending their children for

education to the United States.

"One of the most striking deficiencies in the schools was that until

very recently navigation was nowhere taught in these islands.

"The younger children of the coloured people derive much benefit from the zeal of the Wesleyans, whose exertions are so directed as in

no case to offend. The schools of this Society, however, although open to all classes, are attended only by the coloured race."

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# Extract from Report accompanying Blue Book of 1841.

"The most difficult want to supply as regards the schools is that of competent teachers, which is no doubt owing to the smallness of the islands and their remote position. This want applies still more to the female schools than to those for boys. Societies at home willing to assist in education here could help in nothing so effectually as in lending their aid in training native teachers in the model schools in England. I mean this to apply to education for both sexes, as that of females must in every civilized country be regarded as of the highest importance to early training. In the Bermuda schools for the lower orders useful practical instruction is far from being carried out to the extent which I think it might be with great advantage and without much difficulty."

12. Time has done little to mitigate the defects pointed out by my predecessor. It is especially to be regretted that it has done little to remove an unreasonable and obstructive prejudice against the education of white and coloured adults or children, although many of the latter are scarcely to be distinguished in complexion from whites, and although the children associate very freely in their sports out of

school.

13. In 1847 an Act was passed (No. 13) which recites that it is deemed expedient to encourage and promote a more general diffusion of religious, moral and useful education throughout all classes of the community by granting pecuniary aid to such persons and religious or charitable societies as are unable to provide sufficient means of themselves for the establishment of schools for the purpose. ceeded to approint a Board of Education consisting of the Governor and five lay persons to be annually appointed by him. was empowered to make grants not exceeding 600l. per annum, to visit the schools and appoint an inspector. In this capacity it was so fortunate as to engage the services of the gentleman who is now Attorney-General, and for the next two years the schools exhibited in a striking manner the good effects of the new arrangement; the number of scholars was nearly doubled, and the reports are marked Journals of by a tone of encouragement, although there are complaints of the House of Asvery insufficient supply of books and school material. This Act, according to an unfortunate practice of Bermuda legislation, expired in two years. It was renewed with amendments for nearly two more. The amendments limited the number of small schools receiving assistance to 19, and the total expenditure of the Board to 400l. a year. On its expiration, the Colony remained without a School Act until 1858, the Legislature providing in detail by Resolves some assistance annually for the schools. A new School Act was passed in October, 1858, and continued in force fourteen months, after which the former state of things recurred. A joint committee of both Houses presented annually a short report accompanied by a tabular statement of the schools considered entitled to public aid, and the House of Assembly voted sums varying from 101. to 311. to each master or mistress at discretion.

sembly, p. 30.



The Act of 1867 passed for five years, and the Act of 1872 for seven years, each of which placed 500l. per annum at the disposal of an Educational Board, are the first approach which has been made in Bermuda to stability of public instruction, but this sum is far from being sufficient for the purpose; one-fifth of the children in 1872 paid nothing (20.8 per cent.), a still larger proportion paid inadequately (25.3 per cent.), and but little more than half of them (53.9 per cent.) are returned as paying adequately, which means the full sum charged by the teacher. The assistance which can be given out of the public grant is not sufficient to attract a superior class of teachers. and, although I can bear testimony to the excellence of a few of the schools, within the modest limits of the instruction given, it is to be regretted that the majority of teachers are insufficiently educated for their office, and their modes of instruction very defective. principle is and has always been that the schools are private schools, conducted how and where the master or mistress pleases. They are subject to inspection as a condition of receiving public aid, by which means a certain uniformity of system is secured. Both sexes are educated together. The Irish National School books, which are not very well adapted to this Colony, are used; most of the schools are very poorly provided with maps, wall pictures, and other school apparatus; needle-work is seldom taught to the female children, and there is not one school which is fitted up with desks and forms of modern construction.

14. The following table contains the principal facts for the year 1872:—

TABLE III.

	White.		Colo	ured.	Total.		The
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Whole.
Approximate number of Children between 5 and 15	450	<b>489</b>	827	840	1277	1329	2606
Approximate number attending	296	245	52 <del>1</del>	449	820	694	1514
Of whom attend Schools receiving Public Aid		_	_	_	455	875	830
CLASSIFIED AS UNDER:—  1. Learning the Alphabet, or one- syllable words	<b>-</b>	_	_	_	161	124	285
2. Learning to spell, or two-sylla- ble words; beginning Arith- metic and Writing -	_	_	_	-	138	92	230
<ol> <li>Reading three-syllable words; in Simple Arithmetic </li> </ol>	_	-	_	_	80	75	155
4. Can read the Bible; in Compound Arithmetic	_	_	_	_	51	72	123
More advanced		<b> </b> —	=	_	18	13	31
Learning Geography Learning Grammar	_	=	=	=	117 104	118 106	235 210
Who pay full Fees Who pay in part only Who pay nothing		_	=	=	224 136 85	190 110 75	414 246 160

In respect to ages, the common school children are returned as follows:—

BERMUDA.

TABLE IV.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
5 and under 8 years -	126	110	236	
8 and under 10	133	83	216	
10 and under 12	85	68	153	
12 and under 14	64	75	139	
over 14	44	42	86	
			830	

I believe there is no boarding-school in Bermuda, and no boys' school at which more than 10l. per annum is charged for the highest class of day pupils. There is a superior school for young ladies where the charge is higher. There are a great number of small schools not receiving public aid, where the rates of pay do not exceed 15s. a quarter. It follows of necessity that they are most inadequately provided with school requisites, and the instruction given in too many cases scarcely deserves the name of education. There are about 10 school buildings\* in the Colony which are spacious and well adapted to their purpose; several of these were erected on glebe land by the religious societies after emancipation. The other schools are mostly held in small rooms in private dwellings, generally unsuitable for school purposes in this climate.

15. Sunday-schools, however valuable and indeed indispensable for religious instruction, are a very imperfect substitute for good primary schools. They are, nevertheless, much relied on by certain classes of parents, both white and coloured, and it appears that nearly one-fifth of the children attending them (18 per cent.) go to no other school.

parents, both white and coloured, and it appears that nearly one-fifth of the children attending them (18 per cent.) go to no other school.

The following table exhibits the number of Sunday-schools and scholars in 1872, returned in answer to an inquiry addressed to every

TABLE V.—SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

to an a state of December of the	W	ite.	Colo	Coloured.		ack.	Average	
Parish, Locality and Denomination.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	attend- ance.	
Sr. GEORGE'S PARISH: Church of England Ditto Ditto Wesleyan Ditto, St. David's Island Roman Catholic British Methodist Episcopalian	22 3 37 23 1 5 28	33 4 57 26 — 16 18	54 2 	42 1 83 2 47	11 - 13 6 -	10  16 12 	80 65 56 42 52 40 41 27	Military.

School-rooms of adequate size :—

St. George's (Parochial).
Tucker's Town (hired).
Crawe (Temperance Hall).
Cripple's-gate (Parochial).
Pembroke (Parochial).
Devonahire Marsh (Elliot Trust).

minister of the Gospel in Bermuda:-

Paget (Parochial).
Warwick (built by society).
Southampton Parochial (much out of repair).
Somerset (Parochial).

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TABLE V .- (continued.)

	Parish, Locality and Denomination.	Wh	ite.	Color	ıred.	Ble	ıc <b>k</b> .	Average
	Pariso, Locality and Denomination.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	attend- ance.
	Hamilton Parish: Church of England Wesleyan British Methodist Episcopalian - Ditto, The Flatts	10 7 —	21 9 —	13 51 56	9 55 52	1111	=	32 60 60
	Smith's Parish: British Methodist Episcopalian-	_	_	28	17	_	_	27
	DEVONSHIBE PARISH: Church of England	14	18	_	_	_	_	24
	*Pembroke Parish: Church of England (Sic) Wesleyau Presbyterian British Methodist Episcopalian -	52 	48 48 41	34 — — 106	44 4 108	11 2 —	- 8 1 -	86 67 65 45 80
•	PAGET PARISH: Church of England	9	9	11	14	13	12	41
	WARWICK PARISH: Church of England Presbyterian	10 17	8 35	5 2′	17 3	19 1	30 5	48 43
	Sandys and Southampton Parishes: Church of England Ditto	65 —	47	<u></u>	32	31	 61	}170
	SOMERSET: British Methodist Episcopalian - Wesleyan -	<u>-</u>	9	18 3	10 3	<u>_</u>	<u>-</u>	19 20
Chiefly naval.	DOCKYARD: Church of England	50	54	14	7	_	_	78
	Total	433	501	473	500	112	161	1318

<sup>\*</sup> The Roman Catholics of Pembroke Parish are included at St. George's.

This table shows a total number of 2180 children professedly receiving religious instruction in Sunday-schools, with an average attendance of at least 1318.

In respect to acquirement, those able to read the New Testament and those not so far advanced are returned respectively as follows:—

		read the		o read the	Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
White	816	393	117	108	934
Coloured Black	289 70	329 129	162 42	148 42	928 283

In the absence of the rector of Hamilton parish, the return from that school omits these details.

The proportion of children of nearly pure African blood, intended to be distinguished as "black," or "very dark," is probably larger

than would appear from the above tables. The minister whose flock is exclusively of that race does not so classify any of them, and there is a general disposition to diminish the numbers referring to this lowest social class. I may here remark that, with the exception of a few individual slaves brought from time to time by their masters to the Bermudas from the West Indies, who may or may not have been pure African, I can trace no importation of Africans into this Colony since 1813, when the Legislature remonstrated against the recent importation of a "very considerable number of negroes from the "coasts of the United States in His Majesty's ships of war," as highly injurious to the Colony. The consequence of this immunity is perceptible in a marked deviation from the pure African type even in those who are darkest, and in the European character of countenance apart from the complexion of the majority.

About 150 of the white pupils in Sunday-schools, and 270 of the coloured, are over 14 years of age; the remainder appear, as far as ascertained, to belong with little distinction to all school ages.

TABLE VI.—Ages of Sunday-school Children, 1872.

Ages.	Wi	ite.	Coloured.		Bla	Black.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Under 7	86	95	50	65	. 11	16	147	176	323
7 to 8 8 to 9	40 42	42 62	19 16	9 12	13 3	12 16	72 61	63 90	135 151
9 to 10	35	40	14	19	11	11	60	60	120
10 to 11	29	30	19	19	11	22	59	71	130
11 to 12	36	58	23	16	12	21	71	95	166
12 to 13	32	25	12	16	10	11	64	<b>52</b>	116
13 to 14	39	83	38	44	13	15	90	90	180
Over 14	65	69	89	128	25	47	179	241	420
						Total s	scertai	ned -	1741

A school trust in Devonshire parish erected in 1848, called after Governor Elliot, which has been for some time dormant, was revived last year, and has now a Sunday-school of 43 children, all coloured, as are the trustees and teachers. These are not included for the year 1872. I may also add that, until two years ago, there were three white and two coloured Sunday-schools under the rector of Hamilton and Smith's parishes, which that gentleman has been compelled by ill-health and other causes to discontinue.

It is intended to re-open some of them this year (1873).

Nearly 300 persons belonging to the several religious bodies in this small community are returned as devoting a part of their time on Sunday to the instruction of the young, and the number of children or young persons who are on the books is fully three-fourths of the whole. Most of the schools have libraries.

16. The utility of the marine slip constructed at St. George's, in Navigation. 1865, was abundantly exemplified in 1872, when, as appears by the annexed statement furnished by the Secretary of the Marine Slip Company, more than double the tonnage of the previous year was taken up for repair. I might add that the utility of Bermuda as a

port of refuge in the Atlantic was equally shown last year. It is true that four vessels were wrecked on these islands, viz.:—

March 3, barque 'Warren Ordway,' reefs, W. June 2, barque unknown, reef, W. (She got off.) October 11, R.M. steamer 'Delta,' reefs, N.E. December 25, barkentine 'Geo. Downes,' reefs, N.W.

But the crews of three vessels abandoned at sea found refuge here, viz.:—

March 4, ship 'Denmark.'

April 1, schooner 'C. C. Brooks.'

November 30, 'Arctic,' and no less than 51 vessels in distress entered the harbour.

Statement showing the number of vessels taken on the marine slip at St. George's, Bermuda, during the two years ending December 31, 1872.

TABLE VII.

Date.	No. of	Total			Nationality		
Date.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	British.	American.	French.	Italian.	Russian.
Year ending 31st Dec., 1871 - 31st Dec., 1872 -	13 16	2404 5145	10 8	3 5	1		<u>_</u>

Remarks—"Of the above number of 29 vessels, eight were owned in the Island, 799 tons, and one vessel the 'Bluebird' by the R.E. Department, tonnage, say 60. The largest vessel taken up as yet was an American ship of 904 tons. The capacity of the slip is for vessels of 1,200 tons."

Crime.

17. The criminal returns in the present volume, although not yet complete, are a nearer approach to completeness than has yet been made; much of the administration of justice in Bermuda is left to unpaid magistrates, who receive no assistance in the performance of their duty, and have not all embraced the necessity of keeping such systematic books and records as will enable them to supply the information called for. The apparent increase of offences reported to the police from a previous average of 190 per annum to 489 is certainly due to the more complete returns furnished. The number of convictions in the Superior Courts, which is a better criterion of crime, shows no increase, and has ranged from 21 to 23 per annum only, for the last four years.

I have, &c., (Signed) J. H. LEFROY.

The Earl of Kimberley, &c. &c. &c.

## JAMAICA.

JAMAICA.

No. 4.

No. 4.

Governor Sir J. P. Grant, K.C.B., to The Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord, King's House, April 23, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1871-72, together with my Report thereon.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. P. GRANT.

The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Kimberley, &c. &c. &c.

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#### Enclosure in No. 4.

Enclosure in No. 4.

## REPORT ON THE JAMAICA BLUE BOOK FOR 1872.

# Legislation.

Forty-eight laws were passed during the twelve months under report. Of these the following may be specially noticed:—

Law 1, of 1872. A law to repeal sections 49 and 50 of 19 Vic., cap. 10, "The Judicial Amendment Act, 1855," and for other purposes.

The effect of these sections was to impose upon the judges of the Supreme Court, with regard to leave of absence, restrictions which are not imposed upon other public servants in Jamaica. This was a hardship to these judges which this law has removed.

Law 4 of 1872. A law to extend the provisions of 28 Vic., cap.

18, and 29 Vic., cap. 7 (session 1) to the district courts.

This law gives to district court judges the same power of inflicting corporal punishment in cases over which they have jurisdiction as is possessed by the judge of the Supreme Court in cases coming before the Circuit Court.

Law 5 of 1872. A law to repeal the existing provisions respecting certain sinking funds, and to make other provisions in place thereof.

By this law the future contributions to the sinking funds for the redemption of several old loans will be based on the outstanding amount of debt, instead of, as heretofore, on the total amount of debt originally raised.

Under Law 47 of 1869 a large amount of debentures belonging to the loans in question having been surrendered, the sinking funds for meeting the outstanding debentures became in excess of the requirements contemplated at the time the sinking funds were created. Jamaica.

Therefore it became expedient to repeal the provisions of the Act creating such sinking funds, and to make other provisions in place thereof, conformably with the amount of debentures now outstanding.

Law 7 of 1872. A law to provide for the more easy enforcement of rights under surety and other bonds given by public officers to

secure the due discharge of their duties.

The object of this law is to render the security bonds given by public officers available to those who may suffer direct pecuniary damage in consequence of a breach of duty by the officer giving the bond. Formerly the Crown alone could sue on the bond. But there are many public officers giving security, who, if they fail to perform their duties, injure private persons without injuring the interests of the Crown in any way. This law gives power to the Governor, in such cases as he may think fit, to assign the security bond to the person who may have been injured directly by the non-performance of duty on the part of the officer giving security, whereby that person will be entitled to sue on the bond in the same way as the Crown can sue.

Law 8 of 1872. A law to enable the Court of Chancery to invest, at interest, the moneys of suitors in the Government savings bank.

Formerly the only way in which suitors' money could be invested was by remitting it home, and there investing it in British stock.

This law allows it to be invested at interest in the Government savings bank here. In this way the suitors obtain a higher rate of interest (four per cent.), and they are saved the expense and delay attendant on the mode of investment which alone was formerly authorized.

Law 14 of 1872. A law to authorize the Kingston and Liguanea Waterworks Commissioners to sell so much of the lands of the Hope estate as are not required for the purposes of the Kingston and

Liguanea Waterworks.

The Hope estate, which was the property of the late Waterworks Company, is a property of considerable extent, agreeably situated in the neighbourhood of Kingston. It is contemplated that all that part of it which is not required for the Waterworks shall be purchased for the Colony, at a valuation, from the Waterworks Commissioners, in order to its eventual conversion into a public park and botanical garden, including perhaps an experimental or model plantation. For these purposes it is very well adapted by nature.

Law 18 of 1872. A law to reduce the number of the judges of the Supreme Court, and to increase the salary of the Puisne judge.

When Jamaica became a Crown Colony, the bench of the Supreme Court consisted of four judges, a number extravagantly beyond the judicial requirements of the Colony. At the same time their salaries were below what was suitable for learned gentlemen in their high position. In the year 1870 one of these four judgeships was abolished, the incumbent voluntarily retiring on a pension. At the same time the salary of the Chief Justice was somewhat increased, and provision was made for the grant of a travelling allowance to the judges going circuit, who formerly were obliged to defray their circuit expenses from their slender salaries.

JAMAICA.

On the death of one of the three remaining judges in the year under report, the opportunity was taken to reduce the number of judges to two, which number is amply sufficient for the business, and to raise somewhat the salary of the remaining Puisne judge. The Supreme Court is now upon a much more reasonable and a more economical footing than formerly, whilst its judges are in a more suitable position than they were in before.

Law 27 of 1872. A law to provide for the construction and maintenance of works of irrigation by water taken from the Rio

Colre.

This law creates a Commission which is empowered, with the sanction of the Governor, to raise sums not to exceed in all 60,000l., by debentures bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and guaranteed by the revenues of the Colony, for the purpose of constructing irrigation works upon the Indian system by water taken from the Rio Colre. It also directs how the works are to be carried out, and makes all necessary legal provision in matters of detail.

This is the canal of which mention is made in my Report on the

Blue Book for 1871.

Law 28 of 1872, A law to abolish the office of chaplain to the Kingston General Penitentiary, and to all other prisons in Jamaica,

and to the Lunatic Asylum.

This law follows necessarily on the expiry of the law which provided for a Church Establishment in Jamaica. There being no longer a Church Establishment, and all religious denominations being now placed upon an equal footing, it had become inconsistent to have a clergyman of the Church of England specially paid to attend the prisoners in the gaol, or the patients in the asylum. By this law the Governor is empowered to pass rules in Privy Council respecting religious services in prisons, and the religious instruction of prisoners; such rules being applicable equally to all religious communions.

Law 29 of 1872. A law to amend the law concerning vaccination. The provisions of the latest Imperial Statutes on this subject have been adopted in this law, including a clause compelling parents to bring up their children to the vaccinator for inspection the week after the operation, in order to enable him to ascertain if it has been successful, and to maintain the supply of good lymph.

Law 31 of 1872. A law to provide for the erection and manage-

ment of the Gas Works in the city of Kingston.

The want of lights of any sort in the streets of the capital town of this colony, containing, as it does, nearly 34,000 inhabitants, has long been felt. Several applications were received from private firms for the monopoly of providing the city with gas; but after inquiry and calculation, it was found that the Government could furnish gas at a far cheaper rate than that stated in any offer made, without subjecting the inhabitants of the town to the very serious evils of a monopoly.

The works are to be erected by the Public Works Department, and five Commissioners are appointed for carrying out the objects of this law on behalf of the citizens of Kingston; and for raising a sum not exceeding 30,000*l*. for the erection of the necessary works.

The revenue received for the gas supplied is pledged for the repay-

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ment of the money raised, with interest at five per cent. When the loan is paid off the works will be handed over to the Commissioners on behalf of the inhabitants of the city.

Law 33 of 1872. A law to provide for the erection of a public

wharf, and a public bonding warehouse for the city of Kingston.

Until the year 1872 there was in Kingston no accessible public landing-place, even for passengers in boats from Port Royal, or from vessels in the harbour.

When the Victoria market was erected in 1872, a handsome and commodious stone boat-wharf was built in front of it.

When the new Custom House was established in 1869, a public wharf for merchant ships was erected in front of it. But there is still no public wharf for steam vessels; and as regular steam communication with Europe and America is increasing, this is a want which

ought not to continue long.

This law follows the form adopted in the Irrigation Law, and in the Gas Works Law, except that there is no provision for the raising of money by loan. The money for carrying out the object of this law will be paid from monies in the hands of the Treasurer at the time. The Director of Roads is to carry out the object of this law, and can acquire land in Kingston for the erection of a public wharf and public bonding warehouse.

Law 34 of 1872. A law to provide for the erection of Court

Houses and Public Offices in Kingston.

The transfer of the Legislative Council and Colonial Secretariat from Spanish Town to Kingston, and the impending transfer of other offices, have made it necessary to provide in Kingston a large extent of office accommodation.

It was thought very desirable, looking to the rapidly increasing value of land and house property in Kingston, to take without delay measures to render feasible the eventual concentration of a large number of the Government offices as it were under one roof, or in the close proximity of each other.

The transfer of the high courts of justice from Spanish Town to Kingston has also made new buildings and concentration as desirable

for them as for other public offices.

By this law the Director of Roads, with the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, is authorized to acquire lands surrounding the Kingston parade garden for the carrying out of these objects.

The proposed site is admirably suited for the purpose, and the very great convenience to the public, and to the officials, of having all the

public offices concentrated in one place, is manifest.

The new garden in course of formation in this large square will be the most ornamental feature in the city. The erection in this conspicuous place of handsome buildings for courts and public offices, in place of the mean houses now existing, would go a great way to make Kingston look like what the capital of Jamaica should look like.

The only obstacle likely to stand in the way of so great an improvement in view both to utility and beauty, is the excessive price set by the owners on the sites in question.

Law 35 of 1872. A law to abolish the office of Provost Marshal,

and to make better provision for the effective execution of legal

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The duties of the Provost Marshal of Jamaica were very much the same as those of an English sheriff in his county.

The fees, which in old times amounted to an enormous sum, had so fallen off at the time of the death of Mr. O'Sullivan, the last Provost Marshal, in June, 1871, as to be insufficient even for the proper remuneration of the Deputy-Marshals, leaving the principal nothing to compensate him for the responsibilities of his office. Even if it had been desirable to continue the office, it would have been impossible to get any person to accept it.

It became necessary, therefore, to make a change, consequently this law was passed.

The scheme of this law is to abolish the office of Provost Marshal, to provide that the duties respecting the execution of civil process from the Supreme Court shall be performed by the bailiffs of the district courts; to transfer to the clerk of the Supreme Court the duty of making up the panels of jurors, and of striking special juries; to transfer to the Inspector-General of Police the duty of warning the jurors, whose names are contained in the panels struck by the clerk of the Supreme Court; and to transfer to the Superintendents of Prisons the duties relating to the execution of capital punishment. No alteration is made in the substantive law regulating the execution of civil process.

Law 36 of 1872. A law to allow certain barristers to practice as attorneys.

Before the passing of Law 45 of 1869, the respective rights and relative positions of barristers and attorneys were the same here as in England. But owing to the number of barristers practising in the Colony having been reduced so low, that the result was equivalent to a denial of justice, it became necessary to pass Law 45 of 1869, which constituted a limited number of attorneys, nominated by the Court, advocates with the rights and privileges of barristers as well The creation of this class of advocates did unas of attorneys. doubtedly place at a disadvantage Mr. Stern (now the only barrister, except the Attorney-General, in regular practice in Jamaica). This gentleman petitioned the Legislative Council that he might be allowed, like the advocates, to practice both as an attorney and as a barrister. Accordingly Law 36 was passed, which gives any barrister, who immediately before, or within one year after the passing of Law 45 of 1869, was entitled to practice as a barrister in Jamaica, the right to practice also as an attorney in Jamaica.

Law 37 of 1872. A law to provide for the erection and manage-

ment of a public slaughter-house for the city of Kingston.

Up to the present time all beasts have been slaughtered in Kingston, at private licensed slaughter-houses of the principal butchers, all such places being actually in the town. The objections to having slaughter-houses, licensed or unlicensed, in the middle of a thickly inhabited town in the tropics, are obvious.

The objections to a system which gave a practical monopoly to a few great butchers, though not so obvious, are as important. For no butcher in too small a way of business to have a licensed slaughterJAMAICA.

house of his own, was allowed the use of a licensed slaughter-house, unless he agreed to sell his meat at the price imposed by the owners of the licensed slaughter-houses.

Law 37, when it comes into force, will close all the slaughterhouses within the town, compensating the owners of them; and will

prohibit the use of any others within the town hereafter.

A suitable site has been selected in the outskirts of the town, upon the sea-side to leeward, where a commodious public abattoir will be erected, at which anyone, for a reasonable charge, will be at liberty to slaughter cattle.

Law 42 of 1872. A law to establish and secure Gray's charity, and to authorize the Governor to appoint trustees for the management

thereof.

A sum of 5,000% was left by Mr. John William Gray in 1854, for the use and benefit of the poor of the parish of St. Mary, but owing to some delay in realizing his estate, the executors did not pay the money till 1863.

This law vests the money (which now amounts to 8,056L) in the Governor (as was directed by Mr. Gray in his will), and empowers him to appoint trustees for carrying out the objects of the charity.

Law 44 of 1872. A law to establish a fire brigade in the parish

of Kingston.

Before the passing of this law, Kingston had been without the means of protection against fire afforded by an organized fire brigade. An Ordinance was passed by the Municipal Board, but questions as to its legal validity had been raised, and practically it was inoperative. This law establishes such a force. It also makes many salutary provisions in order to protect the town as much as possible from losses by fires, which are of frequent occurence within it, and to compensate owners of property sacrificed for the purpose of preventing the extension of fires. When the new Waterworks shall have brought a good supply of water into every street, Kingston will be infinitely better protected from fire than it has ever been before. I expect that the effect will be felt in a great reduction in the cost of fire insurance, which now in Kingston is enormously high.

Law 45 of 1872. A law to provide a sound and uniform system

for the giving of security by officers of the Crown.

By this law all officers giving security must give it in one of the

following three specified ways:-

1st. By personal bond and deposit with the Treasurer to the extent required, of Jamaica Government debentures, or debentures of any public commission by law established in Jamaica, duly endorsed in favour of the Treasurer, or by personal bond and lodgment in the Government savings bank, to such extent, in the name of the Treasurer.

2nd. By personal bond, and the guarantee of any association of civil servants of the Crown in Jamaica for purposes of mutual guarantee, whereof the business is conducted according to rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the 'Jamaica Gazette.'

3rd. By personal bond, and the guarantee of any public company or association accustomed as part of their regular business to guarantee the fidelity of any persons, which company or association is approved generally by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury as a company or association whose guarantee for such fidelity of officers of the civil service may be taken.

In connection with this law, a Mutual Guarantee Association has been established by the civil servants of the Crown in this Colony under a code of rules which has been approved of by the Governor in Privy Council. Nearly all the civil servants of the Colony who are required to give security for their fidelity in office have joined this association.

Law 46 of 1872. A law to regulate the assessment of damage by trespasses of stock.

This law, whilst it leaves the law in respect of pounding stray cattle untouched, provides that no action shall be brought for any damage done by animals of any sort trespassing on any cultivated land (except cases of wilful trespass), unless an assessor is at once called in by the complainant to assess the damage. No damages can be claimed unless the lands were sufficiently fenced. The Governor is empowered to appoint assessors for the districts under each district court. No action can lie unless the complainant shall have called in an assessor within three days after the damage was done. The judge of the district court may, however, extend the time to two weeks. The assessor has in all cases to give a certificate as to whether the land was or was not sufficiently fenced as against ordinary animals of the kind which committed the trespass.

The heavy expenses to which owners of stock have frequently been put, often on actions brought merely as attorneys' speculations, and sometimes as the result of the cultivation of unfenced land, not for the sake of the produce, but for the sake of the special damages for injury to crops obtainable from the owners of cattle naturally attracted to such land, has long formed a subject of bitter and well-founded This could not be otherwise where a law calculated on principles suited to a closely-fenced and well cultivated country, has been applied to an open country where cultivated spots, whilst comparatively rare, are highly valuable, and well worthy of costly protection, but where the great mass of the land is unfenced, and cannot be fenced because it would not be worth the cost of fencing. I find that in a large number, perhaps in nearly all the North American States, where I suppose a somewhat similar condition of things exists. laws calculated upon the contrary principle are in force; and from the description of these laws, as given in Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, this law has been

This law has been made the subject of much correspondence and argument, and it has been long under discussion. It elicited a great many petitions in its favour from numerous influential persons in various parts of the Island. Naturally all change was objected to by many persons, but the pressure in favour of the law was stronger and more lasting than I have observed before here in any like case.

On the other hand, since the passing of the law, no complaints have been made of it on the part of the cultivators of land, whether on the large scale, such as the owners of sugar estates, or on the

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small scale, such as the small settlers and possessors of provision grounds, or on the part of those ministers and others who have the interests of this last class more particularly at heart.

I am myself entirely convinced of the soundness of the principles on which this law is founded, and great pains have been bestowed upon its details. Experience I doubt not will show points wherein the law may be improved, but I have the fullest confidence in its working as much to the advantage of cultivation as of cattle rearing.

Law 47 of 1872. A law to amend the law relating to medical

and surgical practitioners.

This law, which is upon the guiding principles of the Imperial statute, consolidates the existing Jamaica statutes respecting medical and surgical practitioners, removes some narrow and objectionable features of the former law conducive to a monopoly, and adopts the broad and liberal spirit of modern English legislation on this subject. It greatly enlarges the number of persons who may claim to be, and to be registerd as being, medical or surgical graduates in Jamaica, and thus throws open the door, in a Colony much in want of medical men, to graduates of medicine who were practically shut out before.

Formerly the only persons entitled to be registered and to practice,

were:-

1st. Certain persons who were practising medicine or surgery in Jamaica before the passing of 23 Vic., session 1, chapter 17.

2nd. Persons registered under the Imperial Act 21 and 22

Vic., chapter 90.

3rd. Persons who pass an examination in Jamaica before a local Medical Board.

As no graduate of any noted foreign or colonial Medical School could be expected to submit himself to be examined by a local Medical Board of a small Island such as Jamaica, the effect of the former legislation was to prohibit foreign medical graduates, however able and experienced, and however much they might have the confidence of their patients, from practice in this Island, under pain of punishment by the criminal laws.

A A painful case occurred in connection with the former state of the law amongst the Cuban refugees, now an important class of Jamaica

colonists.

The present law extends the right to be registered in Jamaica to all medical and surgical graduates, registered or entitled to practice in any province of the Dominion of Canada, or in any other British Colony; and to all persons holding a diploma or certificate obtained after passing through a course of study in any British or foreign institution, as thorough as is the minimum course in any like case approved by Her Majesty's Privy Council under Section 21 of 21 and 22 Vic., chapter 90.

There is no longer a penalty for practising the curative art, when there is no deception or concealment as to his true status by the

person practising.

In the course of the year under report the following laws, being

adaptations of English statutes, were passed:—

Law 2 of 1872. A law to amend the law relating to bills of lading.

The effect of this law is to entitle the assignee of goods comprised in a bill of lading to sue on the contract contained in the bill of lading, in the same way as if the contract had been made with himself. This law is in the same words as the English statute 18 and 19 Vic., chapter 111, which renders bills of lading negotiable.

Law 17 of 1872. A law to amend the law affecting trade and commerce.

This law is founded on the imperial "Mercantile Law Amendment "Act of 1856," which dealt with certain matters connected with contracts. The most important provisions in this law related to the statute of limitations. In the statute of limitations certain persons were excepted from the necessity of bringing their actions within the prescribed time, because of their having been beyond the seas. It was reasonable that the absence of a debtor should prevent the statute from running, but it was not reasonable that a creditor, by his own act in remaining abroad, should lengthen the time within which he could bring his action. This law puts an end to this power of the creditor.

This law is as nearly the same as the Imperial Mercantile Law Amendment Act as the existing statutes and local circumstances would admit of. Section 4 applies effectively the provisions of the law to the district courts.

Law 21 of 1872. A law to amend the law relating to the coin. Law 22 of 1872. A law to consolidate and amend the law relating to forgery.

Law 23 of 1872. A law to consolidate and amend the law relating to accessories to, and abettors of, indictable offences.

These laws are taken from the English criminal law consolidation Statutes of 1861.

In 1864 three of the six English criminal law consolidation Statutes of 1861 respecting larceny, malicious injuries, and offences against the person, respectively, were adopted in Jamaica, and were embodied in the Jamaica Statutes. These laws have now introduced into Jamaica the three Statutes not adopted in 1864, and complete the criminal law consolidation Statutes.

Law 24 of 1872. A law to remove some defects in the administration of the criminal law.

This law was passed for the purpose of amending the criminal law in various matters of detail. With the exception of Section 3, the law deals with questions of procedure alone, and not with any question of substantive law. This section relates to co-partnerships. Formerly a person being a member of a co-partnership could not be punished criminally for carrying away or appropriating to his own uses any part of the property belonging to the co-partnership. This law imposes criminal liability in such cases, and deals with the person so offending as if he were not a partner.

Law 25 of 1872. A law for the further amendment of the administration of the criminal law.

This law provides for the proper arguing and deciding of any difficult question of law, which may arise in criminal trials in the circuit courts. Formerly the only way in which such points could come before the Supreme Court was by the accused moving for a new

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trial or to quash the indictment. The judge had no power to raise

the question on a point of law.

The effect of the provisions of this law will be to give to the Supreme Court the jurisdiction now possessed by the English Court for the consideration of Crown cases reserved; and the power of the judge to reserve cases at the trial will be the same in Jamaica as in England. This law applies to cases tried in the District Courts, as well as in the Circuit Courts.

Law 26 of 1872. A law for consolidating in one law certain provisions usually inserted in acts and laws authorizing the taking of

lands for undertakings of a public nature.

This law provides for Jamaica, as the Lands Clauses Act, 1845, has done for England, a code for regulating the rights and procedure in cases where land is taken compulsorily under statutory powers.

Law 41 of 1872. A law for the amendment of the procedure of

the Supreme Court of Judicature.

This law is as nearly similar as possible to the three English Common Law Procedure Acts of 1852, 1854, and 1860: the dif-

ferences being only those which local circumstances require.

The general rules, practice, and procedure in pleading, as in substantive law, were originally the same in Jamaica as in England, subject of course to occasional differences caused by local legislation. But since the passing of the English Law Procedure Acts, there has been more difference between English and Jamaica practice than before that time, in consequence of these three Statutes having been

only partially adopted in Jamaica.

Before the passing of this law the practice and procedure in the Supreme and Circuit Courts and Judges' Chambers, may be roughly stated to be the practice and procedure that prevailed in England before the passing of the Common Law Procedure Acts, subject to the two Jamaica Statutes, 27 Victoria, chapter 14, and 28 Victoria, chapter 37, each of which embodied fragments of the English Statutes. Much of the Common Law Procedure Acts, however, which would have been useful, was omitted in the two Jamaica Statutes. For instance, 'all that related to the actions of ejectment in the English Acts was omitted in the two Jamaica Statutes; and consequently the old action of ejectment, with its absurd fictions of Doe and Roe, &c., &c., continued to flourish in this Colony until this law came into operation.

## Finance.

The year 1871-72, the sixth year under the new Constitution, is the fourth consecutive year in which a large surplus of revenue over expenditure has been obtained. The accounts of this year, excluding the Immigration accounts, which are always separately treated, show a surplus of 39,819*l*., after allowing for 4,667*l*., which have been invested in securities bought for sinking funds for the eventual redemption of debt. From this surplus 6,404*l*. have been applied to the payment of debt by the redemption of debentures which became ripe for redemption, thus reducing the amount of the surplus available for other objects to 33,415*l*. Of this last amount 9,170*l*. are avail-

able for special objects, being the surplus over expenditure of special revenues appropriated to particular services (parochial roads, poor rates, lighthouses, &c.), and will be funded for those particular services. The remainder, 24,245*l.*, is available for general purposes.

This is a very satisfactory result, inasmuch as this continuing surplus accrues, with no increase of taxation, and is in the face of a large expenditure on public works of utility and importance, of a largely increasing expenditure on such departments as those of education and medicine, and of some increase of expenditure in those administrative and revenue departments, which necessarily require development as the population and wealth of the Colony become developed.

The following figures give the actual results of the year 1871-72.

General revenue		-	£ 405,227
General expenditure, including debt r tion, and investment	edemp-	-	380,982
Surplus -	• -	-	24,245
Appropriated revenues - Expenditure		<b>-</b> .	£ 54,797 45,627
Surplus -	-	-	9,170
Gross surplus	-	-	£33,415

This surplus is shown after charging as expenditure 20,9311, expended on certain special services for public works and buildings, which expenditure it had been intended in framing the estimates at the outset of the year to defray from past balances, but which, from the unexpected fruitfulness of all the sources of revenue, have been met from the Treasury receipts within the year.

Adding to the surplus of 24,245*l.*, available for general purposes from the revenues of this year, the sum of 26,674*l.*, being the unexpended balance of surplus revenues of former years, the total sum of 50,919*l.* becomes now available for any special services for which it may be required, Of this amount it is proposed to appropriate 22,376*l.* in the current year for special services upon roads and bridges, and for new public buildings. After this appropriation there will still remain 28,543*l.*, in the public chest, available for any further special service that may be required hereafter.

The Immigration Fund Account is not included in the above figures. Its revenue and expenditure for the year were as follow:—

Revenue - - - - 34,540 Expenditure - - - 62,269

The difference between immigration revenue and expenditure was defrayed partly from the assets to the credit of the fund at the com-

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mencement of the year, and partly by an immigration loan of

The following Table shows the whole of the Treasury receipts in the year 1871-72, both of revenue and of other monies, as compared with those of the year immediately preceding.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of RECEIPTS for the YEARS 1871-72 and 1870-71.

	1871-72.	1870-71.	More.	Less.
	£	£	£	£
Import Duties and Fees	224,077	193,226	30,851	
Light Dues	2,905	2,461	444	_
Excise—Rum and Still Duty	86,171	75,254	10,917	_
Spirit Licences	15,765	13,305	2,460	_
Trade Licences (old)	817	502	315	_
(new) • • •	7,203	6,506	697	_
Stamps	13,528	12,076	1,452	_
Land Tax (old)	8,772	8,191	581	_
Property Tax	4,826	4,788	38	_
Poor Rate—House Tax	24,912	22,978	1,934	_
Parochial Road Tax—Horses and Wheels	24,821	26,338	_	1,517
Dog Tax	183	120	63	_
Post Office	13,887	13,640	247	_
Interest -	4,135	4,096	39	_
Miscellaneous	28,022	25,253	2,769	_
Total Revenue	460,024	408,734	51,290	_
IMMIGRATION REVENUE.				
Export Duty	22,686	20,007	2,679	
Capitation Tax, &c	9,679	7,287	2,392	_
Interest	2,175	1,855	320	_
RECEIPTS ON DEBT ACCOUNT.				
Excess of Deposits in Treasury over)	74,471	_	74,471	_
withdrawals	13,400	30,000	_	16,600
Grand Total Receipts	582,435	*467,833	114,552	_

<sup>\*</sup> This total differs from the total shown in last year's report, because it includes the interest on securities held for Sinking Funds which did not formerly appear.

The very great increase in the amount received for import duties is due to the renewed improvement in trade manifested in the year under report. The recovery in the trade of the island commenced in the year 1868. In the year 1870-71 trade seems to have found a sort of rest point; but this last year it has made another great start, and the upward progress is continuing to the present moment. The increase under the heads of rum duty and spirit licences is also remarkable; and now at last the expectations which I ventured to hold out in 1866 as a distant prospect, when the rum duty was raised from 2s. 9d. to 5s. per gallon, have been justified, and much more than justified.

It will be observed that in this last year every item of revenue, with the single exception of the horse and wheel tax for parochial roads, which shows a small casual decrease, shows an increase over the corresponding item in the preceding year, which nevertheless was one of prosperity then unequalled.

Below is a Table showing the Treasury disbursements of the year under report, both on account of current expenditure and on all other accounts, contrasted with those of the preceding year.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE for the YEARS 1871-72 and 1870-71.

	1871-72.	1870-71.	More.	Less.
	£	£	£	£
Civil ·	23,036	21,414	1,622	_
Judicial	17,817	15,753	2,064	l —
" District Courts	13,081	13,795		714
Revenue	34,871	34,952	! <u></u>	81
Public Gardens, &c	1,884	2,209	l	325
Post Office	13,563	13,920		357
• Ecclesiastical	18,773	19,128		355
Medical	28,547	25,649	2,898	555
Constabulary	44,101	45,316	2,000	1,215
Prisons, Penitentiary, and Reformatories -	22,090	21,805	285	1,215
Education				_
Miscellaneous	14,574	11,778	2,796	_
	7,937	5,761	2,176	_
Military	3,606	3,398	208	_
Roads	53,576	43,308	10,268	-
Buildings	31,768	14,016	17,752	
Irrigation		784		784
Land Expenses	922	544	378	
Pensions	12,749	12,509	240	
Lighthouses	1,374	1,243	131	l —
Harbour Masters	103	102	1	l —
Parochial Expenditure	23,839	23,222	617	l —
Steam Communication with New York	4,583	2,924	1,659	
Interest on Debt	42,745	43,268	<u> </u>	523
Total current Expenditure	415,589	376,798	38,741	
EXPENDITURE FROM SURPLUS REVENUES.				
Public Buildings		8,931		8,931
New Roads and Bridges		12,935		12,935
Census		4,103	_	4,103
Sinking Funds	4,667	7,890		3,223
Redemption of Debt from current Revenue	6,404	650	5,754	<del></del>
,, ,, surplus Revenue)	,		-,	** **
of previous vears	300	11,344	_	11,044
Expenditure on Services for which Loans	_	6	-	6
were raised		11,146	. —	11,146
Total Disbursements, exclusive of Charges)	406 010	499 009		e 909
on Immigration Fund Account	426,910	433,803	_	6,893
Charges on Immigration Fund Account -	62,269	45,466	16,803	_
2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -				
1				
Grand Total Disbursements	489,179	479,269	9,910	_

The increased expenditure under the head "Civil," is caused by the fact that in one year the salaries of the Governor and staff are 7,092l.; in the next they stand at 7,592l.; 500l. apparent increase, caused by a portion of one year's salary not being drawn till the next; the only establishment that has increased is that of the Director of Roads, the expense of which is increased by the employment for the whole year of the extra engineers who were added in the year before last to the Director of Roads' staff, and by additional appointments which it has been found necessary to make in that department.

That under the head "judicial," by an increase in the salary of the Puisne judge, and in the salaries of the petty session clerks.

That under the head medical, is in consequence of the growth of the department, and by the Government having assumed the management of the several parochial hospitals.

On the whole the financial results of the year 1871-72 have been good beyond all expectation, manifesting the continuance of the condition of rapidly increasing prosperity which commenced before the close of the year 1868, and has not yet been interrupted.

#### Pensions.

During this year pensions in compensation for abolition of office were granted to the extent of 123l. Superannuation pensions were granted to the amount of 301l. 11s. 8d., to officers who retired in usual routine; and the pension list has been relieved to the amount of 677l. 6s. 8d. by deaths of pensioners.

#### Debt.

No loan chargeable to the general revenues of the Colony was raised in the year 1871-72.

A further sum of 13,400*l.*, however, was borrowed under the provisions of the Immigration laws on the security of the Immigration Revenues, in order to pay for the introduction of Immigrants. This issue, as was the issue last year, is made payable in fifteen annual and equal instalments. The first instalment is to be paid off one year after the date of the issue of the debentures. The debentures to be redeemed each year are determined by lot.

The Kingston and Liguanea Waterworks Commissioners also raised, during this year, 32,000*l*., in order to carry out the new works for the improvement of the water supply of the city and parish.

As the outstanding 50,000*l*. of the Guaranteed Immigration Loan under 15 Vic. cap. 39 fell due in June last, it became necessary to provide for meeting it by the issue to the public to the extent of 38,000*l*. of the new guaranteed debentures which, having been created in 1870 under the authority of Law 39 of 1869 and the Imperial Statute 32 and 33 Vic., chapter 69, had been held in reserve by the Crown Agents for this purpose. These debentures were accordingly written off the debt due by the general public, and added to the amount due by the immigration fund. The remaining 12,000*l*. to meet the 50,000*l*., were defrayed from the cash balance of the immigration fund.

During the year 6,404*l*. of debt, as the debentures became payable, were paid off from the current revenues of the year; 7,946*l*. were paid off from sinking funds falling in; 600*l*. were paid off from the surplus revenue of the preceding year, in which the debentures representing that amount had been called in but had not been presented for payment; and 300*l*. were paid off from the accumulated surplus of appropriated revenues applicable thereto. A sum of 4,667*l*. was invested in sinking funds for the eventual redemption of debt on account of Island loans for general objects; and an investment of 841*l*. 10s. was made from the immigration revenues in sinking funds for the several immigration loans.

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The public debt secured on the general revenues stood as follows on the 30th of September of each of the last seven years, after making allowance in each year for the sinking funds actually invested for the eventual redemption of debt:—

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4000							£	8.	đ.
1866		-		-		-	682,466	11	5
1867	-		-		•	-	718,952		10
1868		-		-		-	706,964	18	0
1869	-		-		-	-	686,830	9	2
1870		-		-		-	609,505	11	3
1871	-		-		-	•	591,656	5	6
1872		-		-		-	571.542	1	3

For each year to these sums must be added the amounts due by the Treasury to certain local works for which loans had been specially raised by Statute. This debt is now largely reduced.

The interest paid on debt amounted to 42,745l., being a reduction

of 5231. on the amount paid last year.

The debt secured on the revenues of the immigration fund, stood as follows at the corresponding periods:—

							£	8.	a.	
1866-		•		-		-	<b>74,850</b>	6	3	
1867	-		-		-	-	69,138	0	3	
1868 -		-		-		•	64,175		3	
1869	-		•		-	-	59,213		š	
1870-		-		_		-	56,138	ŏ	ŏ	
1871	-		-			_	84,169	•	ŏ	
1872-	,								~	
10/2-		-		-		-	80,564	16	7	

In this last year, as has been stated, a new loan of 13,400l was taken up, and 17,000l of former debenture debt was paid off.

The interest paid on immigration loans during the year amounted

to 3,936*l*.

By law the debt of the immigration fund at any time outstanding, cannot exceed 150,000*l*, and each loan of those whereof this debt may consist must be wholly redeemed within fifteen years from the time of its having been raised.

# Legislative Council.

Colonel J. W. Cox, C.B., senior military officer in command of the troops, took his seat as a member of the Legislative Council on the 15th of August, 1872.

Mr. Peter Moncrieffe, an unofficial member, in consequence of the state of his health, resigned his seat on the 16th of November 1871, and in his room Mr. James Mitchell Gibb was appointed on the 16th of February 1872.

Mr. Samuel Rennalls, who has left the Island with the intention of residing in England, resigned his seat on the 13th of June, 1872.

### Civil Establishment.

Mr. Charles Hamilton Jackson was appointed Island Secretary on the 2nd of September 1872, in the room of Mr. William T. March, deceased.

Mr. Charles Jeffery and Mr. Robert Kerr were appointed District Court Judges in the room of Mr. Patrick Blair resigned, and Mr. Harry Davidson deceased.

Eight medical men arrived from England to take appointments as

Government Medical Officers.

The office of Provost Marshal General, described in my last year's Report, was abolished, and the civil duties hitherto performed by that

officer are now perfermed by the bailiffs of the district courts.

The office of Episcopalian Chaplain to the General Penitentiary was abolished on the 30th of September 1872; in conformity with the principle of disestablishment. Provision has been made for the regular conduct of Sunday services in the prison under a voluntary system, by ministers of every religious denomination. A schoolmaster has been appointed who will perform many of the minor duties of a chaplain.

#### Land.

Notifications preparatory to proceedings for forfeiture have been published for 78,915 acres of land, in consequence of the land tax and quit rents not having been paid for 10 years.

Several very important actions, in which the Crown was prosecutor, for the ejectment of squatters holding with no color of title, were decided. 13 properties, containing in all 6,119 acres, were recovered, and 318 squatters were ejected from them, fiduciary possession being

given to the Crown for want of owners or apparent owners.

The whole of these cases were cases of persons who had taken possession of land without color of right or title. All of them, however, were not cases of black squatters who had taken possession of small parcels of land. One of the properties mentioned is a fine grazing farm containing 2,059 acres, and the one squatter ejected in that case was a gentleman of large property in the Colony. Another of the properties mentioned consists of a run of land containing 135 acres, unquestionably Crown property, and the one squatter ejected was a gentleman of property, and one who had held very high office in the Colony under the late Constitution.

An appeal was made to the Supreme Court in this last-mentioned case, against the order of the District Court giving possession to the Crown. The Supreme Court confirmed the order, and commented strongly on the conduct of the defendant, who, having himself no color of title, had executed what was intended to be a deed of trust conveying it away for the benefit of his son; which, under the possessory laws of the Colony, was expected to grow into a good title, and

so to oust both the Crown and several smaller squatters.

These cases show that the Squatter's Law is equally applied to all colors and classes. The last is one of the cases which prove the political necessity there was for taking strong action against every sort of squatting. For I have received petitions and deputations from the small black squatters upon parcels of the estate in question, who had watered the soil with the sweat of their brows; but whom the one great squatter, without even that primitive title, was attempting by all means to supplant. These people, well knowing that their title was no worse than that of the person who was endeavouring to eject them,

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were naturally in a state of great anxiety and discontent, kept down only by the assurance that the law was about to be invoked by the Crown. These small squatters rejoice at the results of proceedings which have afforded them the opportunity, on payment of the fair value, of becoming lawful owners or leaseholders of the lands in their possession; with no liability to be dispossessed by a strong-handed neighbour of what they have spent their labor upon. I have just learnt that they have all clubbed together to purchase the lands.

Proceedings have also been taken, and judgments pronounced, for escheating to the Crown the properties of persons dying intestate, and leaving no heirs or other persons having equitable claim to such

properties.

I may here state that since such proceedings began to be taken in 1870, six properties, containing 789 acres of land, and three houses in towns, the whole valued at 1,639*l*., have been escheated.

# Public Works.

The total expenditure on main roads and bridges during the past year has been as follows:—

									£
Maintenance and	rep	air	8	-		-		-	22,244
Special services	-		-		-		-	-	4,454
Parochial services		-		-		-		-	2,437
4									
									£29,135

This sum is much less than that expended in the previous year, which was exceptional, owing to the heavy rainfall in 1870 having

caused unusual damage to the roads and bridges.

Upon the parochial roads, 25,215*l*. were expended by the Parochial Road Boards from their four-fifths share of the horse and wheel tax; and from special grants to the amount of 4,736*l*. made for these roads from the one-fifth share of the same tax which is under Government control, to those parishes which, having appointed paid parochial road superintendents, have the best means of properly superintending the application of such grants.

The money expended on all roads and bridges of late years is shown in the following Table:—

	1865 <del>-86</del> .	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	18 <b>69-</b> 70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Main roads and bridges -	18,182	12,710	15,746	18,840	26,676	35,967	29,135
Parochial roads -	12,464	14,098	13,190	16,579	18,055	20,273	25,215
£	30,646	26,803	28,936	85,419	44,731	56,240	54,350
			l				

The rate of expenditure upon the maintenance and repairs of main roads has been 311. a mile, including bridges.

The grand interior road, which forms the north-western portion of the most direct line of road between Falmouth (the capital of the Jamaica.

north side of the Island) and Kingston, has had considerable

improvements made to it.

The line of new road across the ridge of hills forming as it were the backbone of the Island, which is to connect St. Elizabeth with Trelawny, has now been almost determined on, and has been partly laid out and constructed as a bridle road. This is a very important work, as it will open up a large and fertile tract of country, and will give a direct means of communication between the north and south sides of the central parts of the Island. From the peculiarly rugged and the jungly nature of the country, the lining of this road has been a work of great difficulty. Any railroad across the Island, that may be hereafter constructed, is likely to follow this line of road. At present it is only intended to construct a bridle path; but the line is so laid out, that whenever necessary it can be easily converted into a carriage road.

The roads generally throughout the Island are in good order. This fact I learn not only from official reports, but also from the statements of intellegent and disinterested travellers, both Europeans and Americans, who seldom fail to express surprize at the good state

of the principal roads in this Island.

# Bridges.

The Dry River bridge, a great work, is now, so far as the masonry is concerned, well advanced, and I have reason to hope that it may be opened for traffic before the end of the present year. This work, commenced and abandoned under the late Constitution, has taken much more time, even since it was recommenced, than it ought to have taken. But there have been accidents for which allowance must be made. Strangely enough, considering the character of the work, the chief cause of delay was the impossibility of procuring water for several months together. Nevertheless the channel has been known to be impassable for weeks together in the rainy season.

The bridge at King's Valley in Westmoreland, over the Calrita

River, of 22 feet span, has been rebuilt.

Another bridge over the Hope River, making the fourth upon one short line of road, has been erected. These bridges have much facilitated the means of communication between Kingston and Newcastle, the cantonment in the mountains where the white troops are stationed.

An iron bridge of a total length of 135 feet, in four spans, has been erected over the Rio Colre, at the Angels, three or four miles above Spanish Town, to replace one destroyed by a flood several years ago.

A wooden bridge for horse and foot passengers has been thrown over the Salt Spring, a branch of the Black River, thereby opening up a direct communication with the town of Black River to the people living on the flat lands opposite.

A new iron bridge of 46 feet span, with masonry abutments, has been almost completed at Blue Hole, on the road between Montego

Bay and Lucea.

The masonry for the Juno Gully bridge, which has a span of

25 feet, has been finished, and the iron superstructure is about to be placed thereon. This bridge is on the line of approach to the Dry River bridge.

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# Public Buildings.

The expenditure under this head has been 36,3221. The principal items are as follows:—

			£	8.	d.
Hospitals, asylums, and poor-houses		-	8,878	10	4
Markets	-	-	4,607	15	0
Prisons and reformatories		_	3,329	15	4
Courts and public offices -	_	-	3,040	2	8

Coolie Hospitals.—The union hospital at Hordley in Saint Thomas has been much enlarged, and has now accommodation for 120 patients. Also an hospital has been established in Saint Mary to hold 30 patients; and another at Savanna la Mar is nearly completed, to hold 80 patients.

Parochial Hospitals.—A residence for the matron has been added

to the hospital at St. Ann's Bay.

A small-pox hospital has been erected at Kingston, to hold 60

patients, including a residence for the staff.

Lunatic Asylum.—A new and commodious kitchen has been added to this most creditable institution, as well as rooms for curing the large quantities of fish daily caught in the waters of the harbour by the patients.

Court-houses.—The court-house at Mandeville has been enlarged,

and extensive repairs have been done to that at Black River.

*Prisons.*—A separate prison for prisoners afflicted with leprosy has been constructed in Spanish Town.

Constabulary.—A new barrack has been erected at Old Harbour. At Gayle a building has been purchased by Government and adapted as a police station.

Kingston Market and Landing Place.—On the 24th of May, Her Majesty's birthday, the market and public landing-place were formally opened by me; and the market was named after Her most

Gracious Majesty "The Victoria Market."

The building, which is a remarkably handsome and very commodious iron structure, is contained within a rectangular space 306 feet by 159 feet; the area under cover is 3,837 square yards; and there are 246 stalls for sellers. There is a fountain at the main entrance. The total weight of iron used is 621 tons, and the gross cost was 23,448l.

The public landing-place of the town is opposite the market. It is 60 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth, with stone steps and flooring, and it is covered with a light iron roof. A second landing-place has been provided for the use of fishermen and others bringing things to market by water. The cost of these landing-places was 2,094*l*. This sum includes the cost of building a handsome cut stone quay wall in front of the market, 233 feet in length.

Kingston has now got a market and a public landing-place which would be creditable to any town. In former years there was no

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practicable public landing-place, and the markets were a public

disgrace.

I may mention that the market has cost nothing either to the town or to the revenues of the Colony. The whole cost has been raised by debentures bearing interest at six per cent., which interest is amply covered by the market fees; and there is every probability, indeed there is a certainty, that in the course of not very many years the debt will be paid off, and the market will then become the property of the town.

An iron market is now in course of erection at Lucea. A similar one is ready to be put up at Green Island. I believe that handsome and commodious market-houses are appreciated by the people, and that they have a civilizing effect. Wherever the market fees promise to repay the cost, the Government is prepared to erect market-houses of this character.

Kingston and Liquanea Waterworks.—The culvert for conveying the water from the Hope to the new service reservoir, a distance of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles, has now been completed. The pipes for the new system of distribution are now in course of being laid in Kingston.

### District Courts.

On the 1st of September, 1872, on the occasion of the departure on long leave of absence of one of the District Court Judges, one of the eight District Courts was abolished; and simultaneously a rearrangement was made of the districts of five of the others By this change the Island is divided into seven districts, each containing two complete parishes. I expect that this number will be found sufficient for some time to come.

The business transacted during the last five years by these new courts is shown in this summary:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Criminal trials Small causes Equity cases Cases under the Land Law Insolvency cases Bankruptcy cases Probate cases Amount claimed	348 2,091 10 86 nil. nil. nil.	1,256 3,133 2 133 9 nil. 35 £22,919	1,712 5,509 10 137 147 nil. 48 £29,070	1,831 7,321 18 353 42 nil. 42 £35,958	2,473 7,396 15 485 nil. 5 31 £39,896
Judgment obtained for Costs	8,997 1,163 1,238	11,386 2,109 2,154	14,919 2,774 3,225	18,580 8,350 4,424	15,770 3,493 4,482

During the year 1872 there were eight appeals from the decisions of these courts, four being in criminal cases and four in civil cases. The Supreme Court reversed the decision in one case, which was a criminal case, and confirmed the decisions in the seven other cases.

#### Botanic Gardens.

Improvements have been made in the garden at Castleton. A fern house has been completed; the natural stream by which the garden is

watered has been regulated; and a handsome tank has been built for the Victoria Regia. Something has been done towards giving the more ornamental part of the garden, generally, a more finished

appearance than it had.

Sugar Canes.—Nearly sixty varieties, the survivors of ninety varieties, of canes have been received this year from Mauritius, new to Jamaica. These will be extensively multiplied by the end of the current year, when they will be subjected to experiment, with a view to test their comparative values.

Applications have been made for more than 12,000 cuttings of the Salangore cane, which will be available for sale in the course of the current year. Unfortunately, a large proportion of the cuttings which were supposed to be of the Salangore sugar cane, referred to in my Report of last year, proved to be of another variety, so that the delivery of the canes applied for has been retarded.

Sarsaparilla.—An acre of this plant has been established, very much with the view of ascertaining how far cultivation and selection will improve its quality. Experience has shown that this root, produced in certain districts of the Island, realizes higher prices than that produced in other districts. Yet no specific distinction in the

plants is perceptible.

Chocolate, Cacao. This valuable product, which more than a century ago was largely cultivated in Jamaica, now meets with very little attention. It is peculiarly well suited to many places in the With a view to excite attention to it, an acre of this plant has been established at Castleton, under the shade of plantains, and this little plantation will be extended.

Nutmegs.—This plant seems to be now more prized here than any other of our exotics; judging from the number of applications made The tree has been introduced for forty years or more, and it produces fruit of quite the finest quality; and in great profusion; whilst large tracts in parts of this Island where it is unknown are admirably adapted for its cultivation. It is believed that there are not more than fifty bearing trees now in the Island. Most of these are in the neighbourhood of the old Botanical Garden at Bath, in Saint Thomas. The nutmeg trees at Castleton are now beginning to bear, and the propagation of the plant by seedlings is commencing upon what will soon be a fair scale.

The new varieties of pine-apples and oranges, and the lately imported Bombay mangoes, are doing very well indeed, (the mangoes especially) and are in course of being propagated as fast as possible. I expect the finest varieties of the Bombay mangoe to become, in time, an article of export to New York, producing an enormous profit to those who may have the forethought to establish orchards of this unsurpassed fruit, in suitable spots here. Also the Vanilla thrives very well at Castleton, and the flowers are artificially fertilized, with complete success, by the new gardener, Mr. Kendall, selected for us by Dr. Hooker, whose services in all respects have been most valuable. The true pepper plant has been introduced, and does well. The true Mangosteen tree is thriving; whether it will fruit here, or not, remains to be seen. Our small Ipecacuanha plants are doing perhaps a little, but a very little, better than last year.

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Some plants of the Indian Teak, and other valuable Indian timber trees have been raised from seeds obtained from the Calcutta garden.

Tobacco.—Plots of Manilla, Havana, Kentucky and Latakia tobacco have been grown. The first and last of these tobacco plants seem to thrive peculiarly well here. The sudden spring that the cultivation of tobacco has just taken in this Colony, renders the question of tobacco seed one of great interest and importance. Our garden must possess all the most highly prized varieties of this plant. But from all I can learn, Jamaica has as good a right to send tobacco seed abroad, as any other place has. I have heard of a preference being given to the seed of Jamaica plants, to seed imported from Havana of the same variety. And I have heard of Cuban settlers here who have pronounced the quality of some leaf now growing here, upon plants whereof the cultivation happened to have been attended to with the needful care and skill, to be already equal in size and quality to that of the best Cuban leaf.

For a few years past the Superintendent of our Botanic Garden has been distributing here small packets of tobacco seeds, at the rate of two hundred packets a year. These packets contain five varieties of seed, originally procured from Kew.

I cannot mention Kew, without observing that infinite as have been the services of Dr. Hooker to every part of the British Empire, there is no spot in that Empire which has greater reason for gratitude to that eminent man, than this Island of Jamaica.

Palms.—A comparatively large addition has been made this year to this great family. Four years ago, to our discredit, we had only twenty species of palms in our Botanic Carden, in which not even the palms indigenous to Jamaica were fully, or nearly fully, represented. Our collection now numbers nearly a hundred. The area of cultivation devoted to the palmetum is yearly increasing; and I have set apart a large portion of our available area, in the most striking position, to be planted with this tribe of trees. The introduction of new species of commercial and economical value, has been specially attended to. All the palms hitherto obtained from both sides of the world, promise to thrive extremely well at Castleton. There is nothing to prevent the palmetum there becoming, in time, and at an inconsiderable cost, as fine a palmetum, to say the very least, as any in the world. I have endeavoured to get it to be felt here, that it is the palmetum that should be looked to as the future scientific specialty of the place. And we are now beginning to make a little advance in this direction. The area now occupied by palms planted out, and of such a size as to be at all conspicuous, is but a small portion of the area intended for this family. Already, however, it is the most striking feature of the garden.

#### Cinchona Plantations.

The total area now planted is two hundred acres. Much more land has been cleared, and more land would have been planted this year, but unfortunately many thousands of the young seedlings were attacked by an epidemic disease, which destroyed them. desease only appeared amongst the very young seedlings. When it ceased, those that survived appear to have suffered no injury. But the numbers immediately available for planting out were greatly reduced.

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Bark from each of the five varieties we possess was sent home to be analysed in London, by a distinguised authority on the subject of quinine. He stated that the result was "highly satisfactory as regards "the prospect of Cinchona cultivation in Jamaica." He further reported that "the C. Calisaya has already attained a percentage of "quinine which would fit it for the purposes of the manufacturer."

The trees which produced the bark thus described were only plants

of three years old.

#### Island Chemist.

The Annual Report of the Island Chemist this year contains much interesting and new information, of which of course no analysis can be attempted here. One fact therein shown, however, I may mention, as being unexpected as well as satisfactory, and as partly accounting for the great healthiness of Kingston as a tropical town; namely, the purity of the water supplied by the pipes from the Hope River; which has even less of organic impurities than the Glasgow water from Loch Katrine, and less also of nitrogenous impurities. It has six degrees less of hardness than the average of the water supplied to London; and is, in fact, water of quite first-rate quality. The Report contains valuable information on some poisonous plants of Jamaica, and on some plants falsely reputed to be so. This, and all other official reports of general and permanent interest, are published regularly in a weekly supplement to the official Gazette, in which publication is now to be found, neatly printed, nearly all the important statistical and general imformation annually obtained by the Government. The supplement may be purchased separately, and I think those much interested in the Colony, whether here or at home, would do well to take it regularly in.

#### Education.

College.—I had hoped that something more effective might have been done within the year under report, in preparation for opening a college which has been for some time in contemplation, and has now been resolved upon, than the mere clearing out of the fine buildings in Spanish Town which have been set apart for this important institution. Accordingly, a sum of 2,000l. was placed upon the estimates for the year, and became available for this purpose. But no part of this money was expended. The buildings in Spanish Town have been cleared out. The Governor's former official residence, will constitute the professors' quarters, the examination hall, the refectory, the kitchens, and the servants' rooms of the college. The Governor's official residence has been transferred to the house and park near Kingston, which belonged to the late bishoprick of Jamaica, and has been purchased from the voluntary Church of England in this Island.

The office of the secretariat, the council chamber, and the Supreme Court, formerly in buildings which will be the dormitories and lecture rooms of the college, have been transferred to Kingston, much to the

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public convenience. The libraries and geological museum, now in buildings which will also form part of the college, are in process of transfer to Kingston, where they will become really available to the public. All is ready for the reception of the collegiate staff, and I have just learnt that not many weeks will elapse before the arrival of a principal will enable me to take those preparatory steps, which can only be taken safely in consultation with the future head of the institution.

Training Schools.—The Government Training Institution at Stony Hill has completed its second year, and it now contains its completement of twenty resident scholars. Five students received certificates of qualification as schoolmasters from this institution, within the year under report. In future it may be expected to turn out at least The Superintendent complains of the double that number annually. low standard in attainments of the competitors for admission as And there is doubtless a want in the educational institutions of the Island, to fill the gap between the best elementary schools for children and institutions partaking of the nature of a college for young men. But the great difficulty, the move at the bottom of the scale, has been overcome; and I have no fear for what is to follow. There seems to be no reason to complain of the diligence or ability of the young men who attain by competition the desirable position of a student in this training school.

Besides the twenty young men in training for schoolmasters at Stony Hill, there are six Government students undergoing similar training, in connection with the Government Model Industrial School at Port Antonio; and there are nine young men placed by Government as extra students at the Mico Normal School in Kingston. Thus the Government maintains now thirty-five young men in training colleges. There are five private training institutions, maintaining independently of Government aid about seventy-eight pupils. There is still a great want of trained schoolmasters, but year by year this want is becoming supplied. This year, of the schools inspected 258 teachers were trained men, and 202 untrained. In 1868, the first year of inspection under the new system, there were 136 trained teachers to 152 untrained. In the interval, whilst the untrained teachers have increased in number by about one third, the trained teachers have not far from doubled in number.

Elementary Schools.—The year under report is the fifth since the grant in aid regulations came into force. Every year since this system was introduced there has been a great and steady increase, both in the number and efficiency of the elementary schools. The rate of increase will be seen by comparing the results of each of the last five years, as shown in this Table:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
First-class	1	3	4	6	7
Second-class	6	20	35	68	94
Third-class	89	173	206	239	268
Exceptional (half grant	ts) 88	21	<b>53</b>	47	<b>35</b>
Total aided -	184	217	298	<b>360</b>	404

486 schools were listed for examination this last year, against 430 listed for examination the year before. Of this number 438 were actually examined, the remaining 48 having been either closed for want of teachers or of means to carry them on, or not having been yet thought ready for inspection. There was an increase this year of 30 in the number of schools actually examined, as compared with last year. This number of 438 does not include some 17 or 18 endowed schools, (exclusive of 10 endowed schools which were examined), private seminaries, and a number of small elementary schools not presented for inspection.

The increase of the number of children attending the schools over that of last year, is also very satisfactory. The following Table will show the results of the year under report in this respect, as compared

with the year before:-

			1870-71.	1871 <b>-72.</b>
Pupils on books		-	33,343	38,006
Average daily attendance	-	-	19,644	22,435
Present at inspection -		-	23,821	27,761
School fees paid by parents	-	-	£5,215	£5,873
Grants in aid		-	£8,260	£9,897

These figures do not show the whole number of children who attended schools in the Colony.

There were a number of schools not placed by their managers under Government inspection, as shown in the following list:—

		Schools.	No. of Scholars.	Income.	
,	Baptist Roman Catholic Church of England	23 10 8 3 3 1	1228 851 390 130 148 40	£ s. d. 154 17 3 83 7 6 20 0 0 46 13 0 10 0 0	

There were also three Government Model Shools, having 237 pupils, with an expenditure of 744l. 10s. 5d. One of these has now been closed, and its teacher's further services have been dispensed with. Its place is well supplied by a missionary school.

To this number must also be added 25 endowed schools, having

1,704 scholars, and a total income of 5,778l. 10s. 9d.

It may fairly be taken as an approximate estimate that there are about 150 private schools, with an attendance of 3,822 scholars in addition to the foregoing numbers: so that it may be not unreasonably presumed that there are about 46,000 children in the Colony who are attending school. According to the Census of 1871 there were 128,824 children between the ages of five and fifteen, who ought, it is presumed, to be attending school. It will thus be seen that still only one-third of the children in the Colony are at school. This shows how much remains to be done here in the cause of education. But I

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am convinced that the growth of the system of elementary education. since the introduction of the new scheme, has been as rapid as was consistent with healthy growth, such as we now see. It is not the mere increase of schools, but still more the increase of good schools, for which educationalists here deserve praise. It must be remembered that the increase of schools has been simultaneous with the closing of many schools, such as the old vestry schools, which cost public money, but were worth nothing. Considering the cheering progress of real education during the last five years, I have no doubt that the proportion of children attending school to those not attending school will be reversed in a very short time. Within the last five years the number of efficient schools has increased fourfold, and the number of scholars has been doubled, whilst the daily attendance has greatly improved. As this stride has been made in this short time, and in the face of the many difficulties which always attend the introduction of a thorough system in place of one that was superficial, I think there is no cause to fear for the future.

The greatest advance is shown in the second-class schools, which are now in number more than one third greater than they were last year. In 1868 these schools formed only 2 per cent. of the whole number In 1872 they were nearly 22 per cent. I have observed in a former report that under the system in force, a school, to get a second-class, must be a thoroughly good one. This result, therefore, is very satisfactory. 17 schools which failed last year, and 21 entirely new schools, obtained third-class marks. Out of the total number of failures (34 schools) 12 had the fair excuse of being quite new schools. But the fact which shows more clearly than anything else that the standard of education has risen very much in Jamaica during the last five years, is the very great decrease in the ratio of the schools which failed to come up to the lowest Government standard to the whole In 1868 66 per cent. of the schools examined failed to come up to the third-class standard. In 1872 only 16 per cent. of the schools examined failed to come up to that standard. The cases of falling off were not very numerous. One first-class school of last year fell to the second-class this year, owing to the accidental absence of the head teacher; and nine second-class schools of last year fell to the third-class this year. Six of the schools which were last year in the third-class failed this year.

The distribution of grants to the 369 schools which passed by the standard amounted to 9,404l. 18s.; and 340l. 12s. was allotted to new schools exceptionally recommended. 22 schools also received help in the shape of advances to the amount of 153l. 16s. The total sum distributed in grants in aid was thus 9,897l. 6s. The average grants to each school was:—

											£	8.	d.
First-class	-			_		-		-		-	52	7	0
Second-class			-		-		-		-	-	35	13	8
Third-class		-		-		-		-		-	21	4	0
Exceptional			-		-		-		•	-	9	14	7

The supplemental grants which are given for the encouragement of industrial pursuits in connection with our elementary schools, have

been nearly doubled as compared with those of last year. This is a most satisfactory feature, showing that a very perceptible movement has been at last established towards an object no less desirable than difficult of attainment. The friends of industrial education should be encouraged by this result.

The additional grants for sewing have increased by more than one-

third.

In regard to the general distribution of the Government grants in aid, it may be observed that the schools of every religious denomination, without exception, have participated in the increase awarded this year: and so also has every parish in the Island, without exception, participated in the increase. There can be no better evidence to show how general is the progress which elementary education is making in the Colony; and the increase in the amount of school fees paid by the parents, is, to my mind, even a still more satisfactory sign of educational advance.

1,500l. was allowed this year for opening grants, and 29 schools in

destitute places were thereby helped into existence.

The system of opening grants has been very successful. There are now 1 first-class school, 4 second-class schools, and 63 third-class schools, in operation, which were commenced with the help of these grants. Of all the schools so commenced, which have been inspected, only eight have failed to merit aid this year.

The total expenditure on the educational department out of the

public revenues for each of the last six years was as follows:—

								£
1866-67	-		-		-		-	4,622
1867-68 -		-		-		-	-	4,120
1868-69	-		-		-		-	6,243
1869-70 -		-		-		-	-	9,189
1870-71	-		-		-		-	11,778
1871–72 -		-		_		-	-	14.573

In the estimates for the current year 19,403l. are provided for the educational department, including 2,000l. for the college, which I hope will be opened before the close of the year.

In proof of the hold that our elementary schools are taking of the negro population, I will here cite a passage from the last annual

report of our very able and zealous Inspector of Schools.

"Further indications have appeared this year of the interest the people are beginning to manifest in the education of their children, which was referred to last year as a pleasing feature of the educational progress that is now becoming apparent everywhere. In my tour to the West, I visited two schools which had been established by the people themselves, without any assistance whatever from any societies or the Government. From a simple desire to have their children educated, they had organized their own school committees, laid down rules for themselves, and agreed to pay certain rates to secure this important object. They had, moreover, so far as their scanty means would allow, built tolerably fair school-houses (in one case land had just been bought upon which to build a more substantial school-house), and had furnished their children with a fair supply of books and other applicances.

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Janaica.

"The men composing these committees I found were of different religious societies, and had simply as neighbours combined together of their own accord for the good of the children growing up in their midst. And this they had done independently, without advice or assistance of any kind from ministers, or their respective religious societies, or even from persons of the educated classes.

"These two schools were examined (one passing a good thirdclass), and are on the Government list for grants in aid this year, for the first time. Similar indications of the growing interest of the people in educational matters have also come under the observation

of the Assistant Inspectors."

And in proof that the impulse lately given to elementary education has already begun to show its natural consequences, I will here enter

another interesting passage from the same report.

"Numerous instances have of late come under our notice of youths, on leaving our elementary schools, getting into respectable situations in counting-houses, stores, and even Government offices (not to mention the great number who start business for themselves), where they are put in the receipt of very fair pay at once, such as they could never have dreamt of but for the education they had received in the common schools. And even in some of the humblest situations of life, such as those of servants, porters, storemen, and draymen, &c., much higher pay is given to such as can read and write, than to those who cannot."

I cannot conclude this head of my report in words which would give a more trustworthy and correct view of the position which elementary education in this Colony has now attained, than by reproducing here the following remarks with which Mr. Savage con-

cludes the same report.

"In reviewing the whole work of elementary education under the influence of the Government system of regulations that came in force in 1868, it is gratifying now to find at the end of five years that notwithstanding some opposition at first, and a good many difficulties that had to be encountered, we are enabled to report a very marked and decided advance, both in the number and condition of the schools, generally, the system still working smoothly and giving general satisfaction to all the true friends of education. The schools of every religious denomination, without exception, are on the Government list, and under regular inspection. The amount of the annual grants earned by the schools, and paid by the Government, is more than three times as much as in the first year (1868). A real interest is awakened among the people of all classes on the subject of educa-Trade is evidently beginning to feel an upward tendency, owing to the increased intelligence of the people; and such a start has been given to the enlightening and elevating influences of education, as to afford the cheering prospect of Jamaica becoming in time a highly civilized and prosperous country."

## Immigration.

Three ships arrived in 1871-72 with immigrants from Calcutta;

1,279 souls embarked, out of which number 79 died at sea, and 1,188 landed.

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The death rate on board the ships was as follows:-

Merchantmen - - - 2 · 28 per cent. · 'Salisbury' - - - 2 · 12 ,"
'Humber' - - - 13 · 2

The mortality on board the last ship was excessive, but the ship had an unusually long passage, 163 days, and very bad weather in rounding the Cape, which seriously affected the Coolies. The Coolies on board the 'Humber,' as well as those of the other ships, were treated with great care and attention. No complants were made by the immigrants, and they all appeared quite satisfied with the treatment they had met with on the voyage.

Six Coolies who left Jamaica last year, have returned this year.

During this year one vessel sailed for Calcutta, with 420 time-expired Coolies. These people took with them 3,855*l*. in Treasury Bills, besides valuables and specie, the amount of which cannot be ascertained.

During the year 1,599 Coolies completed their term of service, and out of this number only 420 elected to return to India. Thus almost three-fourths of the number entitled to a free passage home elected to accept the bounty and to become free settlers in Jamaica. Nothing can show more decisively that these people are satisfied with the treatment they now receive here, and that the food, climate, and all surrounding circumstances, when they can choose their own place of residence, and their own methods of earning their living, after acclimatization, are suitable to them.

At the close of the year the number of Indian immigrants in the Colony under unexpired five years' indenture was

The number who had served five years, but had not completed ten years' industrial residence was - - 2,156

6,608

Besides this number it is estimated that there are about 4,380 Coolies who are now permanent settlers, making the gross number

of Indians in the Colony about 11,000.

The health of the Coolies under indenture has perceptively improved, the arrangements effected since the passing of Law 34 of 1869 having now commenced to tell. The general mortality amongst Coolies introduced since the passing of the new law has been reduced from the rate of 9.08 per annum in 1868-69 to 3.43 per annum in 1870-71, and to 2.45 per annum in 1871-72, the year under report. These statistics for this last year include all the Coolies now under indenture; for in 1867-68 none were introduced, and those previously introduced are now out of their indentures. This decrease in the general rate of mortality is partly due to these particular returns for 1868-69, including only newly-arrived Coolies; but in great part it represents a real improvement in health, due I

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believe to improved arrangements. In the year 1869-70 the deaths of the Coolies in their second year were 7.91 per cent. Last year 1871-72 only 4.29 per cent. of the Coolies in their second year died. As the first year shows residence only for a portion of twelve months, it is the second year that affords the best criterion in respect of the mortality amongst unacclimatized Coolies. The birth rate was 1.78 per cent.

On account of the universally heavy mortality in the parish of St. Thomas, no new immigrants are now sent to that district; nor are they now allowed to be located on any estate anywhere which has

been proved to be peculiarly unhealthy.

During the year another Coolie Union Hospital has been erected. Of the patients treated in the General Coolie Depôt and Hospital

177 were discharged cured.

41 ,, relieved.

71 returned to India.

15 died.

48 remained in depôt at close of year.

**352** 

Application has been made for 2,666 Coolies during the coming season.

During next season the Coolies who arrived here in 1863 will be entitled either to a return passage to India, or to receive the bounty. I am informed that very few of these people are desirous of returning to their own country.

The general conduct of the Coolies has been very good. I am also glad to be able to report that the treatment of immigrants on the estates has been very satisfactory. Mr. Alexander, the Acting Agent-

General, in referring to this point, reports as follows:—

"The general treatment of the immigrants on estates has been highly satisfactory. I am glad to say that I have observed strong indications of increasing forbearance and confidence between emloyers and employed, and this I think is strengthened by the prompt attention which is given by the local sub-agents to their respective grievances. There can be no doubt that the successful management of Indian immigrants depends greatly on the temper and judgment of the employer, for a kind word here, a concession there, and a painstaking solicitude for the instruction of the people through the daily routine of plantation duty may lessen, if not altogether remove, the difficulties which are almost inseparable from the settlement of labourers, who are entirely ignorant of the habits, language, and customs of the country in which they are placed."

I may observe that the existence in Jamaica, under present arrangements, of comparatively a very large number of sub-agents, sufficient to be able to visit every estate once or twice a month, and oftener if occasion requires, to see with their own eyes that the Coolies are properly paid and treated, and to settle all disputes and complaints at the time and on the spot, is, so far as I am aware, peculiar to the Coolie system adopted in this Colony. For 4,452 Coolies under

indenture, we have seven local sub-agents, who act in fact as protectors of both employers and employed. The system is a little expensive; but it pays itself, I am convinced, many times over by its practical efficiency. Artificial as the Coolie system is, and must be everywhere, indentured Coolies in Jamaica occupy less time of magistrates, whether stipendiary or unpaid, and of judges, than other classes of people; and they do not give much more trouble to Government than other classes do. Jamaica also is very fortunate in its present head of the Immigration Department, Mr. A. H. Alexander.

Government Savings Bank.

The number of depositors and the amount of deposits in savings banks for the last seven years are as shown below:—

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.		
1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871	2,276 2,278 2,524 3,004 {*469} {†2,205} 2,674 {*2,044} 7982} 3,026 *3,396	56,740 54,807 58,913 74,394 {16,200} {63,486} {93,776} {11,702} 105,478 142,240		

<sup>\*</sup> Government Savings Bank.

In the above amount of 142,240l. are included deposits on account of public funds to the extent of 21,267l., and deposits of the Court of Chancery to the extent of 13,658l. The remainder, amounting to 107,315l., consists of private deposits.

The Government savings bank has now entirely replaced the private savings banks, which alone were in operation up to 1870. This institution, as will be seen by the foregoing figures, is making steady and satisfactory progress.

#### Trade.

The value of the imports for each of the last seven years is shown below:-

							£
*1866 -		-		-		-	1,030,796
<b>*</b> 1867	-		-		-	-	859,186
*1868 -		-		-		-	1,023,866
*1869	-		-		-	-	1,224,414
*1870 -		-		-		-	1,300,455
1870-71	-		-		-	-	1,331,185
1871–72		-		-		-	1,559,602

The great and steady increase of trade shown by the above Table is certainly remarkable.

<sup>+</sup> Private Savings Banks.

<sup>\*</sup> These are calendar years.

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The following Table of articles imported, which were freed from duty in 1867, is given in continuation of similar Tables in former Reports.

	1866.*	1867.*	1868.	1869.*	1870.*	1870-71.	1871-72.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Steam-engines -	nil.	101	3,046	6,904	5,460	4,738	14,033
Mills	1,722	1.072	1,882	3,822	3,434	9,825	21,644
Other machinery	5,186	6,879	8,023	6,644	7,844	11,420	5,165
Pans for boiling sugar -	1,427	603	984	2,409	4,676	4,301	6,052
Pipes for fluids -	28	374	1,331	1,202	2,493	2,165	1,801
Stills	211	559	1,174	2,977	1,698	1.878	1,906
Shooks of all sorts	23,580	18,023	19.479	17,362	12,180	13,187	16,743
Staves	1,241	5,587	6,418	3.847	3,823	5,431	7,945
Wood hoops	2,346	1,225	2,773	2,264	2,981	3,857	2,653
Iron, galvanized-	464	1,238	1,985	1,902	3,142	3,818	5,666
,, other manu-)	638	3,184	1,174	1,215	1,933	84	56
Miscellaneous -	851	858	2,719	2,004	3,348	2,369	5,367
Total - £	37,694	39,703	50,988	52,552	53,012	63,073	89,031

<sup>\*</sup> These figures are for the calendar year.

The great increase in the value of the steam-engines and mills imported during this year, is a very noticeable feature. These figures fully bear out the reports of the several collectors of taxes, who remark that everywhere planters are making efforts, by means of improved machinery and new processes, to improve their manufacture of sugar. This a new feature in the history of Jamaica sugar planting.

The value of the exports for the last seven years has been as shown below:—

	VAI	VALUES			
	of Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	of British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.		
£	£	£	£		
*1866	1,128,508	24,390	1,152,898		
*1867	1,016,554	28,540	1,045,094		
*1868	1,098,332	40,472	1,138,804		
*1869	1,052,562	110,207	1,162,769		
*1870	1,158,835	124,171	1,283,026		
1870-71	1,196,532	52,153	1,248,685		
1871-72	1,348,858	69,585	1,418,443		

The increase last year in the export of produce of the Colony is large; and it is the more remarkable from being an increase in the face of a smaller sugar crop than that of last year.

The exports of the principal staples for the last seven years have been as shown in the following Table:—

JAMATCA.

	1866.*	1867.*	1863.*	1869.*	1870.*	1870-71.	1871-72.
Sugar, hhds	33,637	31,206	36,259	29,268	30,747	37,010	35,353
Rum, phns	18,754	18,834	20,274				
Coffee, lbs.	8,413,532	6,264,861	7,758,985	5,025,812	9,047,284		
Pimento, lbs	4,866,239	7,595,800	4,373,259	6,575,249	5,243,109	6,857,830	5.140.898
Dyewoods, fus- tic, and log- wood, tons	36,570	, ,	' '	118,678	1 ' '	, ,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	1,550,166	1,728,075	2,036,921	1.261.873	680,492	632,031	599,766
Arrowroot, lbs	70,201				6,343		

\* These figures are for the calendar years.

The quantity of sugar exported, though less than that of the year before, in which we had the largest sugar crop that there had been for nineteen years, was considerably above the average. I think this is evidence of improving cultivation, and in a less degree of increasing cultivation. The increase last year in the quantity of rum, notwithstanding the decrease in the quantity of sugar, is ascribed to the larger proportion of molasses preserved on several estates, in consequence of the adoption of centrifugal machines and other improvements, for separating the crystallized from the uncrystallized sugar. As this excess of molasses would have figured as sugar had it not been converted into rum, and would have drained out of the hogsheads into the holds of the ships, the 35,353 hogsheads of 1871-72 should represent more sugar exported than the same figures would have represented in any previous year. The increase in the quantity of coffee, as compared with last year's crop, is due in part to the increasing industry and enterprise of the small settlers, who are extending their cultivation of this important staple very largely. The high price which coffee has commanded lately has been very advantageous to this Colony. Several sugar estates during this year have been purchased by wealthy Cubans, who, abandoning their own distracted island, have settled themselves here. One old sugar estate which I remember seeing a few years ago in a languishing condition, has been named to me as purchased lately by a Cuban gentleman, for which an order for 4,000l. worth of new machinery has just gone home. The skill, industry, and enterprize of these our new fellowsubjects must tell upon their neighbours, and thus indirectly must benefit the whole Colony.

The cultivation of tobacco according to the Cuban system, has

made a satisfactory start, and is fast increasing,

By the returns of the collectors of taxes it appears that in August last there were only 91 acres of this cultivation; there are now 304 acres. The increase is principally in the parishes of St. Andrew, where the cultivation is carried on by Jamaica owners, and in the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Thomas, Portland, and St. Mary, where it is carried on mostly by Cubans, who have settled and become the owners of property. Both Cuban and native labour is employed in the cultivation; but Cuban labour alone is employed in the manufacture. As yet the tobacco grown in the Island is for the most part made up into cigars and snuff for Island consumption. But the reports made of cigars sent by way of experiment to the London

market are very satisfactory. I have not the least doubt that tobacco will very soon be a great staple of export, and that the quality will be very good. There is nothing to prevent Jamaica cigars equalling those exported from Havannah.

In the month of March, 1870, a prize of 250l. was offered for the best tobacco to be produced in Jamaica by any one cultivator of not less than 8 acres, producing 400 lbs. of cured tobacco from each acre. This prize was equally divided between two competitors in 1872. These were the first producers in Jamaica of tobacco as an exportable article.

The value of the fruit exported this last year has more than doubled that of the year before, having been 5,855l. as against 2,736l. At this rate of increase a few years will raise this infant trade into importance.

Of the minor articles of exportable produce beginning to come into notice, the Collector-General, in giving a summary of the annual reports of the several collectors of parishes, thus writes: "The article "of bamboo for fibre to be used in the manufacture of paper has "quadrupled the export of the previous year, and many of the minor productions have in the export transactions of the past year gone far beyond those of 1870-71. The most conspicuous of these articles "are cocoa, bananas, oranges, pines, limes, lime-juice, and yams. "The article of prepared turtle is also largely on the increase in our "export transactions."

I may add that it has come to my knowledge incidentally that a noted French firm is about to establish a factory for making the extract of logwood in this Island, whereby the freight of thousands of tons of valueless woody fibre, now needlessly sent across the Atlantic, will be saved; and that an English company is establishing here a factory for making paper from bamboo on the spot. It is greatly to be hoped that both enterprises will be rewarded by success, and it is not easy to see any reason why either should fail.

# Irrigation.

Considerable progress in the works of the main canal, and of the Caymanas branch has been made.

A large quantity of material for the Anicut has been prepared, and the head works have been now commenced.

I am led to hope that water will be delivered from this work at the Caymanas (which are sugar estates four or five miles below Spanish Town, lying on the side of the river opposite to the canal) before he end of this year.

#### Crime.

The following Table shows the numbers of the more serious offences against the person for the last three years:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Murder	10	11	10
Manslaughter	8	16	12
Shooting with intent	4	6	6
Cutting and wounding	62	<b>7</b> 5	96
Assault with intent	4	17	18

The great increase this year in the number of cases of cutting and wounding is a matter of regret. On the whole, however, comparing the number of the most serious offences against the person with the population, which exceeds half a million, I do not think that the number of crimes of this sort can be considered to be large.

The following Table shows the number of persons arrested and summoned for offences against property during the last four years:

1869	-		-		-		-		-	5,370
1870		_		-		_		_	-	4,380
1871	-		-		-		-		-	4,186
1872		-		-		_		_	-	4,295

There were more cases of larceny of growing provisions this year than there were last year. This is attributable to the prolonged drought, and the consequent scarcity of provisions. This crime increased to a great extent during the months when the drought was most severe.

It is very seldom, in Jamaica, that in cases of burglary violence is used to effect an entrance. This is a curious characteristic of the criminal classes here. In the vast majority of instances the thief gets into the house by a door or window which has either been carelessly fastened, or left wide open. Out of fifty-one of these offences in Kingston, only four were effected by violent entrance. It is an equally curious characteristic of the non-criminal classes here, that the knowledge of this peculiar habit of the burglars has so little effect upon storekeepers and other householders, in inducing them to take proper care of their property. The number of shops and other houses in Kingston, discovered by the constabulary, during the year, to have been left open at night, was 199. And there is probably much less of this carelessness in Kingston than in other places. In the town of Falmouth the constabulary found, during the year, no less than 50 doors and windows unfastened.

The detective branch of the constabulary has done good service in the tracing of offenders. The inspector who came from London to take charge of this department has also charge of the registration of habitual criminals under Law 16 of 1870. The initiation of this system has been attended with good results. This officer also edits a police gazette, which is published weekly, and which has been of considerable service in being the means of bringing offenders to justice, and of recovering stolen property.

The statistics of crime during this, as well as former years, show that the greatest number of convictions take place between the ages of 20 and 30; and this with regard to both sexes.

The percentage of criminals who had had any sort of education was 34 9.

Of the 2,753 persons committed to the several prisons in 1871-72, 653 had been previously in prison, being a percentage of 23.7 on the total number of committals.

#### General Remarks.

The Colonial Secretariat was removed from Spanish Town to

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Jamaioa.

Kingston. On the 4th of April, 1872, the Legislative Council held their last meeting in Spanish Town. This was the final act of the removal of the seat of Government to Kingston, which, as by far the most important town of the Island, ought, unquestionably, to be in all respects, the capital.

The traffic returns of the railway show a small increase over last

year:--

	1871.	1872.
Passengers	120,517	121,066
Horses	646	753
Carriages	170	172
Cattle	597	577
Sheep	<b>502</b>	409
Bundles of 28 lbs. guinea grass	293,267	346,523
Bundles of 30 lbs. wood	270,618	282,887
Tons, merchandise	12,886	14,092

The telegraph continues to work satisfactorily: 2,407 messages were received from abroad, and 2,274 were sent.

The greater portion of these messages were to and from Europe and the United States, and nearly all were of a commercial nature.

Perfect tranquillity and good order prevailed during the year, and as far as the information received by the Government justifies an opinion, in the absence of any system of registration, it may be recorded that the Colony continued to be generally healthy; that no serious epidemic prevailed; and that the number of deaths were not Small-pox, however, which of late years has above the average. broken out seriously in so many parts of the world, and which appeared in Jamaica in the year 1871, continued in the year, 1872. But the disease, though it has broken out in several places, in nearly every instance has been confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the particular locality in which it broke out. It does not appear to have been anywhere very malignant in its character, and nowhere have the number of deaths from it been very great. In anticipation of an attack of small-pox, great endeavours had been made, previous to the appearance of the disease, to extend the protection of vaccination in every part of the Island; and these have been still continued; I hope not without some success.

(Signed) J. P. GRANT.

## TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

Turks and Caicos Islands.

## No. 5.

No. 5.

### The Officer Administering the Government to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

Government House, Grand Turk, July 31, 1873.

SIR.

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1872, together with my Report thereon.

I have, &c., Melford Campbell, President. (Signed) Governor Sir J. P. Grant, K.C.B.,

&c.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

#### Taxation.

There has been no change during the year 1872 in the taxation of the Colony since my Report of 1871.

## Revenue and Expenditure.

The actual revenues and expenditure of the past four years will be seen from the accompanying Table.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1869 1870 1871 1872	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	£ s. d. 9,743 19 11 8,974 9 0 9,236 16 3 9,722 19 6
	32,905 13 6	37,678 4 8
Average for four years	£8,226 8 4	£9,419 11 2

The difference of expenditure over revenue has been met by balance from 1868 amounting to 662l. 18s. 6d., payments from the Crown funds in aid of the general revenue 1,728l. 11s. 2d., loan from public bank 7001., and the sum of 2,0001. borrowed on debentures, leaving a balance of 3181. 18s. 6d. at the close of the year 1872, for the service of 1873.

### SALT EXPORTED.

Bushels.		Value.				
	1,831,010 1,283,264	26,750 18,667	s. d. 8 11 9 0			
Increase for 1872 -	547,746	£8,082	19 11			

Turks and Caicos Islands. I should remark that there is a considerable difference in the declared value of the salt here, and the actual value of salt in the United States.

The price realized in the States during the last few years, in many instances, being considerably below the value here, and many persons who have shipped salt on their own account have been heavy losers.

#### VALUE OF IMPORTS.

				Value	•
1872 1871	•	-	-	31,881 1 25,285	. d. 8 3 1 9
Increase for 1872	-		-	£6,596 1	6 6

## Debt of the Colony.

At the commencement of the year 1872 the debt of the Colony amounted to 2,700*l*., but during that year 700*l*. was paid off, thus reducing the debt to 2,000*l*., at which amount it now remains; the interest paid for which is at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

# Legislation.

The following is a list of the Ordinances passed by the Council during 1872, all of which were assented to except Ordinance No. 4, which required amendment:—

# Ordinance No. 1 of 1872.

"To amend Ordinance No. 11 of 1861, and to repeal Ordinance No. 3 of 1871, with reference to fees to be paid by British ships of war for pilotage within the waters and harbours of the Turks and Caicos Islands."

# Ordinance No. 2 of 1872.

"To authorize the President of the Turks and Caicos Islands to grant lands for religious purposes."

# Ordinance No. 3 of 1872.

"To authorize the Commissioners of the Poors' House and Hospital, under certain circumstances, to take possession and to dispose of the real and personal property of any person who may receive relief in such establishment."

# Ordinance No. 4 of 1872.

"To disendow the Church of England in the Turks and Caicos Islands, and for other ecclesiastical purposes."

# Ordinance No. 5 of 1872.

"To authorize the negociating of a loan for the public service of the Turks and Caicos Islands."

## Ordinance No. 6 of 1872.

TURKS '
AND CAICOS
ISLANDS.

"To repeal Ordinance No. 1 of 1867, entitled an 'Ordinance to 'repeal Ordinance No. 4 of 1853, and to make other provisions for 'the government of the Turks and Caicos Islands;' and Ordinance No. 6 of 1868, to amend Ordinance No. 1 of 1867, and for other purposes."

## Ordinance No. 7 of 1872.

"To provide for the appropriation of divers sums of money to be paid from the Colonial Treasury for and towards defraying the contingent expense of the Presidency of the Turks and Caicos Islands for the year 1873."

### Crown Fund.

The amount of Crown Fund actually collected during the year 1872 was 2,709l. 12s. 2d., from which was expended the sum of 790l. 8s. 11d. in public works, salaries, rent of buildings, and miscellaneous services. A sum also of 875l. 6s. 8d. was advanced in aid of the general revenue, leaving a balance of 1,043l. 16s. 7d., to which amount may be added balance remaining at the end of the year 1871, amounting to 562l. 12s. 8d., making a sum total of 1,606l. 9s. 3d., which amount was carried to the service of the year 1873.

#### Education.

By Ordinance No. 6 of 1872 the public schools of this Colony were abolished, and other provisions for educational purpose made. Formerly a sum amounting to 700l. per annum was expended for education, but by the Ordinance above mentioned 200l. yearly is the sum at present allowed, with a proviso that it may be increased to 400l. yearly when the finances of the Colony permit, and his Excellency the Governor in Chief approves of such additional outlay.

I cannot report favourably as regards education in the Colony since the changes above mentioned have been made, as the judicious expenditure of the small sum of 200*l*. per annum is a difficult matter to arrange, considering that no less than six schools are absolutely necessary in this group of islands.

#### Crime.

During the year 1872 there were 243 convictions in the Police Courts of the Colony, against 197 for 1871, 227 for 1870, and 243 for 1869.

For the Supreme Court the convictions were 11 for 1872, 6 for 1871, 7 for 1870, and 5 for 1869.

#### Gaols.

The discipline of the gaol at Grand Turk is efficiently carried out.

The expense of the gaol during 1872, including the officers' salaries and food supplies for the prisoners, was 5311. 4s. 11d. The diet of the prisoners is ample, and varied as far as can be in this Colony.

In consequence of some severe cases of scurvy appearing amongst

Turks and Caicos Islands. the prisoners, I found it necessary to vary their diet; this has been attended with the most beneficial results. The daily cost of a prisoner's rations averages  $10\frac{3}{4}d$ .

## Poors' Asylum and Infirmary.

The number of inmates in the asylum on the 1st of January, 1872, was 15, during which year 15 other persons were admitted; 12 deaths

took place in the infirmary during 1872.

The yearly cost of these institutions combined was 467l. 4s. 8d., including the salaries of the medical officer and staff. The cost of each inmate is about 1s. 7½d. per diem. The sum of 24l. was expended in out-door relief, which brings up the expenditure for charitable institutions in the Colony to 491l. 4s. 8d. during the year 1872.

#### Pensions.

The total amount for pensions chargeable on the revenues of this Colony was at the rate of 634l. 5s. 4d. for the year 1872. One pension, however, amounting to 150l. per annum, has fallen in on account of the death of the holder, but an additional pension of 100l. per annum having lately been granted to the Rev. J. Astwood, late rector of St. John's parish at Salt Cay, causes the Pension List for the present to remain at much the same amount as mentioned in the commencement of this paragraph.

# Population.

The population of these Islands by the census of 1871 amounted to 4,723 persons, of whom 572 are whites.

The proportion of males to females being 2,274 of the former, to

2,449 of the latter.

From the census returns of 1871 it appears that 2,832 persons have been vaccinated, leaving 1,891 unvaccinated; since which period general vaccination has been authorized throughout the Colony, with what results the annexed Report of Dr. Bascome, the Government Medical Officer, shows.

### Ecclesiastical.

By an Ordinance passed during the present year (1873) the Church of England in this Colony has been disendowed and disestablished. This Ordinance, however, has not yet received the Royal Assent, though by an Ordinance now in operation all expenditure from colonial funds for ecclesiastical purposes is abolished, the members of each religious denomination having for the future to support their own minister.

From the last census it would appear that the population of the Colony may be classed as follows:—

Baptists	-	-	-	-	-	1,805
Wesleyans	-	-	-	-		1,510
Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	949
Roman Catholics -	-	-	-	-		38
Presbyterians -	-	-	-	•	_	28

Lutherans Dutch reformed No religious denomination	-		-	•	1 1 391	Turks And Caicos Islands.
		Total	-	•	4,723	

I may state that amongst those numbered under the head of "No "religious denomination," are to be found a few Mahometans; this fact has only lately come under my notice from conversations I have had with some of the labouring class, whose type struck me as showing unmistakable signs of Arab and Negro blood commixed, though even amongst the pure Negro here I find Mahometans who profess to belong to the Baptist denomination.

From inquiries I find that most of these people were wrecked in their youth on some of the Caicos reefs while being conveyed in

slavers from the African coast to Cuba.

#### General Remarks.

The general condition of these Islands has changed but little since my last Report. His Excellency Sir J. P. Grant, K.C.B., arrived at Grand Turk from Jamaica in the month of January of the year on which I now report, and repeated his visit at the commencement of the present year (1873), with a view to examine into the condition of the Colony, and initiate such measures whereby taxation might be diminished and the expenditure reduced.

His Excellency proposed certain changes in the form of the Government, a reduction of the official staff, and placing these Islands more

completely under the control of Jamaica.

These measures were imperative, as it was impossible for the Colony to continue supporting a large official establishment, when its sole staple no longer commanded a remunerative price. It was anticipated that the abolition of the export duty on our staple would immediately lead to a revival of the trade. Up to the present time (July, 1873) such anticipation has not been realized, nor do I feel hopeful that these Islands will ever return to their former prosperity.

The salt ponds are divided out into too many interests, and many of the owners completely impoverished, consequently there is great competition in the sale of salt, proprietors striving to undersell each other. These evils will continue until the ponds fall into fewer hands, when, with less competition and the application of mechanical contrivances, salt cultivation may be made more remunerative than at present.

As regards the condition of the out-islands, I believe that had I not given permission at the end of the year 1871 to the salt pond labourers at Cockburn Harbour to cultivate the waste lands belonging to the Crown, the greater part of the population at that locality would have perished from starvation, as they had no means of leaving the

Colony and earning a subsistence elsewhere.

In consequence of fewer wrecks occurring of late on the reefs surrounding these Islands, the inhabitants are turning their attention more to raising corn, fruit, and vegetables, than they hitherto have done. There is certainly every necessity for greater supervision over



Turks AND CAICOR ISLANDS.

these poor people than at present exists. At some of the settlements they seem almost degenerating back to savagedom, having no one resident amongst them capable of leading or controlling them.

When the finances of the Colony are in a better condition than at present, measures will doubtless be taken to remedy the existing state

of things.

MELFORT CAMBPELL, President.

SIR.

Grand Turk, August 6, 1873.

I beg leave to state, for the information of his Honour the President, that the percentage of successful vaccinations in this Colony for the year 1872, as shown by the returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office, was 87.16 per cent.

I would further remark that small-pox has repeatedly been introduced into this Colony, but has always been confined to the houses in which it made its appearance, although those houses have been situated

in the most thickly populated parts of the town.

I am not prepared to say that this seeming immunity from contagion is owing to the air being loaded with saline matter, but I have no doubt that it chiefly arises from the thorough ventilation induced by the strong breezes that prevail for the greater portion of the year.

> I have, &c., (Signed) D. B. BASCOME, M.D.

A. C. Lowe, Esq., Colonial Secretary.

Return showing the NUMBER of BIRTHS and DEATHS registered at the TURKS and CAIGOS ISLANDS during the years 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872, showing also the Bieth Rate and Death Rate in each of these years, as also the Average of these Rates for the said Five Years.

Population as per		Вјитив.		DEATHS.			
Census of 1871.	Year.	No. of Births Registered.	Birth Rate.	Year.	No. of Deaths Registered.	DeathRate.	
4723	1868 1869 1870 1871 1872	222 200 206 197 170	per 1000. 47 42·3 43·8 41·9 85·9	1868 1869 1870 1871 1872	66 82 108 125 95	per 1000. 13·9 17·3 22·8 26·4 20·1	
	_	995 (a)	210.3		476 (b)	100.5	
Average for 5 years		199	42		95	20·1	

<sup>(</sup>a) Including 13 still births, registered as births only during the said five years, viz. 1 in 1868, 1 in 1870, 5 in 1871, and 6 in 1872.

(b) Including 10 still births, registered as deaths only during the above period, viz. 2 in 1869, 1 in 1870, 3 in 1871, and 4 in 1872.

(Signed)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Grand Turk, April 23rd, 1873. ALEX. C. LOWE, Colonial Secretary.



# BAHAMAS.

BAHAMAS.

## No. 6.

No. 6.

The Administrator of the Bahamas to The Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord, Government House, Nassau, April 24, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of the Bahamas for the year 1872, and my Report thereon.

The Earl of Kimberley, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

I have, &c., d) Geo. C. Strahan,

Administrator.

## REPORT ON BAHAMAS BLUE BOOK FOR 1872.

### Finance.

No change has taken place in the general taxation of the Colony since 1870.

The additional duty levied under an Act passed in 1869 of 25 per cent. upon the total amount of duties collected, and the tax upon the salaries of public officers and pensions imposed in 1870, have both been continued for a further period of three years by an Act passed in the beginning of the present year.

The revenue and expenditure for the last four years have been as follows:—

	Date.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
•	1869 1870 1871 1872	35,360 47,530 41,826 37,574	£ 40,376 48,598 40,662 38,836

To account for the decrease of the revenue of the past year as compared with that of 1871, the acting Receiver General reports that "the importations in the latter part of 1871 were so large that "the market became overstocked in the early part of 1872, which "caused a falling off in the importations during the year."

The pension list has been decreased by 242l. 13s. in consequence of the death of three retired public officers.

The public debt of the Colony amounts to 54,161l. 13s. 2d., being the same as in 1869.

Of this amount, the Colony is pledged to redeem 10,920*l*. by the 1st May next, while debentures issued under what is commonly called the Hurricane Loan Act to the amount of 15,000*l*. are redeemable in 1877.

# Post Office.

A serious interruption in the mail service of the Colony took place in consequence of the loss at sea of the mail steamer 'Missouri' in AHAMA8.

October last, and the subsequent failure of the Atlantic Mail Steam Ship Company, with whom this Government had a contract for the conveyance of the Bahamas' mails, which would not have expired until the end of 1876.

The service has lately been carried on under a temporary arrangement with a New York firm, which will continue until November next, by which time it is hoped that a contract will be entered into for a regular and efficient mail service.

#### Trade and Commerce.

The value of the imports and exports for the last four years has been:

		Exp	orts.
Date.	Imports.	Native Produce.	Other Exports.
1869 1870 • 1871	240,584 283,970 239,190	77,999 60,231 82,677	85,003 130,022 69,733
1872	201,051	89,615	46,609

The increase under the head of native produce is to be attributed to the recent establishment at Nassau of a manufactory for the preserving of pine-apples, of which 500,000 tins were exported during the past year.

The falling-off in other exports may be accounted for from the decrease in the number of marine casualties, which in times past threw into the ports of the Colony a large amount of valuable property,

of which a great part was frequently exported.

During the past year there has been a general depression in the trade of the Colony, which is to be attributed to causes of a local, and I trust, temporary nature, more especially perhaps to the unsuccessful shipments of pine-apples, the chief export of the Colony, to England and the United States, and to the interruption in communication with New York above referred to.

The receipts and payments of the Nassau Public Bank have been

as follows:-

	Date.	Receipts.	Payments.
ľ		£	£
	1869	420,786	410,734
	1870	514,381	507,242
	1871	470,476	480,080
	1872	419,469	423,184

### Legislation.

The principal Act passed during the Session of 1872 was 35 Vict. c. 1, "An Act to continue the Act 32 Victoria, chapter 29, for "raising a further revenue for the support of Her Majesty's Govern-"ment within the Bahama Islands."

### Education.

BAHAMAS.

There are in the Bahamas 35 Government schools, viz. five in New Providence and 30 in the out islands.

These schools are under the direction and management of the Board of Education, which is composed of the Governor as President and of five or more members of the Legislature.

The Legislative grant for educational purposes is 2,2001. per

This does not include the salary of the Inspector of Schools, who is borne upon the Civil Establishment of the Colony on a salary of 2001.

The number of children on the books of the Government schools is 3,006, while there are 1,200 who attend schools in connection with the Church of England.

It is calculated that 55 per cent. of the children between 5 and 15 years of age attend these schools.

This number is exclusive of those attending private schools, and those of other denominations.

The chief obstacles in the way of an extended system of education

(1.) The isolated and widely scattered nature of the settlements.

(2.) The low salaries of the school teachers. Suitable men can obtain more pay as clerks or mechanics.

(3.) The indifference of the parents as regards the education of their children.

In regard to the discipline, instruction and general efficiency, the Inspector reports that the "results obtained by individual examina-" tion compare favourably with those of last year, and, regarded as a "whole, with those of any former year."

#### Ecclesiastical.

The following figures may be taken as representing the number of persons generally attending the churches and chapels of the several denominations:—

Wesleyan		-		•	-	7,370
Baptist -	-		-		-	7,971
Church of England		-		•	-	4,250
Preshyterian -	_				-	300

# Population and Health.

The census returns of 1871 show a population of 39,162.

The births and deaths in the last four years were as follows:—

Date.	Births. Deaths.	
1869	1,469	706
1870	1,483	775
1871	1,483	805
1872	1,475	704

Ванамая.

During the past year the public health was remarkably good, and the death-rate, 17.9 in 1000, will certainly compare favourably with that of the other Colonies.

### Agriculture and Land.

Crown land in this Colony is sold by auction at an upset price of 10s. per acre, one-fourth of the purchase money being paid at the time of sale, three months' credit on approved security being given for payment of the remainder.

Town lots of one-quarter of an acre are sold at an upset price of

 $$8\frac{1}{2}$  (1*l.* 15s. 5*d.*) for cash.

The pine-apple is the principal product of the Bahamas, for the growth of which the soil of the Islands of San Salvador, Eleuthera and Abaco is well suited.

The manufacture of salt is carried on to a considerable extent in the Islands of Inagua, Rum Cay, Long Cay and Ragged Island.

## Crime and Pauperism.

The number of prisoners tried in the Superior Court during the last three years was as follows:—

_	1870.	1871.	1872.
Convicted	33	33	40
Acquitted	24	21	6

The number of convictions before the police magistrate at Nassau during the same period was:—

9 P									
	1870.	1871.	1872.						
	881	833	750	-					

Although offences, including those against the Police Act—common assaults and larceny, have decreased, I regret to state that prædial larceny has considerably increased.

The distance in most cases of the fields from the dwelling-houses, the absence of a rural police-force, and the disinclination of the negro to inform against his neighbour, all tend to give facilities to this class of offender.

I am, however, hopeful that the introduction toward the end of last year of strictly penal labour, in the shape of shot drill as a part of the prison discipline, will not be without good results as a deterrent against offences of this nature, and against crime generally.

The daily average number of prisoners at the Nassau prison

during the year 1872 was 89, as compared with 92 in 1871.

The average number during the last four months has been 71 89. The only charitable institution in the Colony is the New Providence Asylum, which consists of a hospital, a poor-house, a leper establishment and a lunatic asylum.

It is conducted under the control and management of a Board of Commissioners, nominated by the Governor.

BAHAMAS.

Outdoor relief to the poor is also given to a limited extent.

The amounts expended in the maintenance of the New Providence Asylum, and in relief of the poor throughout the Colony, in the last two years, are as follows:-

 1871.	1872.
2,286	2,274

# Military.

The garrison at present consists of 8 regimental and 4 departmental officers, and 153 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st West India Regiment.

A vessel of war has been constantly on this station since 1869, with the exception of a few months in 1870.

#### General.

Although the expenditure during the past year has been less than that of any former year since 1860, having in the last 5 years been reduced from 68,306l. to 38,836l., I regret to state that the present revenue is not sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure, and that the general condition of the Colony cannot therefore be considered as satisfactory.

Under this head I will quote from my speech on meeting the Legislature in January last, when in addressing the House of Assembly I stated,—

"It must be borne in mind that, if year after year provision is only made for the bare exigencies of the public service, much which would tend to the progress and development of the Colony must

remain unaccomplished.

"A more extended system of education, an improvement in the sanitary condition of this town and its suburbs, the development of the resources of the out islands, the improvement of the harbour of Nassau, and the establishment of telegraphic communication, are all of them questions which materially affect the interests of the Colony, but the consideration of which in the present state of the revenue must, I fear, be indefinitely postponed."

I have, &c., (Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, Administrator. BARBAD: 5.

# BARBADOS.

No. 7.

#### No. 7.

#### Governor RAWSON to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

Windward Islands, Barbados, 29th September, 1873.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, in duplicate, the Blue Book for this Island for the year 1872, together with my Report thereon. The former has only this day been delivered in a complete form by

the printers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

RAWSON W. RAWSON, Governor.

The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Kimberley, &c.

REPORT.

The first half of the year 1872 was a period of anxiety and disappointment to the planters, and the latter half was one of growing despondency as to the crop of the following year. The drought, which commenced in November, 1870, and which had not interfered with the crop of 1871, lasted through the whole of the latter year, and reduced the crop from 53,907 hogsheads in 1871 to 39,167 hogsheads in 1872, being about 100 hogsheads less than in 1870, the smallest crop since 1864. The hopes, therefore, which were raised by the abundant crop of 1871 were not only frustrated, but as the drought continued month after month in 1872 until the month of September, drying up the rattoons, and preventing fresh planting for future crops, evil forebodings became general as to the crop of 1873, and fears began to be entertained as to the consequences of four bad crops in five years.

2. The difficulties of the planters re-acted upon the merchants and upon the community generally. A deficiency of more than a fourth in the quantity, and perhaps of a third in the selling value of the produce of the Island, say of 350,000l. during the current year, was no light trial, but the almost certain prospect of an equal or greater deficiency in the coming year was a reasonable ground for alarm. It is no small evidence of the firmness and elasticity of the planting interest, and of its supporters in England, that up to the present time the former have stood their ground, and are now hopeful of partially recouping themselves in 1874, the prospects of which are very favourable.

3. For the drought broke up in September, after a duration of twenty-two months. And although October was unusually dry, the rainfall of the three months, November to January, was sufficiently plentiful to bring forward the canes in those parts of the Island where they were not almost wholly destroyed, and did, in fact, secure an average crop on a few estates, or in limited areas. The year, however, may be described as one of difficulty and trial.

4. The health of the Island was good. The precautions taken

against the introduction of small-pox from Trinidad were effectual. 25,100 persons were vaccinated in 1871-2, and quarantine was maintained against that Island up to the 11th of November.

A violent squall or succession of squalls from the southward swept over the Island, and the several islands to the northward, on the 8th and 9th September, which drove five vessels ashore in Carlisle Bay, caused much greater mischief to shipping in Martinique and Dominica, and deposited an average of nearly six inches of rain over the whole of this Island. The storm which produced these effects was a singular one; it did not acquire a rotatory motion until after it had passed the Leeward Islands, whence it took a north-westerly direction.

5. Although the sugar crop was so small, causing a reduction in the employment of the labouring classes, and although these suffered, not only from the loss of their own small patches of cane, but from the influence of the drought upon their own and the planters' crops of roots and grains, the distress which prevailed among these classes found a relief to some extent in emigration, especially from those districts which the drought had most affected, and did not lead to any serious social or physical evils. It probably contributed to the slightly increased mortality, which will be hereafter noticed, but the cases of death from destitution which came to light were not more frequent than usual, and it did not cause any increase of crime.

6. One occurrence that took place in the month of October calls for notice here. The steamer, 'Cuban,' one of the vessels of the West Indian and Pacific Steam Packet Company, which visits Barbados monthly, broke down within sight of Carlisle Bay, and was run ashore close to the town. She filled immediately. Her cargo, which was very large and of great value, the invoices amounting to 180,000l., was raised by divers and landed. Some of the packages were broken in lifting or transporting them. As these were landed on the wharf, they offered a temptation to the crowds of curious idlers collected there, who began to pilfer from the heaps, or from the trucks on their way to the warehouse. This led to struggles between the mob and the police. The former, too, conceived an imaginary grievance.

7. The damaged goods were brought to sale by auction; much of it in whole packages, of which the marks and destination had been obliterated by their immersion in salt water. Their contents were unknown. Some persons acquired unexpected prizes—such as jewellery concealed in bales of cheap goods-evidently intended to be smuggled into the South American ports, for which they were destined. Many, of course, outbidding others blindly, drew blanks instead There was great excitement among the traders and retail dealers, which extended itself to the lower classes. The sale was held in a confined shed, which could contain but a small number of The police were therefore directed to exclude the mob, and to allow admission only to persons of a class likely to purchase. This angered the mob. A feeling existed among the lower classes that this wreck was a gift from Providence to them. "J . . . . "C . . . . had sent it to them," and the consignees and police had no right to prevent them from profiting by it. Large crowds

collected. Numbers came in from the country districts; among them habitual wreckers from St. Philip. And in the afternoon of the 28th October the mob attacked the police station, injured many constables; and, as darkness came on, began to break the windows, and try to force the doors of stores and shops in the main street. In this crisis of affairs it became necessary to call out a military force, which prevented further mischief, and soon after midnight the mob dispersed.

8. Next day a repetition of these scenes was threatened, but the precautions taken, and the dread of a company of soldiers posted for the night close at hand, to meet the contingency of the extra force employed by the civil power proving insufficient, effectually prevented it, and quiet was restored. For a long time after goods of all descriptions, especially piece goods, were hawked all over the Island in abundance; and the accident caused a serious interference with the regular trade, both wholesale and retail, of Bridgetown. The duties paid upon the goods landed from this wreck amounted to about 1,900%, but the revenue did not gain to this, or probably any considerable extent; and it may be doubted whether the Treasury really benefited by the disaster to this vessel. In almost every other respect that event was injurious to the community.

### 1. Taxes, &c.

9. No change was made in the Customs' Tariff this year, but on the 1st of January two Acts, passed in the previous December, came into operation; one establishing an improved system of collecting the duty upon rum, under which a duty was laid upon all stills: of 25l. on all stills between 6 and 100 gallons, and of 1s. additional for each gallon in excess of the latter capacity; and the other amending the laws for regulating the sale of liquors by retail, and requiring a separate licence of 5l. a year to be taken out for the retail sale of wine. In the commencement of the year an Act was passed, with the object of diminishing [the prevalence of hydrophobia, which required all persons keeping one or more dogs to take out an annual licence, and pay 5s. for each.

### 2. Revenue and Expenditure.

10. The revenue of the year showed a smaller decrease than might have been anticipated from the large deficiency in the crop, and it affords evidence of the annual average having been raised to the extent of about 14,000%. a year, or 14 per cent. above the average of the three years, 1868-70. The amount was

11. The difference in the Customs and Tonnage Dues, which may be taken as the measure of the loss occasioned by the short crop, amounted to 1,788l. Against this was a set-off of an increase in the duties on stills and rum, amounting to 1,018l, after deducting a diminution in the duty on liquor licences, which, however, is described as only "apparent," having been caused by a change in the time of issuing licences. The other items on which there was a decrease of

any consequence were, Militia Tax 951*l.*, and Miscellaneous 875*l.* The former arose from a temporary excess in 1871, caused by a greater activity in collecting the arrears. The latter was casual. On the whole the results of the revenue of the year may be taken as satisfactory.

12. The Superannuation Fund yielded a revenue of 971*l.*, being an increase of 285*l.* over the preceding year. The charges against this fund were 175*l.* in 1871, and 195*l.* in 1872. They have not yet begun to accrue

13. The Expenditure of 1872, after deducting the payments out of the Public Buildings Fund, exceeded that of 1871 by 1,580l.,

14. This excess is more than accounted for by the difference in the expenditure on roads and public works, as is shown in the following comparison:—

	1871.		1872.
Molehead Board	- 4,099	_	£ 6,134
Public works Roads—town and country -	<b>4</b> ,260 - 11,837	-	9,598 7,289
·	£20,196		£23,021

15. The other differences consist of an increase under the following heads:—

					£
Internal Revenues Office	-	-		-	1,086
Police		-	-	-	624
Hospitals	-	-	•	-	872
Ecclesiastical		-	-	-	3,527
Educational	-	_		-	737
Drawbacks and Refunds -		-	_	-	758

The first increase was more than balanced by the duty on stills. The charge under the head of "Ecclesiastical" arose from a large payment of salary granted by the Act constituting a new Bishopric for the Island, and that under the head of "Educational" by additional grants to middle class schools. The only decrease worthy of notice is that of 1,104*l*. on account of Vaccination.

16. Deducting the amount of extraordinary expenditure from the gross amount, the ordinary expenditure was:—

17. The Treasurer's balance at the close of the year was 3,093l, having been reduced from 10,480l. 11s. 9d. at the beginning of the

BABBAIXOS.

year. The balance to the credit of the Public Buildings Fund at the close of the year was 13,424l. 0s. 11d.

#### 3. Local Revenues.

18. The parochial revenue and expenditure continue to increase, but considering the character of the year the expenditure upon the poor was not greatly augmented. The total revenue and expenditure, exclusive of balances, in each of the last three years ending 31st March, were:—

aron, morov	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
In 1870	- 20,656 -	<b>21,33</b> 9
1071	- 22,265 -	22,212
,, 1872	- 23,217 -	22,551

19. The expenditure upon the poor in the same years was:-

20. There was an increase for educational purposes from an average of 1,450*l*. a year to 1,789*l*.; and upon the maintenance of the churches and chapels from 2,500*l*. a year to 2,782*l*.

21. The revenue from the tax recently imposed upon dogs is not stated in all the returns. As far as appears from them there was received in

						£	s.	đ.
St. Michael -	-		-		-		nil	
Christ Church -		-		-	-		nil	
St. Philip -	-		-		-		nil	
St. George -		-		-	-	84	10	0
St. John -	-		-		-	66	10	0
St. Thomas (nett)		-		-	-	<b>56</b>	19	2
St. Joseph -	-		-		-	47	5	0
St. Andrew -		-		-	-	29	6	0
St. Lucy -	-		-		-	34	10	0
St. Peter		_		_	-	38	5	0
St. James -	-		-		-	<b>56</b>	15	0
	Т	ota	l		- £	414	0	2

22. There was an increase in the revenue raised by the Road Commissioners upon either of the preceding years. It was:—

23. There was a corresponding increase in the number of animals and carriages subject to taxation, viz.:—

			1870.		1871.		<b>1872</b> .
Horses		-	£1,909	- ;	£1,915	- :	£1,943
Mules			3,287	-	3,562	-	3,662
Asses		-	804	-	861	-	948
Wheels	of burthen	-	7,666	-	7,918	-	8,115
,,	of pleasure	-	3,948	-	4,038	-	4,288

24. The total parochial taxation amounted to 30,440l, being an increase of 1,381l. upon the preceding year, and amounting to 26 per

cent. of the corresponding gross revenue of the Colony.

25. The assessments of Bridgetown and St. Michaels do not exhibit traces of much advance in the value of property, or in the incomes derived from trade, unless it be contended that they are made out in a manner which deprives them of value as tests of what they profess to represent. A comparison spread over twenty years appears to be sufficient to show this:-

	185	1851.			1.		1866.			1871.		
	£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	3.	d.
Amount of City Rents taxed	48,627	0	0	44,981	0	0	.53,212	0	0	51,696	0	0
Amount of Rural Rents taxed	11,729	0	0	13,797	0	0	15,187	0	0	13,591	0	0
Amount of rate of Tax on above per £	0	0	8	. 0	1	0	o	0	8	0	0	11
Amount of City Oc-				19,870	0	0	22,058	0	0	21,199	0	0
Amount of Rural Occupancy taxed				4,207	0	0	5,689	0	0	5,069	0	0
Amount of Rate of Tax on above, per £				0	0	10	0	0	7	o	0	11
Produce of Trade	1,605	0	0	1,880	0	0	2,010	0	0	2,257	0	0
Acres of Land taxed Rate per acre	7,688 0	0 2	0	7,600	0 2	0 6	7,600	0 3	0 3	7,820 .0	0 3	

26. As the increase in the parochial revenue almost balances the decrease in the general revenue, the gross amount of total taxation, supposing the population to have remained stationary, emigration having balanced the increase by births, remains the same as in last year, 1l. 7s. 10d. per acre of the area, and 18s. 41d. per head of the population.

#### 4. Public Debt.

### 27. No general debt.

### 5. Military Expenditure.

28. There has been a large decrease in the expenditure of Her Majesty's Government on account of the troops, extending over all the heads excepting military education, which was blank in the year 1871:-

										£
ıΙ	1869		-		-		-		-	90,887
••	1870	-		-		-		-	-	77,258
••	1871		•		-		-		-	81,136
,,	1872	-		-		-		-	-	54,658

### 6. Militia.

29. The force has ceased to exist since the 11th of January, 1869. The Act of 23rd May, 1866, entitled "An Act to raise and organize "a Militia Force in this Island," was repealed by Act No. 1, of the 24th December, 1868, which, however, did not repeal the Act of the 13th August, 1839, entitled "An Act to consolidate and amend the "several Acts relating to the Militia of this Island, and to provide "for the better organization of the same."

### 7. Public Works.

30. The expenditure under this head consisted in 1872 of—

1. Works carried on by the Molehead Board, consisting	
£	£
1. Expenses of dredging 1,197	
2. Purchase of steam-tug 1,295	
3. Ditto of two hopper punts 868	
4. Repairs to Molehead works 1,582	
5. Other payments 1,192	
	6,134
2. Public Works, consisting of	
1. Completing bridge 2,325	
2. Wharf walls of inner basin 4,922	
3. Miscellaneous in careenage 218	
4. Purchase of site of lunatic asylum 1,173	
5. On account of erection of petroleum ware-	
house 960	0.500
2 Panda Cranta ta	9,598
3. Roads. Grants to Commissioners 6.300	
Commissioners 6,300 Commissioners of city roads 489	
Commissioners of leeward new road - 500	
Commissioners of feeward new road 500	7 990
•	7,289
Total chargeable against General Revenue -	23,021
Ditto ditto against Public Buildings Fund	10,919
and and and and and and and and	
Total	£33,940

31. The west wing of the public buildings was opened and occupied on the 24th of January, 1872. The repairs to the Molehead were completed, at a total cost of 3,778l. The new bridge was opened on the 21st April. 5,332L had been expended on the inner basin up to 31st December.

### 8. Legislative.

32. The principal Acts passed by the Legislature during the year were:

#### Of Session 1871-72.

No. 35. For amending the Act for licensing the keeping of dogs.

#### Of Session 1872-73.

No. 1. For providing for the erection and maintenance of a lighthouse on the east coast of the Island.

No. 2. For providing for the appointment of a Bishop to exercise supervision over the Clergy of the Anglican Church in the Island; and to remunerate Bishop Parry for his services whilst in charge of the Diocese of Barbados.

No. 6. For continuing the charge of 20 per cent. upon all duties of customs, from the point at which they shall reach the sum of 40,000l., authorized by the several Acts relating to Public Buildings, and to apply the same for the public service.

No. 7. For making provision relating to the conveyance and transfer of real and personal property vested in mortgagees and

rustees.

No. 8. For continuing in force, temporarily, the Act appointing the Superintendent of Public Works.

No. 9. For providing a further grant for educational purposes.

No. 10. For fixing and limiting the time of proscription in certain cases.

No. 11. For providing for the better care and protection of lunatics.

No. 12. For consolidating and amending the laws for the prevention of petty thefts.

No. 13. For consolidating and amending the laws relating to

prison discipline.

No. 14. For amending and continuing the Act regulating the import and export trade of the Island.

33. Some of the above Acts merit special notice.

No. 35. The object of this was to discourage the keeping of dogs, with the view of diminishing the prevalence of hydrophobia.

No. 1. Her Majesty's Government have agreed to provide the lighting apparatus for this lighthouse, at a cost of about half the

original estimate of the whole work, viz., 2,300l.

No. 2. Upon the decease of the late Bishop of Barbados, Her Majesty's Government declined to recommend the Queen to appoint a successor, and the salary of the office lapsed with Bishop Parry. The Island of Trinidad also withdrew from the Diocese of Barbados. Upon this it became necessary for each of the remaining islands within the diocese to provide separately for the supervision of its Clergy of the Anglican Church. This Act provides for the appointment and payment of a Bishop for Barbados, without interfering with the organization of the Church of England within the Island. It provides, further, for the temporary absence of the Bishop, if any other of the islands within the late diocese should decide upon constituting him their Bishop. The Act granted a salary to the late Coadjutor Bishop for his services from the time of the decease of the late Bishop until the arrival of his successor.

No. 6. Under this Act the additional duty of 20 per cent. upon all duties of customs, originally imposed to provide a fund of 40,000*l*. for the erection of public buildings, has been continued indefinitely

for the increase of the general revenue.

### 9. Political Franchise; Councils and Assembly.

34. No change took place in the composition of the Councils, but one of its members, Sir Thomas Graham Briggs, Bart., was nomi-

nated a member of the General Government of the Leeward Islands, and therefore tendered the resignation of his seats in the Councils of Barbados, which, however, was not accepted. At the annua election of the House of Assembly, which took place on the 19th February, two new members were elected, in the place of members retiring,—and the rest were re-elected without a contest.

# 10. Population.

35. The principal results of the census of 1871 were given in last year's report. As no general system of registration of births and deaths exists in the Island, and no record of the changes by emigration and immigration, no further information can be furnished regarding the population, excepting the estimate reported from British Guiana, that upwards of 5000 persons had emigrated thither from Barbados during the year 1872. A measure has since been passed to provide for the registration of emigrants, and a Registration Bill is again before the House of Assembly.

# 11. Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials.

36. The abstracts of the above exhibit phenomena which are consistent with an extensive emigration, chiefly of adults, during the year. There is a decrease in the number of baptisms and marriages, and while there is a numerical increase in the burials, the proportionate increase is greatest at the two ends of the scale, among children and old persons.

37. The total numbers for each of the last 3 years, taken from the Registrar's abstract, were:—

#### BAPTISMS

		DA	<b>LLISM</b>	<b>5.</b>							
In 1870		-	-	-		-	6,667				
<b>"</b> 1871	-	-	-		-	-	7,095				
"    1872		-	-	-		•	6,683				
Marriages.											
In 1870 ·		-	•	-		-	620				
" 1871	-	-	-		-	_	757				
"    1872		-	•	-		-	656				
		Βτ	RIALS	١.							
In 1870		-	-	-		-	3,445				
,, 1871 -		-	-		-	-	3,858				

38. The baptisms, which had increased last year by 428, or 6.4 per cent., decreased this year by 472, or 5.8 per cent. The decrease was very unequal in the several parishes. Last year there was a general increase, except in St. Michaels and St. Josephs.

., 1872

4,330

Parishes.	1000	1000	***	In 1872.		
Parisites.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Increase.	Decrease	
St. Michael	1,822	1,794	1,648	_	151	
Christ Church	794	865	855	_	10	
St. Philip	707	737	781	44	i -	
St. George	597	656	588	_	68	
St. John	479	535	464		71	
St. Thomas	356	397	328		69	
St. Joseph	889	388	405	17		
St. Andrew	844	412	362	_	50	
St. Lucy	379	417	403		14	
St. Peter	417	489	467	l —	22	
St. James	382	405	387	_	18	
Total	6,667	7,095	6,683		412	

It is singular that the decrease should have been proportionately greater in St. John and St. Thomas, from which parishes there is reason to believe there has been little emigration.

39. It is worthy of remark that the proportion of baptisms of persons born in years preceding the current one is diminishing. This may arise either from a decrease in the number of adult baptisms, or from an increasing promptitude in bringing infants to be baptized.

Baptism of Persons.	1870.		1871.		1872.
In current year.	70.6	-	$\overline{73\cdot3}$	_	$\overline{73\cdot9}$
" preceding year.	$25 \cdot 9$	-	23.5	-	23.3
" other years.	3.2	-	$3 \cdot 2$	-	2.8
· Total	100		100		100 ·

40. Last year there was an increase of marriages amounting to 22 per cent. This year there is a decrease of 13 per cent., the number only slightly exceeding that of 1870. The decrease is spread over all the parishes except St. Michaels, where the number was the same.

41. The number of burials, which last year had increased 10.6 per cent. over the preceding year, increased 12.2 per cent., viz.: from 3,858 to 4,330 in 1872. This increase was spread chiefly over children under 5 years of age, and persons between 80 and 90:

	Nt	ımber.		Percentage,			
	1870.	1971.	1872.	1870.	1871.	1872.	
Under 1 year From 1 to 5 years -	1,120	1,361	1,511	82·1	35·8	84·9	
	718	754	932	20·6	19·5	21·5	
, 5 , 10 , , 10 ,	112	197	159	8·3	3·6	3·7	
	81	78	67	2·4	2·0	1·5	
, 15 , 20 , 20 ,	131	104	102	8·8	2·7	2·8	
	246	248	298	7·1	6·4	6·7	
" 80 " 40 " " " 40 " 50 " "	162 159 171	208 180 147	203 176 157	4·6 4·5 4·9	5·4 4·7 8·8	4·7 4·0 8·6	
" 60 " 70 "	198	197	207	5·7	5·1	4·7	
	183	209	231	5·2	5·4	5·3	
,, 80 ,, 90 ,,	132	113	176	8·7	1·6	4·0	
,, 90 ,, 100 ,,	85	61	66	1·0		1·5	
Above 100 years Not stated Still-born	10 28 Not stated	14 82 15	18 34 28	1.1	1.6	1.6	
Total	3,486	3,858	4,330	100	100 ·	100	

42. The same inequality exisits as in 1871 with regard to the excess of mortality among children under 5 in the rural parishes, and among persons between 10 and 60 in the city parish:

ľ		1	From Birth	to 5 years.	From 10 to 60 years.			
			Town.	Country.	Town.	Country.		
1870			52.4	52.9	31.3	21.0		
1871 -	-	-	47.9	58.5	29 · 9	19.4		
1872	-		52.5	58.3	31 · 1	22.9		

43. This inequality, however, disappears, when the mortality is compared with the number of persons living at the two periods in town and country. According to the census of 1871, the relative proportions of persons living at the respective ages, taking Bridgetown and St. Michaels together, and the average of the rural parishes (excluding Speightstown, the character of which is urban, and the proportions of which follow Bridgetown), are as follows:

		Town.		Conntry.
Under 5 years -	· <b>-</b>	- 14.4	•	$\overline{19 \cdot 2}$
From 5 to 60 -	-	- 81.6	-	76.7
Above 60	-	- 4.0	-	4·1
Total		100		<u> 100 ·</u>

44. A necessary inference from the above is that the mortality in the town is much greater than in the country. The materials do not exist for comparing the mortality of either district with the actual population, or of distinguishing that of children from those of older persons; but comparing the total mortality of the two districts with the population existing in each in 1871, the mortality in town was 33 per 1000, while that in the country was only 24 per 1000; and some notion may be formed of the comparative excess in the mortality of children in the town from the fact that while 14.4 per cent. of the population in town, under 5 years of age yielded 52.5 per cent. of the town mortality, 19.2 per cent. of the same population in the rural districts yielded only 58.3 per cent. of the country mortality. The equivalent proportion would have been 70 per cent. So also as regards the population above that age up to 60, while 81.6 per cent. of the town population yielded 31 I per cent. of the town mortality, 76.7 per cent. of the country population yielded only 22.9 per cent. of the country mortality. The equivalent proportion would have been

45. The Registrar's Returns for the present year distinguish males from females. The following results may be drawn from them. Taking all the baptisms into account there was a slight excess of females, viz.:—

Males Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3,331 3,352
Total	-		-		-		-	-	6,683

But as this includes some adult baptisms, a fairer estimate of the proportion of sexes born in the year may be drawn from the baptisms of those born in the year and in the year immediately preceding; for it is worthy of note that the proportions differ in the two years:—

	Born in 1871.	Born in 1872.	Aggregate.		
Males -	- 773 -	- 2,490 -	- 3,263		
Females	- 783 -	- 2,448 -	- 3,231		

Amounting in the aggregate to an excess of 1 per cent. of males.

46. Taking all the burials into account, and excluding those whose sex was not sufficiently shown in the registers, there was a slight excess of mortality among the females, viz.:—

Males Females Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,137 2,149 44
Total		-		-		-		-	4,330

47. The proportions, however, differ greatly at different ages. Up to five years of age there is a large excess among the males; from which it may be inferred that girls receive a larger share of their mother's care than boys, and that the latter are exposed to more noxious influences than girls.

# Burials in the whole of the Island.

				•		
Ages.				Males.		Females.
Under 1	ye:	ar	-	806 ) 1	,290	$\frac{607}{444}$ \} 1,051
From 1	to	5	-	484 🐧	,200	444 \ 1,001
"5	"	10	-	72	-	87
,, 10	"	15	-	35	-	32
,, 15	,,	<b>2</b> 0	-	47)		55)
,, 20	,,	30	-	133 > 2	272	160 > 326
,, 30	,,	40	٠,	92 )	-	111
<b>,, 4</b> 0	,,	50	-	89´		86
,, 50	"	60	-	<b>74</b>	-	83
<b>,</b> , 60	"	70	-	111	-	96
,, 70	"	80	-	91	-	138
,, 80	"	90	-	78	-	98
,, 90	,,	100	_	23	-	43
Above	,,	100	-	6	-	<b>12</b>

The excess of mortality among females at the child-bearing ages of 15 to 40 is sufficiently accounted for. The differences at the higher ages must be matter of speculation, although the excess above 70 may arise from an excess in the number of females existing at that age, which is double that of the males. There is no difference in the proportions of children of the two sexes under 5 years of age dying in town and country. There were 53 boys to 47 girls in each.

48. From the above statements it will be seen that there is a growing excess in the proportion of females in the population by the natural annual increment, independent of that caused by the preponderance of male emigration. While there was only an excess of 32 boys born in the year, the excess of mortality of boys under 5 years of age was 149, which is in fact equivalent to the excess of female mortality above 5. The latter is only 1 per cent. upon the excess of 15,584 females existing in 1871. The former increases annually the disproportion of females over males.

### 12. Education.

49. The total number of scholars reported in the several primary and infant schools of the Island in 1871 was 15,091, and in 1872, 15,949, being an increase of 858, or about 8 per cent.

50. Of the total number there were in schools of

The Church Moravians	of En	gland -	-	-	-	12,370 1,571 2,408
Wesleyans	•	-		•	•	15,949

The schools of the last class include Sunday schools, but those of the other two are confined to primary and infant schools. It must also be pointed out that the Moravians and Wesleyans have no other schools, while the number of children in the first class who are under instruction in private schools is considerable.

51. The figures show how much more the Moravians insist upon the instruction of the children in their congregations than either of the others. The numbers belonging to each denomination were as follows:—the number and proportion of scholars are placed in juxtaposition.

	•	Number.	Scholars.	Proportion of Scholars to Population.
Church of England	-	144,080	12,370	9 per cent.
Moravians		- 4,733	1,571	33 ° "
Wesleyans -	-	12,267	2,408	19 "

The proportion of the latter would be largely reduced by the deduction of the Sunday scholars; and it must be added, that while the number has increased in 1872 in both of the other classes, there has been a slight decrease in the Wesleyan schools.

52. The Annual Report of the Inspector is confined to the result of the second examination of the infant schools, which exhibits satisfactory results, and realizes the expectations expressed in the Inspector's last Report, that much improvement would follow the change that had been made in the system of rewarding the teachers. The following exhibits the comparative results of the two examinations in the form adopted in the last Report:—

	-	1871.	187 <b>2</b> .
		-	
Number of schools examined	-	68	65

R	PP	m

	1871.	1872.
Reading passes:-		
1st grade. Old Testament, well -	399	578
2nd ,, New ,, moderately		687
3rd ,, Independent monosyllables	647	602
ora iii znacponaoni monosynaoros		
Total 1	,532	1,867
Dictation passes:-		
1st grade. Hard passage from Old \		
Testament -	115	210
2nd ,, Moderate passage from	105	000
New Testament	195	386
3rd ,, Monosyllables	377	457
·		
Total	687	1,053
•		
Arithmetic passes:—		
1st grade. All the compound rules	26	90
2nd, , single ,	69	126
3rd ,, Simple addition -	480	752
Total	575	968
Passes in catechetical religious knowledge	710	942
Passes in higher subjects	4	31
Eligible for examination in higher subjects	20	63
	674	4.137
		2,092
Premiums, amount of - \$267.		
* ************************************		

53. The Inspector makes the following remarks. "There can be "no doubt, from the foregoing table, of the marked success which has "attended the application of the plan of premium examinations to the "infant schools. Grants amounting to 394 dollars arise out of the "second series of examinations, against 267 dollars in the first, the "standards being the same; an improvement, that is to say, of 47 "per cent., though the schools embraced in the second series were "fewer by three: the improvement, moreover, has been greatest in "the subjects pointed out in my last Report as being most defective, "namely, dictation and arithmetic. The success of the premium plan "in relation to the primary schools was thought to be well marked, "but between the first and third circuits, that is, after an interval of "some four years, the improvement was 32 per cent. only, though the "third circuit had six additional schools, as compared with the first.

"The first infant school re-examined had 35 children on the "second occasion, against 32 on the first. The mistress was the "same, the building the same, and the circumstances of the school, "outwardly, had undergone no change, but the premium of the second "examination more than trebled the first; the interval between the "two examinations was about two and a half years. The school is

Barbados.

"tributary to a neighbouring primary school under the same clergy"man."

54. "In former reports the gross premium was divided by the gross "attendance at the examination, to ascertain the merit of the teach-"ing; and this was the best way. Now, however, I am driven to "substitute a division of the gross premiums by the number of exami-"nates, because in some schools, particularly in primary schools, I "have found the teachers discouraging the attendance of non-exami-"nates on the day of examination, with a view of obtaining an "unfair advantage over their fellow-teachers in the order of merit The present plan of arranging the list gives undue advantage "generally to small schools, and to those whose number of examinates "is small in proportion to the size of the school. It will, however, "have the advantage of discouraging teachers from sending up as "examinates pupils who have little, if any, chance of obtaining a "pass: moreover, no manœuvring will obtain under it. Of course a "smaller divisor being used with the same old dividend, a larger "quotient is obtained than before."

55. The operation of the liberal grants made by the Legislature for the support—it may be said for the resuscitation—of the two principal middle class schools, referred to in the last Report, has been most satisfactory. The number of scholars in the Harrison's Grammar School, under the direction of H. Deighton, Esq., M.A., who had established a high reputation as a teacher in Trinidad, has increased beyond all expectation, and the Lodge School has shared its prosperity.

perity.

#### 13. Gaols and Crime.

56. The new forms in which the returns of gaols and crimina offences are made out will afford improved means of comparing the progress of crime prevailing in the Colony, and of its repression. Some uncertainty, however, will attend those prepared retrospectively from materials not originally recorded in the form now adopted, at least in this Colony. But those inferences which may safely be drawn from this year's tables are favourable to the period.

57. The number of committals to prison is further decreased. Last year it had diminished by 7 per cent.—from 3,388 to 3,139. This year it has diminished from 3,139 to 2,767, or nearly 12 per cent., amounting to nearly one-fifth in two years. The decrease is progressive, for up to the present date there has been a continued dimi-

nution in the number of committals.

58. Some features of these returns are worthy of notice. Of the total number of committals, 2,767,—

				F	er cent.
1,742 were	e Males	-	-	-	63
	Females		-	-	26
	Juveniles (boys)	-	-	-	11

59. Of the whole number 563, or 20 per cent., were for debt. Of the females 18 per cent. were for debt. With regard to the latter it must be observed, that there are no means of separating female debtors from female criminals before committal. This hardship has been brought before the Legislature, and it may be hoped that it will, with

the other evils attendant upon confining debtors not guilty of any criminal offence in connection with their insolvency, influence it to

modify the law in this respect.

60. The number of persons committed for safe custody till trial, or for want of security, was 407, or nearly 15 per cent. So that, out of the whole number of 2,767 only 1,797 were committed for purposes of penal imprisonment, which is equal to 11 per 1000 of the population, according to the census of 1871. The proportion of recidives has an important influence upon this calculation. No less than 43 per cent. of the whole number committed in 1872 had been previously convicted, viz.:—

											Pe	er cent
Once		-		-		_		_	-	549	or	20
Twice			-		-		-			305		
Thrice	or	mo	ore	-		-		-	-	346	,,	12
		Тo	tal		-		-		-1	,200	,,	<u></u>

Consequently only 1,597 had been convicted of an offence for the first time.

61. The character of this class of offenders may be drawn from the two facts, that out of 1,592 persons recorded as imprisoned in the table of Summary Convictions, C.C. 755, or 43 per cent., were for prædial larceny; and that out of the whole number of 1,797 prisoners committed for penal imprisonment only 97 were under a longer sentence than three months. The same inference is supported by the return of the cases tried in the Supreme Court during the year. Out of 104 cases the offences are thus classed:—

Manslaughter	-	-	- 4
Rape	-	-	- 1
Other offences against the person	_	-	- 13
Malicious injuries to property -	-	_	- 15
Robbery with violence	_	-	- 3
Prædial larceny	-	_	- 15
Other offences against property	-	-	- 35
Miscellaneous	-	-	- 18
Total	-	-	- 104

62. Only one other feature merits notice. The proportion of females committed who had been previously convicted was greater than that of males, viz. 29, that of males being 26, per cent.; and the proportion of juvenile recidives was scarcely less, being 21 per cent. These large proportions are easily accounted for by the condition and character of the abandoned lower class of females, and of deserted children and orphans, in a West Indian community.

# 14. Imports and Exports.

63. The trade returns of the year exhibit a satisfactory result, considering the large falling off in the sugar crop of the year.

## PAPERS RELATING TO

BARBADOS.

#### TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS.

											£
In 1870		-		-		-		-		-	1,069,867
,, 1871	<b>-</b> .		-		-		-		-	-	1,191,888
, 1872		-		-		-		-		-	1,125,030

## TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS.

In 1870	_	_	_	_	_	973,020
,, 1871 -	-	-	-	-	_	1,298,546
" 18 <b>72</b>	-	-	-	-	-	1,021,443

Thus, while the exports fell off 21 per cent., the imports were only 5½ per cent. less.

64. The difference in the value of the exports in the last two years was - - - - £277.103

The staple crop contributed to this to the following extent; the same rates of customs valuation having been taken in the two years:—

Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	218,325	
Sugar Molasses	-	-	-	. <b>-</b>	-	45,671	
Rum -	-	-	-	-	-	3,437	
							£267,433

65. The quantities and value of each of these articles is shown in the following statement, with the countries to which they were exported.

Countries.	80	gar.	Mo	lasses.	Rum.	
Countries.	Hbds.	£	Gals.	£	Gals.	£
United Kingdom	30,637	459,555	35	160	503	88
United States	2,947	44,205	12,911	58,101	_	
British North America	4,797	71,955	11,456	51,552	2,463	184
" West Indies	137	2,055	34	153	_	· —
Denmark	558	8,370	_	_	_	<del>-</del>
Total	89,076	586,140	2,966	109,966	2,966	222

66. The value of each exported in the last three years, excluding foreign produce, was:—.

Year.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Rum.	Proportion of Molasses and Rum to Sugar.	
1870 1871 1872	591,990 804,465 586,140	97,974 155,637 109,966	4,063 8,659 222	per cent. 17 19 19	

67. The other exports of native produce in the last two years were:—

							1871.		1872.
Aloes -	-	_		_		_	£ 1,046	-	£ 1,530
Arrowroot	-		-		-	_	76	-	30
Cattle -	-	-		-		_	216	-	
Cotton -	_		_		-	_	2,789	-	1,405
do. seed	-	_		_		-	150	-	206
Fruit and Vo	egetal	oles	-		-	-	881	-	2,420
Groceries (st	iccade	s ar	ıd	pic	kle	8)	296	-	416
Hides and S	kins -		_	•	_	_	692	-	660
Lime for Bu	ilding	_		-		_	4,678	-	4,379
Matches (Lu			-		_	_		-	35
Oil Kerosene	e ´	-		-		_		_	174
Petroleum -	_		_		-	-	893	-	2,053
Sheep, Goats	s. &c.	_		-		_	42	-	<u></u>
Soda and M	ineral	W٤	ıte	rs	-	-	2	-	
Sugar, other					do	or			•
refined	-	_		_		_		-	973
Tamarinds	-		-		-	-	<b>332</b>	-	
						-			
		Tot	al		-	£	12,093	£	213,281
						-			

68. The only matters worthy of notice in the above are the increase in the export of petroleum, the production of which, in the clay formation of the part of the island called Scotland, is being developed; and the appearance of kerosene oil and lucifer matches in the list. A manufacture of the latter has been established to meet the heavy duty imposed by the tariff on imported matches.

69. The value of the transit trade, which had increased by 18 per cent. in 1871, suffered a slight decrease, but only of 2.4 per cent. in 1872.

# VALUE OF GOODS RE-EXPORTED.

								æ.
In 1870	-		-		-		-	270,599
,, 1871		-		•		-	-	319,429
,, 1872	-		_		-		-	311,834

The direction of the import and export trade has again varied, showing an increase in both branches with the British Colonies, at the expense of both the British and Foreign branches:—

### IMPORTS.

		Value.	Percentage.			
	1870.	1871.	1872.	1870.	1871.	1872.
From United Kingdom ,, British Colonies ,, Foreign Countries Total	413,908 151,252 504,706 1,069,867	546,396 149,090 496,401 1,191,888	470,509 171,360 483,161 1,125,030	38·7 14·1 47·2 100·0	46·0 12·5 41·5	41·8 15·2 43·0

#### EXPORTS.

		Value.	Percentage.				
	1870.	1871.	1872.	1870.	1871.	1872.	
To United Kingdom - ,, United States - ,, Foreign Countries -	544,455 295,031 133,533	£ 609,869 415,278 273,398	470,525 898,928 151,990	55·9 30·2 13·9	47·1 32·0 20·9	46·0 39·0 15·0	
Total	973,020	1,298,546	1,021,443	100.0	100.0	100.0	

The trade with the United States, both import and export, was about 3 per cent. less in 1872 than in the preceding year.

# 15. Shipping.

70. The returns show a slight increase in the number of vessels entered inwards, but a decrease both in the total tonnage and in the average size of the vessels, which is attributable to the smaller size of the British vessels. The average size of the Foreign vessels was greater, having increased from 171 tons to 182 tons; while the average of British vessels had decreased from 98 to 90 tons. This is accounted for by an increase in the traffic with the British West Indies and British Guiana, which is carried on in small vessels, and by a decrease in that with the United Kingdom, which is carried on in vessels of larger tonnage.

VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS.

		1870.	1871.	1872.
Number— British Foreign		1,025 236	1,071 256	1,160 229
Total	-	1,261	1,327	1,389
Tonnage— British Foreign	-	97,442 41,093	104,962 43,799	103,693 41,764
Total	-	138,585	148,761	145,457
Average Tonnage— British Foreign		95 174	98 171	90 182
Total	-	110	112	105

71. The number and tonnage of vessels arriving in ballast was smaller, and those of vessels clearing in ballast was greater, than in 1871, both results being explained by the shortness of the crop.

#### VESSELS IN BALLAST.

		1871.	1872.		
	No.	Tohnage.	No.	Tonnage.	
Entered— British Foreign	107 22	11,396 2,325	91 20	8,559 1,341	
Total	129	13,721	111	9,900	

VESSELS IN BALLAST-continued.

BARBADOS.

		1871.	1872,		
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	
Cleared— British Foreign	76 62	12,248 15,474	97 77	16,838 19,084	
Total	138	27,722	174	35,932	

It is probable that the number of vessels calling at Barbados will increase, as the submarine telegraph favours the despatch of orders to this port for the guidance of vessels returning to Europe and America.

72. The following statement will show the changes in the traffic with the principal countries, some of which have been already noticed:—

	1	871.	1	1872.
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Entered from— United Kingdom United States British North American Colonies	106 174 110	33,489 39,093 16,699	81 170 126	23,921 38,773 18,994
British West Indies and Guiana -	771	38,982	858	46,377
Foreign West Indies	99	6,014	95	5,560
Other countries Whalers	58	13,384	58	11,588
Withtens	9	1,100	1	244
Total	1,327	148,761	1,389	145,457
Cleared to—				
United Kingdom	74	29,512	60	21,864
United States	85	17,979	44	8,621
British North American Colonies -	76	11,169	71	10,727
British West Indies and Guiana	865	56,006	945	48,010
Foreign West Indies Other countries	194	31,470	222	17,548
Whalers	26 8	1,512	8	1,489
TI HOLDIS	•	998	8	802
Total	1,338	148,646	1,386	145,905

73. The percentage of the total tonnage entered and cleared in the trade with each country was as follows:—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1972.
o and from—				
United Kingdom	23	16	20	15
Clatar	26	26	12	6
British North America	11	13	8	7
" West Indies	17	18	29	33
,, Guiana	9	14	9	12
Foreign West Indies	4	4	21	25
Dutch Guiana				1
Buenos Ayres	4	3		
Peru	4 4	1	l — ·	-
Other countries	2	5	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100

74. The proportion of British tonnage employed was rather greater in 1872, and that of American and French tonnage rather smaller:—

#### PERCENTAGE OF TONNAGE ENTERED.

												1871.	1872.
British	-		_		_		-		_		_	70	71
American	1	-		-		-		-		-	-	21	19
French	•		_		-		-		-		-	4	<b>2</b>
Other		-		-		-		-		•	-	5	8
								7	ota	al	-	100	100

#### 16. General Remarks.

75. Although the returns of imports do not show that falling off which the means of purchasing, measured by the produce of the crop, might render probable, it must be pointed out that they were kept up by importations of food, which the loss of root and grain crops, the staple food of the labouring population, caused by the protracted drought, necessitated. The following comparison of the quantities of the principal articles of imported food, on which duty was paid in the two years, 1871-2, will show this, and indicate the extent to which the population is at all times dependent upon food from abroad, and the extent to which the latter enters into the annual import trade of the Colony:—

### QUANTITIES ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

		1871.	1872.
Bread		cwts. $33,665$	36,018
Corn and grain -	-	bushels 247,352	298,281
Corn meal -		barrels 51,503	66,152
Fish, dried -	-	quintals 87,002	99,170
" pickled -		barrels 17,673	19,426
Flour	-	,, 39,311	40,703
Meat -		cwts. 10,428	10,778
Rice	-	,, 55,674	61,783

The value of the above articles exceeded that of one-third of the total imports.

76. Nevertheless it is satisfactory to be able to report that, not-withstanding the unfavourable character of the season, there was no evidence of unusual distress among the agricultural labourers, except that indicated by a large emigration, especially from the districts on which the drought pressed most heavily, viz. St. Lucy and St. Andrew. Crime certainly did not increase, which may be owing either to the emigration of the most impoverished class, or to the dread of an improved system of discipline in the prisons. The year, however, must be counted as a hard one; and it closed with the prospect, already realized, of another very short crop in 1873.

Government House, (Signed) RAWSON W. RAWSON, 20th Sept., 1873.

ST. VINCENT.

#### No. 8.

No. 8.

#### Governor RAWSON to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

Received April 29, 1873. Forwarded May 3, 1873.

Rawson W. Rawson, Governor.

Sib, Government House, St. Vincent, April 16, 1873.

I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency the Blue Book for this Colony for the year 1872, with the accompanying Report thereon.

# Taxes, Duties, and Fees.

2. Under this head there were but two slight changes,—the one, that, in consideration of the employers being relieved of the responsibility and cost of the medical care of their immigrants by the appointment of Government medical officers, they were required to contribute, in re-imbursement of the expenses, the sum of 12s. 6d. per annum for each immigrant under indenture above the age of eight years; the other, that the fees formerly receivable by the magistrates, to their own uses, as coroners and for business transacted in their Petty Debt Courts, were made payable into the Treasury for public uses, and increased salaries were given in commutation.

# Revenue and Expenditure.

3. The revenue of the year was 33,717l., derived as under:—

				ž.
From taxes for general purposes		-	-	26,248
From taxes for troops	-	•		5,876
From taxes for immigration -		-	-	1,593

- 4. This was a larger revenue than was received in 1871, itself the largest for many years. Except in export duties, in which there was a falling off, the increase extended to all the principal items. The receipts from fees of office were 463l more than in the previous year, chiefly attributable to other offices having been brought under the new system, and the re-imbursements in aid of revenue showed 652l derived under the Medical Aid Act, which came into operation at the commencement of the year.
- 5. The expenditure for general purposes was 26,705l., against 21,696l in 1871.
- 6. The appointment of five district medical officers and of an inspector of schools, with the increase to the salaries of the magistrates in commutation of their fees, caused an increase of 1,590*l*. in the fixed establishments; and the pension to Mr. Reily, the former magistrate of Kingstown—the grants in aid to the Wesleyan Society and to the Roman Catholics—the subsidy to the West India and Panama

Telegraph Company for the latter half of the year—the establishment of an inland post—the purchase of arms—and the erection of bridges, all new items, fully explain the cause of the further increase of the expenditure in 1872.

7. The assets and liabilities of the Colony on the 1st of January in

the present vear were :--

Assets.	LIABILITIES.
£	£
Cash balances - 5,224 Advance to the Town of Kings-	Due depositors in Savings Bank 2,513
town for Waterworks - 8,232 Advance to the Immigration	,, town of Kingstown on current account - 34
Fund 2,083	" Commissioners of Public Lands, &c 63
	Surplus 12,929
Total £15,539	Total £15,539

showing a surplus of assets of 12,929*l*., and an increase in the year of 939*l*.

8. The immigration revenue of 1,593l. was less than in 1871 owing to short crops, and consequently diminished exports. But aided by the usual contribution of a sum equal to one-half of its receipts from the general revenue, and by the indenture fees from the employers, it not only met the demands on it for working expenses, for interest, and for a remittance of 1,250l. to the Emigration Commissioners in London as an advance for another shipload of Coolies, but it also paid off 851l. of its debt to the general revenue.

9. The revenue for troops was also less than in the previous year, but after paying all claims upon it there was a surplus of 1,396L,

which was carried to the credit of the general revenue.

10. There was a slight increase in the revenue of the town of Kingstown. Its expenditure, besides what was necessary for ordinary purposes, included a sum of 472l. for the erection of iron sheds in the market. This was met by the accumulation of revenue of the two previous years.

### Public Debt.

### 11. The Colony was free from debt.

## Military Expenditure.

12. The sum of 4,000% was contributed from the Colonial funds to the Imperial Government in re-imbursement of the cost of a company of H.M. troops stationed in the Island; and 480% were expended in keeping in repair the barracks occupied by them at Fort Charlotte. The band of the militia was maintained, and certain other expenses incidental to this service were incurred amounting to 160%. Under this head may also be mentioned a sum of 628% paid for arms and stores purchased from the Imperial Government.

### Public Works.

13. The public works undertaken during the year were of considerable importance; and an amount much in excess of the expenditure of the previous year was spent on them.

14. The works for the supply of water to the town of Kingstown, estimated to cost 7,000l., which were commenced in 1871, were almost finished by the middle of the year under report, when unfortunately the iron reservoir imported from England for containing 75,000 gallons of water in reserve for fire purposes gave way. This accident delayed the completion of the works as regarded the full supply of water intended to be kept on hand in case of fire, but for ordinary uses the town was supplied from the new works during the latter half of the year, and a stone reservoir, containing about 50,000 gallons, was in reserve. The necessary material for strengthening and repairing the iron reservoir was received in the present year, and the works will shortly be finished in accordance with the plans.

15. Hydrants are arranged at convenient distances throughout the town, and from the two reservoirs, which will contain together 125,000 gallons at a considerable elevation, a strong force of water will at a moment's notice be ready to play on any building which may be on fire. There are also a number of water pillars in the streets for the convenient supply of water to the poorer inhabitants.

7

16. The cost of this work has exceeded the estimate. At the end of 1872, 8,332l. had been expended; but it is only fair to state that the estimate was based on the assumption that the water supply from the springs belonging to the Government would have been sufficient, whereas it was found necessary to purchase other springs, which has added about 1,200*l*. to the cost.

17. Two iron bridges were erected over streams on the line of road from Kingstown to the north-eastern end of the Island. These streams were at all times, especially to passengers on foot, a source of discomfort; but in the wet season they became very much swollen, in particular that known as the "Colonarie," and were often very dangerous to cross.

18. These bridges were erected at a cost of 1,743l. The estimate for them did not embrace so large an amount, but the rise in iron, and local difficulties in their erection and in the construction of the roadway approaches, have considerably enhanced their cost. Their

value, however, to the community is beyond count.

19. The plans approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the extension and improvement of the gaol accommodation were further carried out, and 6881. were spent for this purpose.

20. A larger sum than usual was laid out in the improvement of the highways and in the ordinary repairs to the public buildings.

21. For the comfort of persons attending the market in Kingstown two large iron sheds, each 100 feet long by 20 feet wide, were erected, at a cost to the town funds of 4721. These are fitted with double rows of counter-tables, affording accommodation to vendors and As this is the very first attempt which has been made for furnishing protection in the way of shelter from the tropical sun and rains for the persons frequenting the market, it may be easily imagined how much these structures are appreciated. drinking fountain has also been imported for erection in the market.

#### Legislation.

22. Thirteen Acts were passed during the year, of which the following were the most important:—an Act to amend the Small Debts Act; an Education Act; an Act to incorporate a Steam Navigation Company, and an Act to establish an Inland Post.

23. The original Small Debts Act, which gives jurisdiction to the police magistrates in matters of debt on simple contract not exceeding 5l, authorises the imprisonment of the debtor for a term of 14 or 30 days in default of payment of the debt or of goods and chattels sufficient to satisfy it, and made his maintenance while in gaol a charge on the public funds. The amending Act varies this last provision and requires the judgment creditor, when proceeding against the person of his debtor, to pay to the magistrate, in re-imbursement to the public for his maintenance in gaol, a sum calculated at the rate of 6d. for each day for which he may be committed, and the amount so paid is recoverable as costs.

24. This is a very important change. It relieves the public of a charge to which it ought not to have been subjected, and it indirectly is a step towards the abolition of imprisonment for debt, because it is not probable that the creditor having made a loss by his bad debt will add to it the further loss of seven or fifteen shillings for the purpose of keeping in gaol for 14 or 30 days one who will think it no disgrace and no privation to be detained there, but will rather appreciate it as an agreeable term of repose from labour. It will also tend to check the too common credit system, and the inducement thereby held out to the labouring class to run into debt, and it may make them more careful and thrifty in their habits. Already this Act has had the effect of diminishing the number of commitments to gaol, for in the last six months of the year under its operation only 25 small debtors were imprisoned, though under writs which had issued before the change was effected there were 73 sent to gaol in the year, and the average number committed in the three previous years was 127.

25. The process for recovery of a debt by levy and sale of the real estate of the debtor is also simplified; but against this description of property no proceedings can be taken until the debtor's goods and chattels have been exhausted and found insufficient to satisfy the debt.

26. This Act also modifies the right of issuing out writs of capias ad respondendum. They cannot now be had except for debts above forty shillings, and not then if the debtor is leaving behind him any property which could be made answerable for the debt.

27. The Education Act repeals the former Acts by which grants were made to a sort of upper primary school and to a grammar school in Kingstown, and certain fixed annual sums were given to the several religious denominations in aid of the schools established by them, but over the expenditure of which moneys there was no Government supervision. The Governor in Council by the present Act is authorized to make rules for determining the standard to which schools shall attain before they shall receive State aid, for the mode in which such aid shall be given, and for the inspection and management of State-aided schools. A Board of Education, of which

the Governor is president, with the assistance of a salaried inspector, St. VINCENT, has to see that the rules are complied with. The rules divide the schools into two classes—town schools and villages chools, and require. as conditions before receiving aid, an average attendance of 30 in the former and 20 in the latter class, and the regular payment by the scholars of a small weekly fee. Fixed allowances are given to the teachers, according to the class of the school, and a capitation grant for each scholar above the numbers of 30 and 20 respectively. Halfyearly examinations are to be held, when certain præmia will be also paid to the teachers in respect of scholars who may attain a fixed standard having paid their school fees and been in attendance for a certain period of the half-year. The religious instruction is to be in the elementary principles of the Christian religion, and it is to be given at a fixed time in each school, of which notice shall be publicly exhibited in the school-room, and no scholar will be required to attend whose parent may object to his receiving the religious instruction of the school.

28. As far as a judgment can be formed of a measure which has only been in operation for a few months, this Act is a good one; but to give it proper scope, a very much larger sum of money than the 800l. per annum granted by it must be placed at the disposal of the Board of Education. No provision has as yet been attempted for establishing, or aiding, an upper class grammar-school, nor can any be made until a larger grant is given, though the want of such a

school is very much felt.

29. The Act to incorporate the St. Vincent Steam Navigation Company will be a measure of considerable importance to the Colony if the Company can carry out their scheme, which is to provide a steam-vessel for the conveyance of passengers and goods along the sea-coast of this Island, and between it and the islands comprised within its Government. At present the communication is by small rowing-boats, or canoes, which are uncomfortable for passengers for any distance, and are inconvenient and inadequate for the traffic, and at certain seasons are unsafe. They also waste labour, as they require a number of men to work them quite out of proportion to the freight they carry. It will be a marked day in the history of this Island when the object of this Company is attained, and a steamer, capable of affording easy and safe transit of passengers and goods from one part of the Government to another is plying in its waters. The facilities that will be afforded to the small growers of produce, and to the labourers who are cultivators of provisions, in bringing their supplies to the market, will be greatly increased, and the benefit to both growers and consumers will be incalculable.

30. The Inland Post Act provides for the maintenance of daily postal communication between the town of Kingstown and the distant parts of the country. Mounted policemen act as the letter-carriers on the windward side of the Island, the conveyance on the leeward side being by boat. The rates charged are one penny for a letter not exceeding half an ounce, and an additional penny for every additional half-ounce, and one penny for a book package or parcel not exceeding two ounces, and an additional penny for every additional two ounces

or fraction thereof.

31. It is not contemplated that these rates will yield an income sufficient to cover the expenses of the service; but the principal cost being in the pay and keep of the policemen and horses, who are maintained as part of the protective force of the Colony, and who would be comparatively idle were they not made use of in this way, the further outlay is looked upon as fully compensated by the convenience afforded to the whole community by the daily mail. Before its establishment, communication with the windward part of the island was uncertain, and only to be had by means of chance messengers, or by the hire of one at the cost of six or eight shillings for taking perhaps but one letter.

#### Civil Establishment.

32. Many changes and some additions were made during the year in the Civil Establishment. Lieutenant-Governor Rennie left on the 2nd July to administer the Government of the Island of Trinidad, and I was placed in the temporary administration of this Government. Mr. Hawtayne who had held a district-magistracy since 1857, was appointed to the town district on the retirement of Mr. John Reily, whose long services were recognized by a pension. Mr. Van Hiejningen, who had been acting for three years as a magistrate, was transferred to the vacant office of Chief of Police, Mr. John P. Drysdale from St. Lucia being appointed to succeed him. Thomas Angell Bennett was sent from England to fill the newly created office of Inspector of Schools, and to be also Immigration Agent in the room of Mr. D'Oyly, who was transferred to the Windward Magistracy. Mr. John Manning, who had served as an assistant in the office of the Governor-in-Chief in Barbados, was appointed Colonial Postmaster. Five medical men were provided for the country districts under the new law for the gratuitous medical care and attendance on children and the aged. Two of these had been residents for some years, but Dr. Newsam, from a neighbouring colony, and Drs. Hawke and Galgey from Europe, were added to the local medical staff. Mr. Allan Lewis, who had been absent for some time, was, on his return, transferred, at his request, from the office of Magistrate to that of Colonial Registrar. Mr. Thomas Wells Durrant was appointed Escheator-General and Casual Receiver, in the place of the former officer who had died.

#### Pensions.

33. The pension list was increased by the retirement of Mr. John Reily, who had served the office of Magistrate for a period of 27 years, the last fifteen of which were as Magistrate of the Kingstown District. His pension is 2421. 8s. per annum.

# Population.

34. The population, by the census taken in April, 1871, was 35,688. By the excess of births over deaths in the remaining portion of that year, 448 were added to the number; and the

returns for 1872 show a further addition of 641, bringing up the St. VINCENT. total, with the 323 coolies introduced in June, 1871, to 37,100.

35. There were 827 male and 805 female children born alive, and 61 male and 47 female still-births. The birth-rate (including still-births) was 45 per thousand, and the death-rate 27 per thousand—in the previous year these rates were respectively 47 and 28. No improvement in morality is shown, for the illegitimate births were 58 per cent. The marriages were less in number than in 1871.

36. Not counting still-births as deaths, there were 991 deaths in the year, namely, 512 males and 479 females. Of these 145 males and 106 females were under one year of age—a proportion over 25 per cent.—and the deaths under 15 years of age were 55 per cent. The following Table shows the per-centage of these deaths in the several districts of the Island in the last two years:—

Districts.	Under O	ne Year.	Under Fifteen Years.			
DECEM	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.		
Kingstown Calliaqus Windward Grenadines	21.8 per cent. 21.4 ,, ,, 27.6 ,, ,, 87.0 ,, ,, 27.1 ,, ,,	21.9 per cent. 18.2 " " 29.7 " " 32.8 " " 28.5 " "	49.8 per cent. 55.8 " " 67.5 " " 66.3 " " 49.1 " "	49.8 per cent. 56.8 " " 61.5 " " 55.1 " " 55.0 " "		

37. It is worthy of notice that in the Kingstown district, in which two medical men have been always resident, the mortality amongst children has been invariably less than in the other districts in which there were no resident doctors, until their introduction in January, 1872, under the provisions of the Medical Aid Act. The above Table shows no variation in the rates of the two years in the Kingstown district, which are still the lowest; but it exhibits an improvement in 1872 in the Calliaqua, Windward and Leeward districts, for which doctors had been provided.

# Savings Bank.

38. The number of persons making use of the bank during the year was 304, and the amount deposited, deducting withdrawals, was 1,1241. At the close of the year there were 282 depositors, and 2,5131. On deposit. Interest is guaranteed at 3 per cent., and 541. were paid to depositors on the transactions of the year. In 1871 the bank was used by 220 persons, and at the end of that year 1,3891. were on deposit. This institution is steadily extending its usefulness, but it may be a long while before the negro and the coolie can be prevailed upon to abandon altogether the practice of secreting their moneys, and be persuaded that their earnings will be safer in a bank than hoarded in hidden corners of their houses, or buried in the ground. The criminal records exhibit in late years some sharp lessons in the loss by theft of money so hoarded, and these may influence to the change.

#### Education.

- 39. The number of schools in 1872 was 53, and of the scholars attending them 2,317; in 1871 they were respectively 47 and 3,318. These figures unexplained would give the idea that there had been a considerable falling off in the attendance in 1872, but the decrease is really due to the fact that the returns for that year were made on a more correct principle—the average number of scholars in attendance being given, instead of, as in 1871, the numbers on the school-The number of schools was increased by the opening of several new ones in the hope that they would receive State aid under the new law, but the present Legislative grant is too small to admit of this, and I doubt if they can be carried on without that aid. Thirty schools received State aid in 1871 to the extent of 850l., and 17 were The voluntary contributions and fees carried on without this aid. received towards the support of all these schools amounted to 8991. In 1872 the sum of 770l. was divided amongst 31 State-aided schools, and 980l. were received from voluntary contributions and fees.
- 40. The Inspector of Schools arrived in August. The results of his supervision will be seen in this year.

# Imports and Exports.

41. The imports for the year were valued at 156,136l., and the exports at 242,298l. The values, as compared with the previous year, were as under:—

Countries.	Commenter		orts.	Exports.		
Countries.		1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	
Great Britain - British West Indies - British North America United States of America Other Countries -		£ 75,058 69,681 4,545 4,383 8,668	£ 75,602 61,856 8,026 6,432 4,220	£ 239,738 8,564 3,606 2,614 1,454	£ 220,859 11,110 4,713 3,834 2,282	
	£	157,335	156,136	255,976	242,298	

42. The imports from Great Britain were slightly increased. A larger trade was done with the United States and with British North America, but to the diminution of the imports from the British West Indies. This I look upon as a more healthy state of things, as a direct trade with the continent of Americain lieu of drawing supplies through Barbadoes, must tend to benefit consumers both in the quality and in the cheapness of the goods. The quantities of each description of the imported goods vary but slightly in the two years.

48. The quantities and value of the exported productions of the

Colony in 1871 and 1872 are stated as follows:—

Products.		Quantities.	Val	Values.		
Products.		1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	
Sugar Molasses Rum Arrowroot Cotton Cocos	Hogsheads Puncheons Puncheons Barrels - Pounds - Pounds -	13,315 953 2,656 10,894 27,104 5,680	11,882 1,610 1,933 11,782 54,432 5,760	£ 199,576 3,812 21,376 16,732 106 2,270	£ 181,396 6,440 19,205 18,146 108 1,944	

# Shipping.

44. The vessels entered and cleared at the port of Kingstown (the only port of entry and clearance) in the year 1872 were more in number than in 1871. The table hereunder gives the difference:—

		Ente	red.	Cleared.			
		No. of Ships.	No. of Tons.	No. of Ships.	No. of Tons.		
1871 - 1872 -	:	340 416	20,763 23,265	334 410	21,427 22,723		

45. The figures below will show the increased trade with the United States, and with British North America:—

#### ENTERED.

1		18	71.		1872.				
•	With Cargo.		With Cargo. In ballast.		With	Cargo.	In ballast.		
	No. of Ships.	No. of Tons.	No. of Ships,	No. of Tons.	No. of Ships.	No. of Tons.	No. of Ships.	No. of Tons.	
United States British North America -	5 18	1150 2103	3 —	259	7 24	1352 3267	4	810	
		CLI	ARED.						
United States British North America -	12 12	540 1479	5 6	989 861	9	496 913	9 14	180 <b>8</b> 2271	

### Agriculture.

46. The Grand Sable Estate, containing about 1,400 acres of land, situated in the most fertile part of the Island, was brought to sale in the West India Encumbered Estates Court in London in the month of November, and was purchased for 4,200l. This was formerly considered the finest estate in the Island, but, being heavily encumbered, it ceased to be cultivated about nine years ago, and has since remained abandoned. Before proceedings were taken in the Court all the buildings had been removed, except the dwelling-house, which had been partially gutted and was in a ruinous condition. The purchasemoney, therefore, was paid for the land alone, and it will require an

outlay of perhaps more than twice the sum to re-erect the sugar works, and to bring the estate into cultivation. When this is done the whole of that fertile tract of land known as the Charaib country will be again cultivated in sugar, and in a far superior style than ever it was. There is nothing new to remark upon in the way of improvements. Wages remained the same, and the prices of food did not vary from the previous year.

### Crime.

47. The people were orderly and well-behaved, and the calendar presented but few and trifling cases of crime. In the Superior Criminal Court there were 21 indictments filed, of which the grand jury ignored four, five resulted in acquittals, one was found insane, and only 11 convictions were had. Of these the serious cases were two for arson—a crime more or less prevalent here at all times; eight were for sheep and pig stealing, and other offences against property, and one for assault. In the Magistrates' Courts there were 2,665 informations and complaints laid, 1,010 of which resulted in convictions, 356 were dismissed on their merits, 1,280 were discharged for want of prosecution, and 19 were sent up to the Superior Court for trial. Of the convictions 246 were for offences against the person, 216 against property, including 60 for prædial larceny, and 82 were for breaches of contract under the Masters and Servants Acts. only 82 convictions should have occurred in cases of the kind last mentioned, in a population of 36,000 persons, at least the one-half of whom stand in the relations to each other of masters and servants, tells very much in favour of the good understanding which is maintained between those classes.

#### Gaols and Prisoners.

48. The commitments to gaol in 1872 were 289, of which 178 were for penal punishment, 21 for temporary confinement, and 90 for The corresponding numbers in 1871 were 344, 191, 22, and The daily average number in gaol were 39 against 41 in 1871. Only one person was committed for five years, 10 for periods between one and five years, and 15 for periods above three months and less than one year; the rest, 152, were committed by the police magistrates for various minor offences for periods less than three months. Of the 178 for penal punishment, 15 per cent. were old offenders, persons who had been previously convicted three or more times, 14 per cent had been twice convicted, and 32 per cent. once. There were only 18 punishments for breaches of prison discipline, a less number than in the previous year. The sanitary condition was very good; no deaths occurred, and there were not many on the sick-list. Those returned as "Admissions to Hospital" include all who were on the surgeon's list, most of them, however, trivial complaints not really requiring hospital treatment in the strict sense of the word.

49. The cost of the establishment was 8081. 14s. 3d., equal to an

average per prisoner of about 201.

50. The improvements in the buildings have been pushed on. In

1871 the airing yard for the male prisoners was enlarged, and a treadwheel erected; in 1872 the new building, containing on the upper floor quarters for the gaoler, and on the ground floor rooms for the warders and a visitors' room, was completed, and the airing yard for the female prisoners was enlarged. The improvements to the matron's quarters, and to the existing sleeping wards for the female prisoners, and the erection of an additional sleeping ward and an hospital for their use were commenced. These are nearly completed; and tenders are about to be invited for transforming the old gaolers' quarters into an hospital for male prisoners, and the rooms underneath into cells on the separate system.

### Hospitals.

51. More cases were treated in the Colonial Hospital than in the previous year; and there has been a marked extension in the usefulness of this Institution since the present management was established. The death-rate was also less than in the years immediately preceding. The out-door patients were fewer in number than in 1871, but this the surgeon attributes, and perhaps rightly, to the appointment in the last year of district medical officers.

# Sanitary.

52. The health of the Colony was good. By the strict maintenance of quarantine regulations against the island of Trinidad, in which there was a severe outbreak of small-pox, the disease was kept out, though a case occurred among the crew of one of the vessels of this

port which had made a voyage to Trinidad.

53. The case was singular, as showing how this disease may be taken and lie dormant for weeks before declaring itself. The vessel sailed hence with cargo for Trinidad. She there discharged her cargo into a lighter anchored in the quarantine station. She had no communication with the Island,—none of her crew went on shore,—and no one went on board of her. She left in ballast and returned to this port. She was placed in the quarantine ground; and, after lying there a few days, she left for Barbadoes and Martinique. At the latter island, 20 days after having left Trinidad, and on the eve of her departure for this port one of the crew showed symptoms of sickness, and on the arrival of the vessel here it was found that he was suffering from small-pox of the worst type. He was removed to an islet a few miles off, where he was attended by his wife and by nurses provided for him, but he succumbed to the disease a few days after. Neither his wife nor any one of the four persons attending him, nor any of his fellow-sailors, were attacked by the disease, and no other case occurred in the Colony. The quarantine against Trinidad was abrogated on the 9th of November, and free intercourse was resumed.

54. Compulsory vaccination, on terms similar to those of the Imperial Statute, was established by Act in 1868. Immediately thereupon vaccination, which had not been attended to in the Island for upwards of eight years, was rigorously enforced, until, by the death o two of the medical practitioners in 1870-71, it was unavoid-

ST. VINCENT.

ably interrupted. Upon the arrival of the doctors who were appointed under the Medical Aid Act it was again insisted on, and 2,176 children were vaccinated in 1872; 907 of these were residents in the Grenadines, a number of small islands where no doctor had been resident, and where consequently no vaccination had been performed for very many years, and to which for this purpose a medical officer was specially sent. The vaccination of children is now regularly kept up. But some difficulty on the score of lymph is experienced, because strong prejudices exist among the different races and classes against the common use of arm-to-arm vaccination. This difficulty is overcome in a great measure by the receipt monthly of a few tubes of lymph from the Medical Department of the Privy Council, a supply of which is greatly appreciated.

### General.

55. The rainfall was considerably less than in 1871, and, with two exceptions, it was the least of eight years. At the Government House, about 300 feet above the level of the sea, 89.48 inches were registered, the average of eight years being 100.60 inches. The greatest fall was in 1867, 122.80 inches; the least in 1869, 76.02 inches.

56. The West India and Panama Telegraph Company completed the connection by cable between these islands and America and Europe early in the year. The cable beween Jamaica and Cuba, however, broke shortly after; from this and other causes the through communication was interrupted on several occasions. The wires are much used, and are commonly resorted to by the mercantile community in business matters; the negociations between a firm here and a London house for the purchase of the Grand Sable Estate were conducted and concluded by means of them.

57. In this year, at the request of the Legislative Assembly, arrangements were made for the withdrawal of the detachment of H.M. troops which had been stationed in the Island since 1868, and towards the maintenance of which the Colony had been contributing to the Imperial Exchequer the annual sum of 4,000l. The troops were not, however, removed until the 4th of March in this year. Public opinion was very much divided upon the policy of this movement.

58. On the whole the year was rather a favourable one than otherwise, for, although the sugar crop was below that of 1871, better prices compensated, in a measure, for the loss in quantity, and in other respects there was nothing to complain of,—the health of the Colony was excellent,—its revenue was larger,—substantial public works of considerable importance were completed,—and the people were quiet and contented.

Governor Rawson, C.B., &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c., (Signed) Edward Laborde.

Grenada,

No. 9.

No. 9.

Governor Rawson, C.B., to 'The Earl of Kimberley.

, Received May 29, 1873. Forwarded June 2, 1873.

RAWSON W. RAWSON, Governor.

SIR.

Government Office, May 13, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1872, together with my Report thereon.

### Revenue.

While the taxes remained the same as the year 1871, the revenue of 1872 amounted to 24,527l. 8s. 2d., and exceeded that of the previous year by 1,647l. 10s. The principal increase in the revenue was in Customs and fees of office.

The revenue was made up as follows:-

							£	s.	d.
Customs		-		-		-	11,556	<b>2</b>	9
Tonnage -	•		-		-	-	652	18	8
Excise		-		-		_	4,920	17	1
Licences -	-		-		-	-	2,046	11	0
Fees and Fines		_		-		_	2,093	6	1
Post Office	-		-		-	_	<b>2</b> 03	15	4
Assessed Taxes		-		-		-	2,524	13	3
Miscellaneous	•		-		•	•	529	4	0
÷	د						£24,527	8	2

# Expenditure.

The expenditure for the same period amounted to 25,981*l*. 15s. 1d., and shows an increase of 4,841*l*. 1s. 7d. as compared with that of the previous year, leaving a surplus revenue of 4,445*l*. 7s. 11d. to the credit of the service for the year 1873.

The increased expenditure was principally for quarantine, repairs of public buildings, and the subsidy to the Telegraph Company.

The expenditure was made up as follows:—

pomartare was made up as					
•			£	8.	đ.
Civil	-	-	3,869	8	9
Judicial			3,812	13	2
Ecclesiastical	-	-	2,011	0	0
Legislative	-		660	3	7
Education	-	•	1,315	18	4
Sanitary and Poor Relief	-		4,591		10
Police and Gaols -	-	-	3,196	14	9
Roads and Works -	-	-	5,186	9	4
Pensions	•	-	77	0	0
Miscellaneous -	•	•	1,260	13	4
	.*	Ŧ.	25 981	15	1

GRENADA. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL REVENUES AND SPECIAL FUNDS.

Funds.	Rev	cnue.						Exper	ditu	re.
Immigration -	Balance (1st Jan., 1872) Receipts (Dec., 1872)	1,868 5,296	\$. 5 5	d. 0 5	£		d.	£		d.
Water	Balance (1st Jan., 1872) Receipts (Dec., 1872)	1,824 208		2 11	7,164			6,302	1	9
Harbour	Balance (1st Jan., 1872) Receipts (Dec., 1872)	52 76	14 1	4 5	· 2,032 · 128			1,852	3	9
Education	Balance (1st Jan., 1872) Receipts (Dec., 1872)	342 75	0 15	_	· 128 · 417		_			
Public lands -	Balance (1st Jan., 1872) Receipts (Dec., 1872)	459 503			- 962	6	_	154	17	
Post Office	Balance (1st Jan., 1872) Receipts (Dec., 1872)	57 1,830	_	•			_		-•	
Street	Balance (1st Jan., 1872) Receipts (Dec., 1872)	33 211	15 8		•			1,316		
Church land	Balance (1st Jan., 1872) Receipts (Dec., 1872)	59 126		112	•	_	•	136		
Port of Grenville	Balance (1st Jan., 1872) Receipts (Dec., 1872)	111 449			- 185				5	
					- 560	4	8	423	14	10

### Public Debt.

There is no alteration under this head beyond the borrowing of 1,800% under Act No. 437 from the Water Fund for immigration purposes. The amount of stock to the credit of the sinking fund at the close of the year towards the loan of 7,000% was 6,775% 14s.

# Works and Buildings.

Those completed are the Market House, St. Patrick's; Court House, Carriacou; Public Latrines, St. George's; temporary bridge at Dougaldstone, St. John's. In progress are the Court House and Anglican Church, St. George's; the Court House, St. Patrick's: and the Roman Catholic Church, Carriacou.

The roads have been somewhat improved in places, but no permanent improvement can be effected without a plentiful supply of metal. I am doubtful if I shall be able to procure a traction engine and stone-crusher for this purpose, as the Legislature have refused to sanction a slight increase to the sum they originally voted,—an increase necessitated by the enhanced price of iron and the labour market in England.

## Legislation.

Nineteen Acts were passed during the year.

The principal of these effect amendments in the administration of justice, introducing some of the provisions of the latest Imperial Acts affecting escheated estates, the casual revenue of the Crown arising

GREWADA.

from escheated estates, the relief of trustees in certain cases, the procedure in actions of ejectment, abolishing the fiction of Doe and Roe, the law relating to the property of married women, and, lastly, to facilitate the partition and sale of undivided real estate.

The remaining Acts of any importance are, one establishing separate sittings of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the trial of criminal and civil cases, and the other, an amended Act providing

for the consolidation and publication of the laws.

These Acts indicate a marked progress in law reform, which was urgently needed; much more, however, remains to be accomplished.

The committee that I appointed to consolidate and amend the laws have made considerable progress, and the following are now under the consideration of the Legislature, viz.: Import Duties, Customs, Treasury, Registrar's Office, Tonnage, Harbour, Education, Colony Hospital, Public Officer's Protection, Gaol, Tenement, Wills, Criminal, Limitation of Actions, Suits, &c., Summary Offences and Appeal.

A Civil Court and Procedure Bill has likewise been prepared and submitted to the Legislature. This is an important measure, and I

trust it may soon form part of our laws.

## Civil Establishment.

The changes during the past year were as follows:—

The Honourable W. A. M. Sheriff, appointed Attorney-General in the room of A. P. Burt, deceased.

Dr. A. M. Lang left the parish of St. George for St. Andrew's, and Dr. J. Craig succeeded him as Medical Officer of the Poor House and Lunatic Asylum.

W. I. Roach appointed Surveyor of Public Works.

T. R. Griffith assumed the duties of Auditor of Public Accounts, and W. S. Comissiong was appointed Escheator-General.

# Population.

The population is estimated to have been 39,006 on December 31 last. The number of births registered was 1,733, and of deaths 960, being an increase of births over deaths of 773, or 2.01 per cent. of the total estimated population. The birth-rate was 4.51 per cent., and the death-rate 2.49 per cent.

There were 219 marriages solemnized during the year, being

10 in excess of the previous year.

An Act has recently been passed which will enable a Return of successful vaccination to be supplied in future.

The following table shows the birth and death rates for the last seven years :--

Years,	Birth.	Death.
1866 1 1867 1 1868 1 1869 1 1870 1 1871 1	4·16 per cent. 4·05 , 4·14 ,, 4·43 ,, 3·98 ,, 4·50 ,, 4·51 ,,	2·50 per cent. 2·69 " 2·48 " 2·66 " 2·26 " 2·52 " 2·49 "

### Education.

TABLE showing the NUMBER OF CHILDREN who have been in attendance at the various Schools receiving aid from the Government for the past four years:—

Years.		Grammar School.	Normal School.	Church of England.	Wesleyans.	'Roman Catholic	Total.
1869	•	28	63	988	301	594	1,974
1870		80	87	1,335	371	506	2,529
1871		20	101	1,117	308	507	2,053
1872		15	98	1,094	415	625	2,247

The Board of Education were compelled to close the Grammar School, the number of pupils having dwindled down to 11; moreover, it was found that scholars did not remain long enough to receive instruction in the higher branches of education for which the school was established. I trust before long it may be re-opened, and by combining it with a boarding-house that more parents will be induced to avail themselves of the advantage derived from it for their sons.

There has been a slight addition to the number attending various schools, but not to so great an extent as I could wish. Many of the children are likewise not continuous in their attendance, which is much to be regretted.

# Imports and Exports.

The subjoined tables exhibit the direction of trade. The value of imports for 1872 exceed that of the previous year by about 10,000%.

### IMPORTS.

Countries.	186	9.	187	70.	18	71.	1872.		
United Kingdom British Colonies United States - Other foreign countries -	98,331 41,589 32,836 3,719	4 0 16 8	85,914	12 11 9 6		0 8 5 8	\$ a. 4. 69,309 8 8 50,889 4 10 19,619 13 10 8,117 14 2		
Totals - £	176,477	6 9	104,474	19 10	132,466	18 11	142,485 16 1		

### EXPORTS.

Countries.	1869.			187	1870.			1871.			1872.		
United Kingdom British Colonies United States - Other foreign countries -	104,448 12,387 135 5,000		d. 5 7 4	114,154 7,936 320 4,773	3 2	d. 6 4 0		12 6	7 3	126,232 12,748 2,239 4,206	12		
Totals - £	121,971	14	7	127,184	10	10	153,920	16	5	145,427	4	5	

There appears to be a decrease in the value of exports as compared with the previous year, but in that year it was exceptionally large; 1872 compares favourably with the years 1869 and 1870.

The decrease may be ascribed to the severe drought experienced, which materially affected the sugar crop.

# Agrioulture.

The following is a Return of the produce of the Colony exported during the years 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872, with their respective values:—

. Deuteen		1869.			18	10.	18	71.	1872.		
Produce.	Quantity.	Va	lue.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Cocos -	Tons. 889	± 45,018	8. 4	d. 6	Tons. 1,080	£ 50,406	Tons. 1,050	£ 53,913	Tons. 1,051	£ 50,336	
Cotton -	59	3,973	_	11	169	7,914	1,030	7,978	1,051	6,125	
Oil (whale)	Gallons.	845	11	0	Gallons. 11,520	1,296	Gallons. 10.550	1,186	Gallons. 2,825	190	
	131,243	8,204	19	6	70,775	3,538	65,95 <b>0</b>	6,595	176,991	10,055	
Sugar -	Tons. 3,254	58,650	8	9	Tons. 3,880	54,328	Tons. 5,256	73,596	Tons. 4,217	65,857	
Spices -	3	385	17	2	6	555	15	1,360	7	1,126	

The cotton and cocoa crop were affected by the drought. The cocoa crop remains apparently stationary. I regret that more attention is not paid to spices, this island being well adapted for the cultivation of nearly all kinds. The establishment of central factories for sugar would be most beneficial to planters, and I earnestly hope that strenuous endeavours will be made by those interested in cane cultivation to obtain it.

# Gaols and Prisoners.

The following table shows the convictions for the last four years, there being an increase in 1872 over those of the previous years.

### RETURN OF CONVICTIONS.

Yеатs.	Supren	ne Court.	Magistra	tes' Court.	Total.	Debtors.
I cais.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	10tal.	Debtors
1869	13	2	115	31	161	29
1870	14	_	140	53	207	6
1871	7	1 1	106	84	148	17
1872	18	1	180	81	230	29

The committals were for comparatively trifling offences, and none were for anything very serious. There exists, however, a great amount of undiscovered theft of produce, chiefly of cocoa.

## General Remarks.

Grenada possesses so many advantages over some of the other Islands in being very healthy (exempt from hurricanes and from severe

shocks of carthquake), and in having a peaceable and contented peasantry, that it is a matter for grave consideration why its progress is not more rapid: why, when in small or smaller Islands like Nevis, Montserrat, and Dominica, in the Leeward, and St. Vincent and St. Lucia in the Windward group, capitalists are purchasing land, Grenada should appear to possess no attractions, there being no competition for valuable estates in the market.

I am more than ever confirmed in my opinion that the reason is to be found in the constitution not being adapted to the requirements of

the Island.

The Legislative Assembly, composed of 26 members, meet but seldom, and, as a rule, one day's sitting, no matter how important are the measures to be discussed, seems to be considered long enough by many representatives, who then hurry back to their own business. Thus matters of moment and interest have been frequently postponed until forgotten, such as the repair of roads and buildings; and legislation on many and varied subjects has not kept pace with the age.

Latterly, however, I am glad to say that there has been some improvement, but it must be continuous and much more marked for the

future to meet the requirements of the Colony.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) S. FREELING, Lieut.-Governor.

Governor Rawson, C.B., &c. &c. &c.

Tobago.

# TOBAGO.

No. 10,

### No. 10.

## Governor RAWSON to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

My Lord.

Government House, Barbados, August 13, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for the Island of Tobago, with Lieut.-Governor Ussher's Report upon it, and his Despatch in original, covering both, in which he explains the cause of the unavoidable delay that has occurred in its transmission.

2. Mr. Ussher states in his Report that he has so little confidence in the correctness of the criminal statistics prepared in the new form, that he does not feel justified in inserting this in the Book of this year. He appears to have been unable, from the cause stated in his Despatch, to check these returns without increasing the delay that has already occurred in forwarding the Blue Book, and he has deemed t preferable to omit them altogether.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) Rawson W. Rawson,
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

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Government House, Tobago, August 4, 1873.

TOBAGO.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose to your Excellency the Blue Book for the past year, together with my Report thereon.

2. The delay in forwarding it is not attributable to the officers charged with its compilation, as the Colonial Secretary delivered it to me at the end of May, but to my severe indisposition during the whole of June and part of July.

I have, &c.,

H. T. USSHER, (Signed)

His Excellency Governor Rawson, C.B.,

Lieut.-Governor.

## Revenue and Expenditure.

1. The revenue for the year 1872 amounted to 14,047l. 6s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}d$ .

2. These figures, however, include a nominal cash balance of 2,348l. 9s. 7d., brought forward from 1871, from which must be deducted the arrears of expenditure for the same year, amounting to 6511.11s. 11d. This will have left a net cash balance to the credit of the Colony, on the 1st January, 1872, of 1,696l. 17s.  $8\frac{1}{4}d$ .

3. The net revenue for 1872 will therefore prove to be 11,6981. 16s. 10d., a marked decrease upon that of 1871. This fact is to be attributed to a considerable decrease in certain imports of an unusual nature, more particularly in machinery and mill stores, &c. A new valuation roll, by which the estate and house tax was diminished, and a decrease in the licences, will account for the rest. The diminution in the licences is owing to their imperfect collection, especially in the matter of horses.

4. The expenditure in 1872 shows an increase of over 3,000l. in excess of that of 1871. This is principally attributable to the expenditure upon two new public works, and to an increase under the head of "Roads." A contribution of 2001. was also made to the

sufferers by the hurricane in the Leeward Islands.

- 5. Generally speaking, the expenditure for 1872 appears to me to have been too lavish, taking into account the fact that the revenues of the two preceding years were attributable to exceptional causes, and that a continuance of such an income could not be reasonably anticipated. A succession of droughts will tend still more to lower the revenue, especially for the current year (1873), when a serious deficiency will have to be met, and when a provident margin left from the superfluity of 1872 and 1871 would have been of great assistance.
- 6. On the subject of immigration there is nothing to be remarked, the only expense having been that of collection. The general fund, amounting now to a little over 3,000l, is in the hands of the Colonial Bank at Barbados.

### Public Debt.

7. There was no public debt in 1872.

### Public Works.

8. A jetty has been built in Scarborough Bay, extending some

Tobago.

distance into the sea, at a cost of 1,200l. This does not include the

expense of a new crane, 275l.

9. I am of opinion that the work is not satisfactory, as I hear complaints from the merchants that the length does not run into sufficiently deep water for droghers to unload alongside; it appears, therefore, that a considerable part of it is wasted, and the new crane at the extreme and is comparatively unused. It will, however, be practicable at some future period to lengthen it, and thus enable the merchants to bring their small craft alongside.

10. The hospital has been commenced upon too large a scale, and will be unsuited to the requirements of so small a place as Scarborough, unless it should be also used as an asylum. In my opinion, 2,500l. will scarcely cover the expenditure; and other expenses of fencing, &c., will raise it to a large amount. The only thing temporarily to be done was to render the building weatherproof by shingling it; and the work must remain until the funds of the island justify the

Executive in completing it.

11. A smaller hospital, for which several public buildings might have been repaired and utilized, would have sufficed for the present wants of the island; for the number of properly qualified patients would be small were those only to be admitted whose means and cases were of a nature to justify their reception. There are plenty of chronic cases of skin and scrofulous diseases amongst the pauper classes, who receive relief in another manner; but these are not fair cases for reception into a public hospital.

12. The road system is defective in the extreme; and the public roads, with one or two scarce exceptions, are not in a creditable condition. Under a more concentrated and responsible supervision, the sum yearly voted by the Assembly should be ample for all purposes. As it is, the Executive is comparatively powerless, and cannot

interfere.

# Legislation.

13. The Acts and Proclamations of last year present but little of importance. The Legislature passed an Act to grant a subsidy to the West India and Panama Telegraph Company; but the opportunity having gone by, through some local hesitation and delay, the Company have taken no steps to supply telegraphic communication. Tobago, I believe, stands alone in the West Indies in this respect; and it is a matter for regret.

### Political Franchise.

14. The distribution of the franchise is very unequal, the united parishes of St. Mary, St. Paul, and St. John not possessing as many electors as the single parishes of St. Andrew and of St. David, or of the town of Scarborough. By an extension of the franchise in 1870 to 51. holders, the voters would probably be increased at a new election. Hitherto, as can be seen by a reference to former Reports, but little interest has been displayed by voters; but I am of opinion that in the case of a new general election more activity will be shown. The present House of Assembly has been ten years in Session. There were no changes in the "personnel" of either House during the year 1872.

### Civil Establishments.

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15. The principal change in the official staff of the Colony has been the appointment of myself as Lieutenant-Governor, in succession to Mr. C. H. Kortright, whose term of office had expired, and who left the Colony in September.

16. The Rev. F. Giolma was appointed to the living of St. Patrick and St. David, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Crosby; but the Secretary of State declined to confirm the nomination, in view of the probable introduction of a change in the Ecclesiastical arrangements

of this Island.

## Population.

17. The natural increase of the population, considering the want of medical officers, and the mortality among infants, is comparatively satisfactory. I regret that there are many of the poorer classes out of reach of medical help, both from the distances at which they reside, and from their inability to pay the ordinary, but to them very heavy, Up to the end of 1872 there were but two qualified medical officers in the Island; although I am glad to say that this is no longer The consequence is that the poorer classes fall into the hands of ignorant natives professing a knowledge of medicine, and I am convinced that considerable mischief arises from this cause. It is difficult to deal with the subject, the natives having great confidence in this class of impostors, who not uncommonly add a knowledge and practice of "Obeah" to their manifold accomplishments. Individuals of the latter stamp are peculiarly difficult to convict ("Obeah" being punishable by law) as the poorer and more ignorant negroes will never give evidence against them, so great is their dread of them.

18. A system of parochial medical relief, administered by young and energetic men, will do more to eradicate such practices than any

penal legislation could hope to effect.

### Miscellaneous Returns.

- 19. Some of the houses returned as inhabited are in a semi-ruinous condition.
- 20. I observe with satisfaction a small but increasing class of independent negro householders, living in good tenements and cultivating provision grounds. It is to be hoped that this class will continue to increase. In the case of the introduction of a Central Factory, they would plant canes, and contribute sensibly to the agricultural prosperity of the Island. It is worthy of note that a large proportion of the lower classes are in possession of one, and sometimes of two or more, horses.

### Ecclesiastical.

21. The Rev. F. Giolma succeeded to the rectory of St. Patrick and St. David, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Crosby; but he

was not confirmed in his benefice.

22. The Bill for disestablishing the English Church, and re-endowing its members concurrently with those of other Christian denominations was introduced into the House during the October Session. It has since then passed the Legislature, and has been forwarded for Her Majesty's gracious confirmation.

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23. No additional expense has been saddled upon the Colony by this measure. It provides for an equal distribution of the grant hitherto allowed (1,060% per annum) among the Anglicans, Moravians, and Wesleyan Methodists; the calculation being based upon their respective numerical strength. It also provides that, in consideration of this grant, an adequate number of properly qualified ministers shall be appointed; failing which, certain deductions will be made.

24. Should this Bill be confirmed, it will come into operation on

the 1st of January, 1874.

25. The Church buildings of the Anglican denomination are all in bad repair, which appears to be partly the result of a complete dependence hitherto on State aid, and of mismanagement in the application of funds raised by general subscription among its members.

26. It is the intention of the Government not to oppose any moderate grant (consistently with the state of Colonial funds) to aid that body in placing their places of worship in a better condition; and considering that the larger proportion of the population, more than nine thousand, are returned as belonging to the English Church, it is reasonable to expect that, by the exercise of energy on the part of its ministers, adequate funds will be raised from among its members to enable it to maintain its position on an equal footing with other denominations.

### Education.

27. The subject of education has not hitherto received the attention it demands from the Legislature. The practice has been to grant to each denomination the sum of 100l. yearly; but no account was ever taken of the manner in which the sum was expended, nor was any

regular supervision exercised by Government.

28. Lieutenant-Governor Kortright, however, in the commencement of 1872, appointed a gentleman to visit the schools, and examine carefully into their system and working. This gentleman's report was submitted to me some time since, and he appears to have given the subject considerable attention. He recommends the application of the Barbados system, and payment by results. The report was furnished to your Excellency some months since, and I am glad to be enabled to concur with Mr. Elliott in most of his suggestions.

29. An extra grant from unexpended funds was made to the three religious denominations last year, for the purchase of books, maps, &c., and I trust to see the whole subject dealt with shortly by the

Legislature in an equitable manner.

# Imports and Exports.

30. These figures require but little comment. They show a decrease over those of 1871.

31. This decrease is attributable to bad seasons, already referred to; and in the case of the imports, to a diminution in certain classes of goods of an unusual character, which had raised the ordinary imports for the two preceding years.

32. These statistics must not be taken as a gauge of the capabilities of this Colony; with capital and energy its resources are great,

and its fertility boundless.

## Shipping.

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- 33. Under this head there is little to be said. The carrying trade with the United Kingdom may be said to be in the hands of one or two merchants, having large stakes in the island; and it will be observed that the number of ships, viz. 18, is identical with that of This causes freights to be very high, the freight for sugar from Tobago being generally 3s. 6d. per cwt., whereas in Trinidad, a neighbouring island, and other West Indian colonies, 2s. 6d. and 2s. are not unusual, I am told; and I am assured that 1s. 9d. has not been unknown. The advantage to the merchant planter, combining his speculation in sugar estates with a private fleet of his own, and the disadvantage to small producers, unable to ship except at high prices. will be tolerably apparent. There is little or no competition, and in the absence of this incentive to progress the energy of the Colony must languish, and the small or embarrassed planter, struggling against his difficulties, be discouraged.
- 34. The island has a few small coasting vessels, which do an inconsiderable trade with the other islands; but are useful in many ways, especially in filling up the larger vessels unable to enter the numerous small bays and inlets of shallow draught, which abut on the sugar estates. They also form a constant and convenient method of communication with Barbados.
- 35. The mail steamers call at Scarborough, en route for Demerara, and on their return, twice a month. Formerly they called at Plymouth, which was productive of great inconvenience to passengers.

# Agriculture.

- 36. The population of Tobago is considerably out of proportion to the area of the island; and assuming even the figures given as cultivated acreage attached to dwelling-houses to be correct (which I do not for practical statistics), it will be seen that a large area of valuable and fertile land is almost in a primitive state. Large tracts, which in former days were undoubtedly the site of well-worked estates, are covered with forest. Along the main ridge of the island fine timber abounds in profusion.
- 37. In the case of the estates owned and occupied by planters, a comparatively small proportion thereof is cultivated. I should not estimate the total cultivation of the island, including provision grounds, at more than 4,500 acres. A succession of droughts has of late years tended to reduce cultivation considerably, especially in Sandy Point, one of the best districts of the island; a level plain of several square miles, once rich and fertile, but now in a worse condition than any other part of the Colony.
- 38. Sugar of course forms the staple of cultivation and export. The dry seasons to which I have alluded have not been without a serious effect upon this branch of agriculture; and I fear that the planters' losses have been considerable. Resident proprietors occupy a portion of the estates, but do not appear in all cases to have the means to work them fairly; the other estates are mostly worked by agents and managers representing mercantile firms. The prevalence of the Metayer system in some parts of the island has been pro-

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ductive of litigation to a considerable extent, and I would prefer to see the land rented or owned (and consequently better cultivated) in small lots, by the negroes. With the establishment of central factories, great results would follow, both to the planter and the negro, from such a system. The agriculturist would no longer require to be, as he now must be, an engineer and a chemist in addition to his other qualifications.

39. I entertain strong hopes of seeing the central system introduced within a few years, and it would be well worth the attention of the Legislature to devise some means of holding out inducement to a company to establish the system. The pecuniary difficulties under which the Colony is unfortunately labouring throw considerable obstacles in the way of such a course, and the island will have to depend principally upon private enterprise for the attainment of this

obiect.

40. Although the wages of labourers appear low in comparison with other islands, it must not be forgotten that the cost of living is cheaper in proportion; and on one or two estates, which appear to be as well managed as the present system will permit, the labourer and his family are well lodged and well treated. Each labourer is granted a provision ground for his own cultivation, in addition to his wages; and he has, by living on the estate, other advantages. He also receives medical aid at a low rate. This is, however, not the rule throughout.

41. Skilled labour is expensive, and augments the cost of public

works considerably.

42. The class of small negro householders before referred to, appear to be well to do, and, as I have before observed, many of them keep horses. I believe that their present easy mode of life is productive of great laziness, and I may say, generally speaking, if the negroes would work fairly, there would not be much immediate want of immigration, until cultivation were more extended.

43. Cocoa is grown, but in small quantities; although it has been attempted on a larger scale, it appears to have failed. I believe that it is much attacked by a destructive beetle. Coffee, which is grown

here in small quantities, is of good quality.

44. Cocoa-nuts form a considerable article of export, and I am surprised that they are not more extensively planted, as their culture requires but a tithe of the labour required for canes, and they are not necessarily subjected to any manufacturing process, but simply laded on board the vessel after being picked, without further trouble.

45. Yams, sweet potatoes, and most descriptions of tropical vegetables and fruit grow in great profusion, and require a minimum of cultivation and labour; while many English vegetables, as peas, cabbages, brocoli, vegetable marrow, watercress, &c., thrive well.

### Criminal Statistics.

46. The returns furnished this year have appeared to me so unreliable that I have not ventured to forward them. On inquiry I find that there has been a steady increase during the last four years in petty crimes; larceny, assaults, and smaller offences appearing to constitute the body of them. This I believe is attributable to the

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decline of agriculture in some parts of the island, and to the droughts under which the Colony has suffered, causing, on account of scarcity of food, the negroes to commit petty thefts, both in town, and in sugar and other plantations. Under the head of "prædial larceny," in proof of this statement, the offences in 1869, numbering 68, increased in 1872, to 152. It is to be regretted that among other offences, (under summary convictions) many cases appear under the "Masters and Servants' Acts."

47. Of serious offences I am glad to say we have but few. An occasional case of arson or burglary, or of cutting and wounding,

comprises most of our indictments in superior courts.

48. As is the case, I presume, in most sugar-growing colonies, the smaller class of offences, especially prædial larceny, appears to be punished by fine or deduction from wages. It is, doubtless, a convenience to the planter to keep the offender at work upon his land, rather than lose his services by imprisonment; but the system is radically wrong, and cannot act as a deterrent to crime. It is undoubtedly one of the causes of its increase.

### Gaols.

49. The Scarborough gaol, the only one in the island at present in use, is in a healthy situation, some 400 feet above the sea. It was formerly the Military Hospital, and since its conversion into a prison has received certain additions and alterations. It is barely adequate for the requirements of the Colony, and at times is too crowded, but I am bound to admit that the Inspector of Police, under whose charge it is, excercises a careful supervision, and that he does what he can with the material at his command.

50. The prison offences are few, and the diet sufficient. I caused the introduction of an additional rule, empowering the medical officer to alter and improve the diet as regards prisoners of delicate

health, or foreigners.

51. The medical officer and minister appear to visit regularly.

52. There is no account of stores or food kept at the gaol, and waste and negligence, entailing unnecessary expense, must be the result of the want of system.

## Charitable Institutions.

53. The administration of pauper relief, is conducted without system, and although the Legislature liberally makes an annual grant on this head, the greater part of it is not properly accounted for. No law exists upon the subject, and the fund is actually managed by one or two irresponsible gentlemen. Out-door relief has been customarily given to a great extent, many of the recipients being the old "stock" pauper of African colonies, with a sore foot or leg, in most cases a valuable property to the owner, who does not work, and receives a comfortable little pension from a long list of patrons, commencing with the treasury chest of the island. It is not to be wondered at that the possessor of this source of income objects to any attempts to cure him, on the part of the surgeon, and that when even the doctor has insisted on examining and prescribing for his malady, he should find means to neutralize the latter's care and

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Tobago.

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attention. A few years ago the grant for poor relief amounted to 150l. It has reached 400l. latterly in the estimates, and nearly 600l. in actual expenditure.

### General Remarks.

54. There are many causes which retard the progress of this fertile island. To some of them I can only refer, as a detailed analysis of

them would be out of place in this Report.

55. One of the principal obstructions to progress is the present form of Government. Its machinery would doubtless be well adapted to a colony like Victoria or the Cape, but its adaptation to the conditions of Tobago, an island of ninety square miles in extent, and numbering a population of a little over 17,000 souls, is doubtful in the extreme.

56. One of its results has been the creation of a multiplicity of petty offices, with salaries attached of the lowest class, rendering it next to impossible to obtain for the due performance of the duties thereof properly qualified and responsible officers, but at the same time sufficing to induce a certain class to look forward to obtaining them, and to avoid being obliged to betake themselves to more profitable, but more undignified pursuits, entailing upon them the necessity of hard work.

57. The administration of justice is equally complicated and

unnecessary.

58. One of the objections to Tobago, which appears to have taken a tolerably firm hold of the public mind in the West Indies, is its reputed unhealthiness. As far as Barbadian immigrants are concerned, it certainly appears that upon their first arrival they suffer considerably from ague and fever, from which however they are soon said to recover, and then become most valuable labourers, being preferred to the Tobago native for cane planting. As regards the white and native population, they appear to present a fair average of health, especially the whites, of whom there are many examples to be quoted at this moment of lengthened residence in the Colony,

without injury to health.

59. Another cause retarding development is the undoubted tenuity of population in proportion to the area of the Colony, but the effect of this with regard to labour has been exaggerated, and during the late dry weather, so far from any lack of labour being experienced, it became necessary on many estates to dispense with it. Moreover, the labourers themselves are far from being steady workers, and are extremely fond of taking "off days." I am therefore inclined to believe that the immediate want of immigration is not so pressing as has been represented; and I am further of opinion, for the present, that those planters who treat their people well, and pay them fairly, will rarely suffer for the want of labour. Nevertheless in the case of the introduction of fresh capital, and of a consequent extension of culture, a demand for additional labour must arise, and will have to be met by increased wages, and by additional inducements to immigrants from neighbouring colonies.

60. It is satisfactory to note that two of the most beautiful and productive estates in the island have been purchased by a Barbadian

TOBAGO.

proprietor, and I look with confidence to the result, as it may be hoped that a better standard and system of planting and management may be introduced; and that Mr. Pile may, if successful, be followed by others, whose means, perhaps inadequate to the purchase of Barbados land, would be well adapted to enterprise in Tobago, where fine estates may be purchased for prices ranging from 2,000*l*. to 6,000l. Similar properties in Barbados would be worth probably ten times that amount.

61. Speaking generally, and with but small exception, a species of lethargy has been for years noticeable in this island. After the remarks which I have ventured to make, and taking further into account the utter want of capital and legitimate competition in all branches of commerce and industry, together with the comparative ease of living afforded the labouring class, it is scarcely to be wondered at.

62. I sincerely trust that this state of things is coming to an end; and it will be easy for the Legislature, by wise and progressive changes and ameliorations, to cause Tobago to rise, and take its proper place among the sister islands.

I have, &c., (Signed) H. T. Ussher, Lieut.-Governor.

## ST. LUCIA.

ST. LUCIA.

### No. 11.

No. 11

Governor RAWSON to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(Received October 20, 1873.) (Forwarded October 23, 1873.)

SIR, Government Office, St. Lucia, October 2, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency herewith, in duplicate, the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1872, together with a short Report, which, in the absence from the Island of his Honour Mr. Des Vœux, I beg to submit with it.

# 1. Taxes, Duties, &c.

2. Under the Annual Tax Ordinance, 1872, which came into operation on the 1st of January, the import duties were increased by the addition of 10 per cent. on cigars and snuff, 2d. per pound on all other tobacco, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on all articles paying an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent. under the Import Duty Ordinance of 1857; and the excise duties by the addition of 6d. per gallon on rum, the produce of and consumed in the Colony: with these exceptions the taxes and duties were the same as in the previous year.

# 2. Revenue and Expenditure.

3. The total amount of "General Revenue" for the year was 21,052l. 8s. 4d., and the total amount of expenditure defrayed out of "General Revenue" was 17,842l. 17s,

ST. LUCIA.

4. The following Tables exhibit the revenue and expenditure in each of the last three years:—

			:	$\mathbf{R}$	EVEN	UE.				
										£
1870	-		-	-	-		•	-	-	15,867
1871		_		-	•	•	-		-	18,307
1872	-		-	•	•	-		-	-	21,052
				Ех́р	ENDI	TURE.				
										£
1870	-		_	-	-	-		-	-	14,602
1871		-		-	-	-	-		-	16,980
<b>1872</b>	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	17,842

5. The surplus "General Revenue" in deposit in the Colonial Bank and in current account at the close of the year was 9,0631.

## 3. Local Revenues.

- 6. The corporation of Castries ceased to exist on the 4th of May, and the management of the affairs of the town devolved, under the Ordinance of the 6th December, 1871, No. 16, on a board composed of the Governor and five members appointed by him, styled the "Castries Town Board."
- 7. The amount of revenue raised in 1872 on account of the several local or special funds was as follows:—

Immigration Fund 2,348 Road Fund 2,378 Education Fund 1,220 Castries Harbour Dredge Fund 188 Casual Revenue of the Crown 214 Castries Town Fund 848 Revenue Officers' Reward Fund 6	5 0 8 4
Making a total of $\pounds$ 7,200	)
8. The amount of expenditure was:—	_
On account of Immigration 1,216  "" Roads and Bridges 1,811  "" Education 996  "" Harbour Dredge 73  "" Town of Castries 508  Making a total of £4,604	1 9 8 -

9. The amount to the credit of the special funds in current and deposit accounts at the close of the year was 6,5621.

## 4. Public Debt.

10. The public debt of the Colony, comprised of the loans guaranteed under the Imperial Act, 11 & 12 Vict. chap. 130, was on the 31st December, 1872, 18,000l., but on the 1st of January, 1873,

3,000*l.* of the amount was paid off. A sinking fund is accumulating sufficient for the payment of the remaining sum of 15,000*l.*, on the 30th June, 1880, on which day the loan is redeemable. The loan bears interest at 4 per. cent., the amount to meet which is regularly remitted.

ST, LUCIA.

## 5. Legislation.

- 11. Seven Ordinances were passed during the year, namely:—
  - No. 1. To sanction certain expenditure incurred in the year 1871 in excess of the estimates for that year.
    - For the repression of Obeah and other kindred practices.
    - 3. For fixing rates and duties to be raised for the public service after the 1st day of January, 1873, and for appropriating the same.

4. To prevent the erection of inflammable houses in the towns and villages of the Island.

5. To impose a tax upon the rental of houses and lots of land in certain towns and villages of the Island, and to appropriate the same to the purposes of local improvement.

6. To amend the Town Wardens' Ordinance, 1844.

7. To exempt the Consolidated Immigration Ordinance, 1865, from the operation of the Masters and Servants' Ordinance, 1871.

## 6. Population.

12. The returns of the census taken in 1871 show the population of the Island to have been as follows:—15,534 males and 16,078 females, making a total of 31,610 souls, which, as compared with the census taken in 1861, shows an increase in the ten years of 2,414 males and 2,491 females—total increase, 4,905. The population was distributed over the Island in the following proportions—1st district, 12,999; 2nd district, 12,330; and 3rd district, 6,281.

13. By the return of the Registrar-Goneral of births and deaths, the number of births in 1872 was 1,511, and the number of deaths 880, showing an excess of births over deaths of 631, which, added to the numbers given by the census of 1871, would make the popula-

tion of the Island on the 31st December, 1872, 32,241.

## 7. Ecclesiastical.

14. The question of ecclesiastical endowments, which created considerable anxiety in some of the colonies, has been settled here without much difficulty; and judging from the absence of any opposition on the part of the members of the Roman Catholic communion, the predominant religion in the Colony either in the Legislature or out of doors, to their entire satisfaction.

15. The Government has disposed of the matter by making an addition to the salary of the Curé of Castries, who is also Vicaire Forain, of 100l. a year, and giving him an assistant with a salary of 100l. a year. The salaries of the Protestant ministers remaining the

same as before.

16. The grants to the two denominations as now fixed are 1,100l. to the Roman Catholics, and 400l. to the Protestants.

ST. LUCIA.

### 8. Education.

17. The system of education, the control of the schools, and the apportionment of the public funds in aid of education remain the same as in 1871.

18. The returns of the Mico charity schools show the number of pupils on the rolls during the year at the ten schools of the charity to have been 1,048 males and 413 females, making a total of 1,461 scholars. The cost of maintaining these schools was 1,595l. 14s. 5d., of which sum 550l. was contributed by the Colony, and 1,045l. 14s. 5d. was provided by the charity.

19. The number of pupils on the rolls at the four Roman Catholic schools was 286 males and 615 females, making a total of 901 scholars. The cost of these schools was 526l., paid altogether from

public funds.

20. The Sisters of St. Joseph continue to keep a school for girls.

The number of scholars returned was 56.

21. The grammar school kept by the Rev. Mr. Moudens has been closed.

### 9. Trade.

22. The following comparative Tables exhibit the value of imports and exports during the three years ending with 1872.

#### IMPORTS.

								£
1870		-	_		-		_	106,285
1871	-	-		-		-	-	121,384
1872		_	_		_		_	151,194

The value of imports in 1869 was 90,964l.

### EXPORTS.

						£
1870	- 、	-	-	-	-	147,171
1871		-	-	-	-	171,001
1872	_	_	-	-	_	184,622

The value of exports in 1869 was 118,164l.

23. The following summary shows the different countries from which the importations took place, and to which the exportations were made in 1872.

					Imports.	Exports.
					£	£
United Kingdom -		-	_	-	44,543	173,121
British Possessions	_		-	-	51,886	3,890
France		-			21,225	375
French Colonies -	_			_	9,174	7,210
United States		-	_	_	22,763	
Other foreign places	÷		-	-	1,573	26

24. It is proper to remark that a large portion of the articles classed as imports from France are British manufactured goods, which are taken over to St. Nazaire and brought out to this Colony in the French mail steamers, the cost for freight even in this circuitous way bring less than that charged by the Royal Mail steamers.

## 10. Agriculture and Manufacture.

25. No reliable information has yet been obtained as to the quantity of land under cultivation; there can be no doubt, however, but that it has been considerably increased during the year.

26. Some of the estates have changed hands, and as the new owners are men of means and enterprise, there is good reason to

expect that the change will be beneficial to the Colony.

27. The sugar crop of 1872 was the largest ever made in the Colony. It reached 11,024 hogsheads. The following Table shows the quantity of produce shipped in the last three years.

Sugar, lbs	12,865,103	12,918,960	13,510,850
Molasses, galls	153,000	234,800	257,015
Rum	2,461	9,890	2,723
Cocoa	257,543	196,696	246,809

# 11. General Remarks.

28. The health of the inhabitants during the year was good. The Island providentially escaped that dreadful disease small-pox, which for nearly twelve months raged with great violence in the not distant Colony of Trinidad, and which there was then much reason to fear could not be kept from our shores.

29. The reward first offered in 1870 for the destruction of poisonous snakes is continued to be paid. The annual vote for the purpose is

300l., but the amount expended in 1872 was 465l.

30. It is interesting to follow the experiment being made for the destruction of these venomous reptiles. It cannot be alleged positively that the diminution in the number of deaths from serpents' bites has been caused by the measure, but the following statement will go far to lead to that conclusion.

31. The number of deaths in each of the four years ending with

1872 was as follows:—

1869	1870	1871	1872
99	16	a	ß

32. The year 1869 is chosen as the first for comparison, as it was not until that year that any record was kept of the causes of death.

33. Viewed agriculturally, commercially, or financially, the year 1872 has been the most prosperous on record in the annals of the Colony, and it is gratifying to observe by the several statements given above that the prosperity for many years past has been steadily progressive, inducing to the hope of similar results in future years.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) MACNAMARA DIX,
Administrator of the Government.

His Excellency Rawson W. Rawson, Esq., C.B., Governor-in-Chief, &c., &c.



LEEWARD ISLANDS.

## LEEWARD ISLANDS.

No. 12.

### No. 12.

## Governor Inving to The Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord,

Leeward Islands, Antigua, 11th October, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Books of Antigua, St. Kitts, Dominica, Nevis, and Montserrat for 1872, with a Report thereon by the Colonial Secretary.

The Blue Book of the Virgin Islands has not yet been received.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

HENRY T. IRVING,

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, &c. &c. &c.

Governor.

Sir.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 6th October, 1873.

I have the honour to report for your Excellency's information on the statistical and other annual returns, comprising the Blue Books of the several Presidencies forming the Colony of the Leeward Islands.

2. The new form of Government, under which the Islands of Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica were constituted, under the Imperial Act, 34 & 35 Vict. cap. 107, a single Colony was inaugurated on the 30th March, 1872. Before the passing of the Imperial Act the Leeward Islands were placed under one Governor-in-Chief, but each Island had a separate and independent Legislature, consisting of a Lieutenant-Governor or President, and a single Chamber, styled in some the Legislative Council, and in others the Legislative Assembly. In Montserrat and the Virgin Islands the Council is composed entirely of members appointed by the Crown. In Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, and Dominica the Chamber is composed of an equal number of nominated and elected members. The powers of these local Legislatures have not been abrogated by the change in the constitution, but the concurrent and controlling power of legislating on certain important subjects has been conferred on the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands.

# Revenue and Expenditure.

3. Each Presidency continues to retain a separate treasury and revenue department. There are no less than five treasurers in the Colony, with salaries from 300l. to 500l. each, besides a heavy staff of clerks in each Presidency. The total cost of collecting the revenue of the Colony amounts to 5,684l. per annum.

## 4. The revenue and expenditure of 1872 was as follows:—

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Antigua St. Kitts	\$\frac{\pi}{38,817} \frac{6}{6} \frac{2}{2}\$ \$26,364 \text{ 6} \text{ 0}\$ \$4,477 \text{ 3} \text{ 11}\$ \$7,776 \text{ 1} \text{ 4}\$ \$18,137 \text{ 2} \text{ 7}\$ \$1,685 \text{ 14} \text{ 5}	39,870 5 9 32,420 7 8 4,835 15 8 10,477 7 10 17,987 18 5 1,631 6 8
	£97,257 14 5	£107,223 2 0
	5. Public Debt.	
Antigua - St. Kitts - Montserrat Dominica		53,802 0 0 9,200 0 0 505 18 0 5,622 6 8

## 6. Militia.

Antigua and St. Kitts are the only Presidencies which maintain a Militia force.

Antigua, cavalry, 52 men; artillery, 65 men, 4 guns. St. Kitts, cavalry and horse artillery, 83 men, 2 guns.

The cavalry corps of Antigua and St. Kitts are in a fair state of efficiency.

Police. .

## 7. The police forces are as follows:-

	Officers.	Men.	Cost.
Antigua St. Kitts Nevis Dominica Virgin Islands	2 1 — 1	66 40 15 8 26 2	2 s. d. 4,188 12 4 2,143 9 10 530 6 10 341 12 4 1,306 12 6 60 0 0
	4	157	8,570 13 10

## Legislation.

8. The General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands is composed of a President appointed by the Crown, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, a nominated member for each Presidency, and ten members elected by the representative portion of the local Councils. Its first session was held at Antigua in May, 1872, when 15 Acts were passed.

No. 1. An Act to regulate the manner in which Bills passed by the General Legislative Council of this Colony shall be recorded

and preserved.

No. 2. An Act for shortening the language to be used in the Acts of this Colony.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

- No. 3. An Act for the more secure custody of lunatics.
- No. 4. An Act to establish one uniform system of weights and measures.
  - No. 5. An Act to establish one uniform law as to wills.
  - No. 6. An Act to abolish the laws relating to usury.
- No. 7. An Act to define the duties and fix the salaries of certain officers of the general Government of the Leeward Islands.
  - No. 8. An Act to establish one uniform law of inheritance.
- No. 9. An Act to encourage and promote the establishment of communication by means of the electric telegraph between this Colony, the other West India Colonies, and the continents of Europe and America.
  - No. 10. An Act to enable aliens to hold land.
- No. 11. An Act to enable the police and other protective forces of the several Presidencies to act throughout the Colony.
  - No. 12. An Act to abolish grand juries.
  - No. 13. An Act to simplify the law relating to real property.
  - No. 14. An Act to establish one uniform law relative to juries.
- No. 15. An Act to establish a supreme court and to define its jurisdiction.

### Civil Establishment.

9. The present civil establishment of the Colony is as follows:—

Colonial Secretary		-		-		- ,	£800	
Attorney-General	-		-		-	-	800	
Auditor-General -		-		-		-	800	
							£2,	400

By the creation of the three above offices the corresponding offices are abolished in the Presidencies, viz.:—

Antigua—
Colonial Secretary £600
Attorney-General 400
Auditor-General 400
£1,400
Present expense:—
$\frac{5}{16}$ ths of 2,400 $l$ ., cost of Federal
Establishment 750
Island Secretary 350
<b> 1,100</b>
Saving to Antigua £300
St. Kitts—
Colonial Secretary £400
Attorney-General 300
Auditor-General 300
£1,000
$^{2}_{16}$ ths of 2,400 <i>l</i> 600 600
Saving to St. Kitts £400

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Dominica-		
Colonial Secretary	-	£300
$\frac{3}{16}$ ths of 2,400 <i>l</i>	-	450
Loss to Dominica	-	£150
Nevis—		
Colonial Secretary £10	65	
Solicitor-General 1	50	
Police Magistrate 1	50	
		£465
$\frac{3}{16}$ ths of 2,400 <i>l</i>	-	300,
Saving to Nevis	•	£165
Montserrat—		
Puisne Justice £3	00	
	80	
		£380
$\frac{1}{16}$ th of the 2,400 <i>l</i>	-	150
Saving to Montserrat	-	£230
Virgin Islands—		
Colonial Secretary	_	£300
$\frac{1}{16}$ th of 2,400 $l$	-	150
Saving to Virgin Islands -		£150
	•	~ 100

10. The judicial establishment of the Colony has not yet been created. The pay of the judges will amount in the aggregate to 3,700% per annum. The present cost of this branch of the service is:—

Antigua	-		-		-		- £	1,300
St. Kitts -		-		-		-	-	850
Nevis -	-		-		-		-	380
Dominica		-		-		-	-	650
Montserrat	-		-		-		-	150
							£	3,330

11. The ecclesiastical establishment in 1872 consisted of the Bishop of Antigua, six rectors in Antigua, one of them being the archdeacon (unpaid); seven rectors in St. Kitts, one of them being the archdeacon, receiving an additional salary as such of 250l., paid from imperial funds; three rectors in Nevis; two rectors in Montserrat; making a total of 19 clergymen of the Church of England paid from public funds. The total cost of the ecclesiastical establishment was 8,681l., being 2,250l. from the imperial treasury, and 6,431l. from the local treasuries. This includes 105l. per annum paid to a Wesleyan minister in Montserrat, and 133l. 6s. 8d. per annum paid to the Moravian Mission at Antigua.

12. Complete religious equality has been established in Dominica

#### LEEWARD ISLANDS.

and the Virgin Islands by the abolition of the salaries formerly paid to the Church of England clergymen in those Presidencies.

13. Population at the Census of 1871:—

Antigua, inch	uding	Barb	uda		-	-	35,157
St. Kitts, incl	uding	Angu	iilla	-			30,942
Nevis -	- ~	-	-		-	-	11,680
Montserrat -	-			-			8,693
Dominica -	-	-	-		-	-	27,178
Virgin Island	s -	•	•	-			6,651
							120,301

Imports.

# 14. The value of the imports during the last three years was:-

,	1870.	1871.	1872.
. [	£	£	£
Antigua	164,178	175,740	200,757
St. Kitte	196,050	211,369	187,193
Nevis	54,286	25,005	49,954
Montserrat	23,043	27,017	27,677
Dominica	60,277	61,970	68,884
Virgin Islands	4,425	4,184	No return received.

# 15. Exports.

		1870.	1871.	1872.
i.v	Antigua - St. Kitts- Nevis - Montserrat - Dominica - Virgin Islands	 234,011 274,079 64,119 29,141 62,246 5,460	247,630 283,284 76,338 37,069 54,957 6,601	£ 153,195 145,663 35,937 29,736 80,665 { No return received.

# 16. The quantity of sugar shipped from each Presidency was:-

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Antigua { St. Kitts { Nevis	12,674 hhds. 10,439 tons = 12,177 hhds 1,879 hhds. 3,660 tons = 4,270 hhds.	13,261 hhds. 11,362 tons = 13,255 hhds. { 3,518 tons = 4,104 hhds. 1,891 ,, 3,311 tons = 8,863 hhds.	7,735 hhds. 5,525 tons 6,446 hhds. 1,682 tons 1,962 hhds. 1,541 ,, 3,071 tons 3,583 hhds.

17. I annex the Report of Mr. Berridge, the late Acting President of St. Kitts, on the Blue Book of that Island.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWIN BAYNES,

Colonial Secretary.

His Excellency Governor Irving, &c. &c. &c.

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T.REWARD ISLANDS.

# St. Christopher.—Report on the Blue Book for 1872.

### Finance.

There have been no alterations in or additions to the laws affecting the sources of revenue, but from the hurricane disaster in 1871, and consequent reduction of the crop of 1872 to one half of the quantity exported in 1871, it was apprehended there would be a serious diminution of income. The direct sugar taxes did exhibit the expected loss, but fortunately the other sources of revenue were not affected disadvantageously, and the total amount received was 26,364l. The estimated income had been 24,2831, so that there was, notwithstanding the partial failure of one source of income, a financial surplus as usual; 900l. of which, however, arose from an unexpected

return of a loan from the building fund.

The expenditure of the Island has been increased by an additional provision for the sick and destitute poor, amounting to 1,570l., sorely needed, making the contribution from the public purse for this purpose now nearly 4,000l. Absenteeism being the rule, the class largely contributing to charities elsewhere is not within reach, and thus it becomes equitable as well as necessary to apply the public funds, to which absent proprietors do contribute, to a greater extent to the relief of the unfortunate among the population engaged in producing the Island wealth, a large proportion of which goes into the pockets of non-residents. Contributions to hospitals are unknown. It is right, however, to say that the absent proprietary body never raise any objection to such an application of taxation. There has also been an outlay of 800l. added to the Civil List to provide for the President, thus relieving the imperial exchequer of 1,300l. hitherto paid from it to the Lieutenant-Governor. No expense whatever is now incurred by Great Britain on account of this Island for the maintenance of its civil or military establishments.

# Public Works.

Considerable progress has been made in the important works constructing to bring water from the East River in St. Thomas' parish to the service reservoir in St. George's, for the supply of the town. The large weir in the mountain, and the reservoir and valve house in St. George, have been nearly completed; the pipes placed along the difficult, and in some places nearly inaccessible track, 4½ miles in length; and the net-work of pipes throughout the streets of Basseterre laid deeply in the ground, and the necessary hydrants built. At the end of November, however, the Island was unfortunate enough to lose the efficient Surveyor of Works, under whose personal superintendence the whole work had proceeded, who died of heart disease; and this loss will prevent any material progress being made until an officer of similar qualifications and professional experience can be appointed. The estimated cost of the undertaking was 15,000l., of which 11,457l. have been expended.

### Hospitals and Health.

Improvidence, the destruction of many resources in the shape of ood-bearing trees (bread fruit, avocado pears, &c.), and of sheltering LEEWARD ISLANDS.

huts by the hurricane of 1871, and the diminution of nearly one-half the usual wages of the labouring class for six months of the year, owing to the reduction in the sugar crop, combined to bring to the surface the sick and destitute among the population to a degree far exceeding that of former years. The cases were so numerous that it became necessary to commit as vagrants some so as to obtain for them the shelter of the gaol and the succour of its medical arrangements, and when the limit of this relief was reached there were still left cases in open yards and streets without relief at all. Under these circumstances a supplemental hospital was improvised at Basseterre, a new one for about twenty beds, established at Sandy Point, and the clauses of the Cunningham Hospital Act (No. 12 of 1867), authorizing in special cases out-door relief, brought into operation. These measures mitigated the distress, and it is hoped are adequate to the extent of the evil for the present time; but when sickness comes destitution immediately follows in so great a proportion of the sick population that the subject of their condition presses for serious consideration.

The excess of births over deaths has for several years been diminishing, and for the year 1872 the figures are 1,293 births and 1,316 deaths, showing in this year an actual decrease of the population. This is occasioned by the excessive infant mortality, and is very unsatisfactory in an Island in which ample and exemplary medical provision is made for children of the labouring class under nine years of age. The subject has engaged particular attention, and medical reports and returns bearing upon it have been collected, and will, no doubt, receive the attention they so much demand whenever a release from the absorbing duties of federation permits sufficient administrative care to be bestowed on the details of local government.

# Legislation.

Twelve laws were passed during the year:—

No. 1 was to supply a deficiency which had been felt since the abolition of the Corporation by the establishment of a Town Warden, and up to the present time the law has worked well.

Nos. 2 and 9. Two appropriation Acts for granting supplies to Her Majesty for the use of the Island for the year 1872 and (supplemental) for the year 1871.

mental) for the year 1871.

Nos. 3 and 7. Two Acts to give effect to the changes in the executive department of the Presidency necessary in consequence of federation.

Nos. 4 to 6. Three Acts granting pensions on the abolition of their offices to the President of the Legislative Assembly and to the Auditor-General, and abolishing the latter's office.

No. 8. The usual annual remission of three-fourths of the tax for immigration purposes, funds not being at present required for that

service.

No. 10. An Act to abolish the local office of Attorney-General now merged into that of the Federal Attorney-General, and to constitute a Police Magistrate in lieu of the Attorney-General, who ex-officio held that office.

No. 11. The only hospital hitherto in the Island is situated in the

LEEWARD

ISLANDS.

principal town, and the accommodation it furnishes has been found so inadequate to the necessities of the population that this Act was passed to establish an auxiliary hospital in the second town.

establish an auxiliary hospital in the second town.

No. 12. Rearranges the treasury department, and is supposed to

improve the system of check. It has no effect on the revenue.

This year has seen the introduction of federation. In the progression which steam and electricity have brought about, Government could scarcely stand still, and federation would probably have shortly become a necessity if it had not, by a wise anticipation, been made a choice.

It is, however, too early to say more of its effects than that, while this Island suffers the harass and inconvenience necessarily accompanying the dislocation incident to the crisis of so great a change, it is sustained by the hope of the early realization of the promised benefits that centralization should confer. Terms by which a legislative union became possible have been adjusted, and a workable centralGovernment has been formed, while each Island retains all the egislative power that it requires to foster its local interests or to develop its special resources. It is perfectly true that there are many complaints now made here, and it is unnecessary to contend, that these are for the most part either unjust or frivolous, but no defects have been pointed out that are not remediable, and which experience and the good faith of the Imperial Government, may not be relied on to remove sooner or later—and sooner rather than later, because defects in administration are really often less endurable to Governors than they are to the governed.

St. Kitts, 25th April, 1873.

James S. Berridge, President.

## GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR.

No. 13.

No. 13.

General Sir W. F. WILLIAMS, Bart., to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

My Lord, Gibraltar, July 1, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Book of Gibraltar for the year 1872, the accuracy of which has been certified by the Colonial Secretary; and to submit the following Report thereon.

# Revenue and Expenditure.

The total revenue collected in 1872 was 43,204l. 5s. 9d., including the refund of the sum of 5,000l. advanced from the Colonial to the Treasury chest in 1871, showing an apparent increase, as compared with that of the preceding year, of 5,048l. 14s. 2d.; the reaincrease being 48l. 14s. 2d. The total expenditure in the year was 46,712l. 12s. 4d., including the sum of 13,000l. invested in Excheque.

GIBRALETAR.

Bills for the benefit of the Colony. The surplus cash balance of the Colony on the 31st December, 1872, was as follows:—

In the Colonial chest - Invested in Exchequer Bills				2,909 30,800		
'Total	_	_	-	£33.709	7	8

### Duties and Fees.

No change was made during the past year with regard to any of the sources of revenue. A tariff of charges for messages transmitted by the Gibraltar Government Telegraph between Gibraltar and Spain was established in accordance with a provisional agreement between the two Governments.

## Legislation.

Four proclamations were published during the year:—

1. To put in force Her Majesty's Order in Council establishing a uniform standard of value in Her Majesty's city garrison, and territory of Gibraltar.

2. To put in force Her Majesty's Order in Council, for carrying into effect a treaty concluded between Her Majesty and the Emperor of Germany, for the mutual extradition of criminals.

3. To put in force a schedule showing the coins expressly authorized

to be received in payment of rates and duties.

4. To put in force Her Majesty's Order in Council, for carrying into effect a treaty concluded between Her Majesty and the King of the Belgians, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals.

### Civil Establishment.

In the civil establishment of the Colony there was little change during the year. The death of Mr. S. H. O'Bryen led to the appointment of Mr. F. P. Hoare as Collector and Receiver of Her Majesty's Revenues; this gentleman having previously held the office of Receiver-General in the Colony of Trinidad.

### Public Works.

The total expenditure on public works and roads amounted to 2,604l. 9s. 1d. The principal works undertaken were the erection of a commodious house for the assistant-surgeon of the Civil Hospital, and additional baths and lavatories for the patients in that institution; and the further dredging of the harbour and approaches to the several wharves.

## Education.

The number of public schools receiving Government aid remained as in 1871, viz. 9; but the returns show a considerable decrease in the total number of pupils attending the Roman Catholic schools and the Gibraltar public school. The decrease in the attendance in the latter is satisfactorily explained by the temporary closing of the male branch of the school, which required substantial repairs and renewal, at an estimated cost of 9101. from the Colonial revenue; the building being Crown property, No. 757.

GIBRALTAR.

## Population.

The Table of the civil population is filled up from the returns of the last Census taken in April, 1871, showing an aggregate of 18,695 persons, of whom 2,241 were aliens residing in the garrison on temporary permits. The military population amounted to 5,774, making the total gross population, in 1872, 24,216 souls.

The number of births and marriages registered during the year was 628 and 166 respectively, showing an increase of 16 births and 8 marriages in the number registered in 1871. The number of deaths registered was 505, showing a decrease of 33 as compared with the

previous year.

The rate of mortality was as follows:—

Civil population -22.90 per mille. Military population-13.60 per mille.

# Shipping.

The shipping return of the year 1872 exhibits a steady improvement over that of the previous year, which was the heaviest ever made for this Colony.

The increase in the grand totals of the arrivals during the year 1872, as shown in the following Table, was 319 vessels, 173,970 tons, 6,174 men (crews), and a corresponding increase of 404 steamers:—

Years,	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Steamers.
1871 1 1872	4,785 5,054	1,815,491 1,989,461	85,351 91, <b>5</b> 25	2,323 2,727
Increase in 1872 -	<b>3</b> 19	173,970	6,174	404

### General Remarks.

The general condition of the Colony may be regarded as satisfactory and prosperous. The public health during the past year was very good, and the garrison free from any epidemic disease. In conclusion, I have the satisfaction to add that, notwithstanding the state of affairs in Spain, the neighbouring towns of Algeciras and San Roque have remained perfectly quiet, and, consequently, there has been no interruption of the regular traffic and daily intercourse between the inhabitants of this fortress and the neighbouring country.

> I have, &c.,
> d) W. F. WILLIAMS, (Signed) General and Governor.

The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Kimberley, &c. &c.

Sierra Leone.

### SIERRA LEONE.

No. 14.

### No. 14.

Colonel HARLEY, C.B., to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 26th July, 1873.

In transmitting to your Lordship the copy of a Despatch from the Acting Administrator at Sierra Leone, forwarding the Blue Book of that Settlement for the year 1872, I beg leave very respectfully to enclose for your Lordship's information a copy of a Despatch which I have addressed to Major Bravo in reply.

I shall on the receipt of the Report called for by me, forward the

same to your Lordship without delay.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)
R. W. Harley, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

# Major Bravo to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, Government House, Sierra Leone, 24th June, 1873.

In accordance with Despatch, No. 52, of the 11th instant, I have now the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Book (in duplicate) of this Settlement for the year 1872.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ALEX. Bravo,
His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief,
Cape Coast Castle.

ALEX. Bravo,
Administrator.

Colonel Harley, C.B., to the Acting Administrator, Sierra Leone.

SIR, The Castle, Cape Coast, 26th July, 1873.
WITH reference to your Despatch, No. 45, of the 24th ultimo, forwarding the Blue Book of Sierra Leone for the year 1872, I have to request you will favour me with your Report upon it, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, with as little delay as possible.

The Acting Administrator, (Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col., Sierra Leone. Administrator-in-Chief.

(True Copy.)

JACOB WM. LEWIS,
Assistant Private Secretary.

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## GAMBIA.

Gambia.

## No. 15.

No. 15.

### Administrator HARLEY to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

SIR, Government House, June 28, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency the Blue Book for these Settlements for the year 1872.

2. I regret that owing to the epidemic of yellow fever, together with the disturbed state of the river and country adjacent, the revenue does not appear in such a flourishing condition as might otherwise have been expected, and therefore does not meet the sum as shown for expenditure in the "Appropriation Ordinance" for 1872.

However, taking the above reasons into consideration, I am of opinion that had trade not been checked, the amount of revenue would have been increased, and would have covered the surplus expenditure shown, and which is covered in a supplementary estimate.

3. The difference between the years 1871 and 1872 being as follows:—

			Revenue.		Expenditure.
			£		£
In 1871	-	-	 <b>17,4</b> 90	-	16,662
,, 1872		-	 17,249	-	17,873

By these figures your Excellency will perceive but a slight difference in the revenue for the two years; and as regards the expenditure, the amount shown for the year 1872 includes the sum shown in a supplementary Ordinance for this year, whereas the amount shown (1,7501. 12s. 6d.) in the supplementary Ordinance for 1871 is exclusive of the above amount.

4. As the increase to the revenue is becoming apparently year by year more doubtful, I shall by the next mail forward to your Excellency a fresh tariff, which will have been carefully prepared in the presence of the mercantile community, and will thereby not only improve the revenue of the Settlement, but abolish some of the heavy taxes on the poorer classes, reduce the fixed salaries, and provide for the yearly expenses of the colonial police boat.

5. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure for the last seven years:—

		•			Reve	Expen	ditur	e.			
						_			_		
					£	s.	d.		£	8.	d.
1866		-		-	15,754	4	0	-	17,681	11	6
1867	-		-	-	21,641	5	10	-	18,664	7	9
1868		-		-	22,088	7	0	-	17,082	12	7
1869	-		-	•	15,733	14	<b>2</b>	-	20,236	16	11
1870		_		-	17,969	4	1	-	21,937	0	4
1871	-		-	-	17,490	3	10	-	16,662	15	<b>2</b>
1872		-		•	17,249	9	<b>2</b>	-	17,873	17	0

6. Opposition is apparently made to local improvements, such as fencing the cholera burial ground, and laying it out in neat paths lined with hedges; I have myself attempted this, but failed, owing to

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the natives destroying the work and stealing the fencing, &c.; likewise the mangrove stakes that were last year put down at 1/2 die for the protection of the sea wall that was being built, they have been nearly all stolen.

## 7. Militia at McCarthy's Island

were called out last year for their annual drill, and the sum of 1,4571. 8s. 8d. was expended on account of the threatened invasion of Combo by the Marabouts.

## 8. Public Works.

Most of the public buildings were re-roofed and put in repair, the barracks were thoroughly overhauled, and alterations made in Government House grounds; not to speak of roads, drains, bridges, &c., and sanitary improvements during the epidemic, &c.

# 9. Legislation.

Six Ordinances were enacted, but it would be as well to note that the whole of the Ordinances require revision more or less, and which if done would put a stop to much of the disputes relative to the construction of different clauses.

### 10. Pensions.

The only alteration under this head is the reduction of 50l. by the demise of Mr. J. B. Campbell.

### 11. Consuls.

The French Consul, Monsieur Blain, having died, Monsieur Barrere is now acting as such for the present.

Mr. David Brown is Vice-Consul of the United States.

### 12. Church.

The Established Church was under repair the latter part of the year, and still has the same pastor. The Roman Catholic Mission consists of three priests and a convent with three sisters of charity; the Mission suffered heavily in the epidemic. The Wesleyans have a European minister, and several chapels distributed in different parts.

### 13. Schools and Education.

To the former there is a fair attendance, the principal drawback being the absence of the children every year when the natives' crop are gathered or sown. The Wesleyans have made great progress.

### 14. Population

is less than what it was the previous year, owing to the epidemic of yellow fever. There are only 26 whites, and most of those of the mercantile community leave for England every year to avoid the bad season.

15. Imports and Exports.

The total imports during 1872 amounted to 123,088l. 12s. 8d., out of which 43,100l. 7s. 6d. was imported from England, the balance from the other countries as shown. The total exports amount to 127,225l. 18s. 5d., of which 98,083l. 9s. 3d. was alone exported to France. The imports show an increase on the previous year, but a

decrease as regards exports, owing, I presume, to the unsettled state of the country, and thereby stopping agriculture in the different districts.

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## 16. Shipping.

This shows a slight falling off compared with last year, principally due to the slackness of the coasting trade.

# 17. Agriculture.

I regret I cannot report progress in this, as owing to the netty disturbances and the war between the Pagans and Mahommedans still in continuance, although nearly at a close, I see no likelihood at present of the country being improved as regards husbandry.

## 18. Gaol and Prisoners.

By the comparative table there is a decrease in the number of offences reported to the police, although the summary convictions for offences against the person during 1872 is nearly double what it was in the previous year. A greater amount of vigilance and efficiency on the part of the police may account for the increase of summary convictions. The diminution in the number of persons convicted in the superior court for larceny is explained by the fact that in many cases the accused were found guilty under the second count of the information against them for receiving the goods stolen with guilty knowledge, and are duly categoried under "offences against the person" other than larceny. Offences against the person and larceny are the principal crimes in the Gambia, nearly all the rest being petty infractions of the police rules of the Settlement.

# 19. Hospital.

The number of patients admitted into the hospital shows an increase in the year 1871. The prevailing diseases being yellow fever and small-pox.

20. In commenting upon the state of the Settlements, it is evident that in order to better our financial condition a new tariff should be drawn up, which would equalize all parties interested in trade. is no doubt that the French, in course of time, will have the monopoly as regards trade, more especially as they do most of their business on cash payments. As regards the molestation of our traders in the river, I think that is now a thing of the past, having entered into arrangements with the strongest party, not to speak of the inestimable assistance which we shall shortly derive in the arrival of a colonial I have stopped frequent aggression since I have had the honour to belong to this Settlement, and with hardly any means at my disposal, therefore I confidently assert that with a knowledge of the natives and a firm will shown by the Officer Administering the Government, trade may continue peaceably and prosperously, and ere long the natives will see the benefit derived therefrom.

I have, &c., ed) H. T. M. COOPER, (Signed)

The Administrator-in-Chief,

Acting Administrator.

&c. &c. Lagos.

# LAGOS.

No. 16.

## No. 16.

## Colonel HARLEY to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

My Lord,

In transmitting the Report on the Blue Book for 1872, I would very respectfully beg to draw your Lordship's attention to paragraph 25, in which the Administrator points out the causes which conduce in no small degree to the frequent interruptions with trade

from which Lagos suffers, and which appears to me to require serious

consideration.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Earl of Kimberley, &c. &c. &c.

Sir.

Government House, July 23, 1873.

The Castle, Cape Coast,

I have the honour to transmit the Blue Book of this Settlement for the year 1872.

2. As I only arrived on the 22nd December, I cannot bring my personal experience to bear upon any of the events of the year.

3. The total revenue of the year from all sources was 41,346l., being 3,769l. less than the amount collected in the previous year. Of the gross amount, the Customs contributed 30,714l. This, again, was raised by a specific duty on spirits, malt liquor, tobacco, cowries, cigars, gunpowder, guns, pistols, salt, and an ad valorem duty of four per cent. on unenumerated articles.

4. During the year the duty on rum has been increased from  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 6d. per gallon, and on tobacco from 1d. to 2d. per lb. Salt has also been added to the articles paying a specific duty, at the rate of

five shillings per ton.

5. Under the other principal heads of revenue, sales of

						£
Government property re	alize	d -	•	-	-	<b>593</b>
Land revenue		_	-	-	-	334
Postage	-	-	-	-	-	240
Licences		-	-	_	•	2,072
Fees of office -	-	-	•	-	-	223
Fines, forfeitures, &c		-	•	-	-	1,731
Miscellaneous -	-	-		-		227
Reimbursement in aid o	f ext	endit	ure	-	-	2,476
Government vessels	- 1	-	-	-		276
Special receipts	•	-	-	-	-	2,008

though some of these items cannot be considered as revenue in the true sense of the word.

6. The expenditure of the year also amounted to 41,346l., as, in consequence of outstanding claims, all the revenue of the year was paid out irrespective of the particular requirements of the year itself.

The expenditure, however, is less by 4,265l than that of the previous year.

LAGOS.

				£
7.	The cost of the fixed establishments is	-	-	25,204
	Works and buildings are charged with -		-	2,422
	Roads and bridges	-	-	1,666
	Miscellaneous		-	4,789
	Pensions	-	-	1,108
	Hospitals		-	1,332
	Police and gaols	-	_	1,283
	Rent of public buildings and quarters -		-	327
	Transport	-	-	847
	Interest on loans and advances		_	307
	Aborigines	-	_	1,167
	Drawbacks		-	464

8. Under the head of works and buildings there is the comparatively large sum of 1,294*l*. expended on the new station at Ode, which was never completed, and has been subsequently abandoned. Under roads and bridges, 850*l*. was paid as compensation for land to improve streets, and 179*l*. for a new road, eastern district. Under miscellaneous, 953*l*. and 244*l*. for defence of northern and western frontiers, and 2,349*l*. in payment of supplies of previous years. Under the head of Aborigines, 446*l*. is charged for the maintenance of messengers, and 554*l*. for presents to native chiefs, both of which items are capable of considerable prospective reduction.

9. The expenditure on the armed and civil police, and upon Government vessels during the year amounted to 12,9091, and the regular fixed charge for this service is 10,0001, a point that must be taken into consideration when estimating the increase that has taken place in the local expenditure in recent years, as the Imperial Government for some time previously contributed largely both to the military

and naval protection of the Settlement.

10. The comparative statement of revenue assigns as a principal reason for the decrease in the receipts the depressed state of trade with the interior; and when it comes to be considered that all the communications with the principal outlets were cut off for nine months out of the twelve, the only wonder is that so large an amount should have been realized. I believe the merchants, hoping that the interruption in trade was likely to be only of a temporary nature, continued to import up to a late period in the year, and that it is upon 1873 that the principal pressure in this respect will fall, as there were heavy stocks on hand at the commencement of the year, without any immediate prospect of that renewal of intercourse with the interior which has since fortunately taken place.

11. The apparent decrease in the expenditure has in almost every instance arisen from the want of funds to meet outstanding demands, which have been transferred to the liabilities of the present year. The same remark applies, in some cases, to the increase under certain heads of expenditure, which is caused by the year 1872 being charged with the expenditure, which is caused by the year 1872 being charged

with the arrears of former years.

12. The public debt at the end of the year amounted to 18,628l., and has since slightly increased. By means of a loan, however, from ne Imperial Treasury, the Crown Agents have paid off all loca

Lagob.

liabilities and arrears of salaries, except in the case of a few merchants who objected to take bills of exchange, preferring to put in their public claims in payment of duties on future importations.

13. No public work of importance was undertaken during the year, or, if previously commenced, finished, in consequence, to a great

extent, of a want of funds.

14. Under the head of legislation, an Ordinance was passed authorizing the prohibition of the import and export of goods to or from Lagos. This Ordinance has been modified by a subsequent measure. An Ordinance to establish a Court of Divorce, also subsequently amended, was likewise passed. Four Ordinances make certain alterations in the duties and taxes, and two are the ordinary appropriation Ordinances. This concludes the legislative work of the Settlement

for the year.

15. In the Civil Establishment the changes have been numerous. Captain Glover left on the 16th June, after an unusually protracted term of Administration, during the entire of which he evinced much personal vigour and energy, in spite of the enervating effects produced by a lengthened residence in a climate such as this. Many memorials remain of Captain Glover's desire to promote the material prosperity of the Settlement, and the social and moral condition of the inhabitants, especially those among the labouring classes. Temporary provision has been made for the performance of the Administrator's duties since Captain Glover's departure. Capt. Lees has succeeded the late Mr. W. H. Simpson as Collector of Customs. Mr. R. D. Mayne has been appointed Chief Magistrate, in the place of Mr. Way resigned. Captain Bryden succeeded the late Mr. Pike as Commandant of the Eastern District. Mr. Hunter resigned his appointment as Colonial Engineer, which has only been temporarily filled up. Major Doorly succeeded the late Mr. Gerard, as Stipendiary Magistrate in Lagos; and Mr. Pratt was appointed Postmaster, vice Mr. Turton resigned. Mr. Simpson, Mr. Pike, and Mr. Gerard all died during the year; but only one death, that of Mr. Gerard, actually occurred in Lagos.

16. The pension list has been reduced to the extent of 530l., by

the deaths of ex-Chiefs Kosoko and Ashogbong.

17. The population of Lagos, according to the census of 1871, amounted to 36,005 souls, of which 82 were white, the rest coloured or black. The population of the entire Settlement is estimated at 60,221, out of which there are only 92 whites.

18. The Settlement contributes nothing towards the promotion of religion or education. The Church Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Society, and the Roman Catholic's, are all represented in the shape of ministers, churches, and schools. There is a public Grammar School in Lagos in connection with the Church Missionary Society, with an average attendance of 40, and a Female Institution with an attendance of 34. This latter is presided over by the wife of one of the missionaries. The Church Missionary Society in Lagos alone provides three other schools, with an average attendance of 452, and a training institution for schoolmasters, at which there are 17 pupils. The Wesleyan Society supports two schools in Lagos, with an attendance of 314. The Roman Catholic returns do not appear to be furnished, but their establishment has been recently largely increased

19. The value of imports for the year amounted to 366,256l.; of these there were from—

LAGOS.

										£
United Kingdom		-		-		-		-	-	267,274
British Colonies	-		-		-		-		-	343
France		-		-		-		-	-	11,667
Germany -	-		-		-		-		-	36,066
Portugal -		-		-		-		-	-	63
Madeira -	-		-		-		-		-	271
Teneriffe -		-		-		-		-	-	605
Windward ports	-		-		-		-		-	249
Porto Novo -		-		_		_		_	-	7,050
Leeward ports	-		_		_		_		_	458
.River Niger -		_		-		-		-	_	825
Zanzibar -	-		-		-		-		-	15,088
Mozambique -		-		_		_		_	_	5,917
Brazils -	-		-		-		-		-	19,249

Large importations of spirits came from France and Germany, of cowries from Zanzibar, and of tobacco and spirits (rum) from the Brazils.

20. The value of the exports for the year is estimated at 444,848l., and I have little reason to question the accuracy of the calculation as it is arrived at from returns furnished and declared to by the exporters themselves. I doubt, however, whether the principle be correct of including in a return of this nature the value of articles not the products of the country, which have been previously imported from Europe and elsewhere, and subsequently exported to places without the limits of the Settlement. Excluding, in the present instance, all such articles, the quantity and value of the exports for the year would appear to be as follows:—

LAGOS.

21. The shipping return is also in my opinion compiled on an erroneous principle. It has been the habit to include the mai. steamers calling at the port. As the service is a weekly one and the vessels average about 1000 tons each, it may be imagined how the return is increased by this arrangement.

22. I have already made a special report upon the state and condition of the Lagos prison. Until a more suitable building is erected, it will be impossible to apply any improved system of discipline, or to expect any marked result to be produced on the minds of the criminal classes which the enforcement of a more deterrent mode of punish-

ment within the walls might bring about.

23. Upon examining the comparative table of offences for the last four years, it will be seen that 1872 is below the average of that period both as far as the number of summary convictions, and of those in the Superior Courts. Indeed, when the mixed nature of the population is considered, the absence of any serious amount of the higher class of crimes is to be noted.

24. The hospital is the only public institution in the Settlement worthy of the name. The building was originally erected as a barrack for troops, at the time that the Imperial Government garrisoned the place, and was built under the supervision of the Royal Engineer Department. It is most effectively conducted and would be a boon to the poorer part of the community, did not native prejudices to a great extent prevent them from taking advantage of a mode of treatment not consonant with their own ideas. There is no separate

lunatic asylum or poor-house.

25. In conclusion, I would remark that the year 1872 has been disastrous in its consequences to many having mercantile connections with the Settlement, in consequence of the closing of the roads, which took place on the 18th March, and continued up to a recent period in the present year. This may not be the proper occasion to discuss the political bearings of the case, but there is one point, having more immediate reference to the course of trade here, to which I would beg to draw attention, as conducing in no small degree, I think, to the interruptions that have so frequently occurred in our dealings with the natives. I allude to the practice that has existed of giving credit in the most reckless way. This habit prevails from the Manchester manufacturer down to the Lagos petty trader, and would seem to have been carried on without much regard to the ordinary precautions usually observed in business transactions. Hence a positive inducement arises, in the case of the unsuccessful or dishonest trader, to bring about complications with the natives, who, in their turn, may be deeply indebted to the Lagos merchants, and consequently interested in stopping the trade. A resident merchant or trader cannot make remittances of produce to England while the roads are closed and the native in the interior seizes upon the same pretext for keeping his creditor in Lagos without supplies.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BERKELEY,

Administrator.

His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

No. 17.

#### No. 17.

### Governor Barkly to The Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord, Government House, Cape Town, 26th July, 1873.

In transmitting the Blue Book of this Colony for 1871, I commenced my Despatch by stating that the year had been one of unprecedented prosperity. The Returns for 1872, which I have now the honour to forward, completely throw into the shade nevertheless those for 1871.

2. Indeed it would scarcely be much exaggeration to say that the rapidity of the progress of South Africa, during the last three or four years, is paralleled only by that of the Australian Colonies after the discovery of gold.

3. I proceed, as usual, to pass in review the points of most interest in last year's Returns.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The total receipts into the Treasury stand at 1,161,548*l.*, about double what they were in 1869! Rather more than half at both periods was derived from the Customs, which in the last-named year brought in 295,860*l.* against 604,413*l.* in 1872, the Tariff having in the interim remained unaltered.

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The increase in this item over the year 1871 was little short of 220,000l., leaving about 80,000l. of the total increase (which, after mere items of account are deducted, may be stated at 300,000l.) to be made up from other sources; the next most productive being Rents of Crown Lands, which rose by the sum of 23,872l.

The total outlay stands at 922,567*l*, but this includes 259,900*l*. spent in liquidating Public Debts—thus reducing actual expenditure to 662,667*l*.

Making allowances on the other side for debts contracted, this shows a nett surplus on the year of no less than 425,000l.

#### Balances.

Notwithstanding therefore the appropriation of more than a quarter of a million just mentioned to the payment of debts, the balances in the General Treasury or Divisional Chests, and in the hands of the Crown agents in England, will be found to have stood at the end of the year at close upon 400,000*l*., or nearly double what they were at its commencement.

The Government has thus been enabled to meet current expenditure on Public Works from its own resources, while at the same time it will have no difficulty in providing for the liquidation, when the time comes, of Debentures to the amount of 196,000*l.*, issued or general purposes in 1861, and falling due in December next.

The avowed object of my responsible advisers, is, indeed, to take

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. advantage of the present season of prosperity, to pay off liabilities incurred in aid of ordinary expenditure during the times of financia. pressure, through which the Colony had to pass—leaving future outlay on Railways, Telegraphs, &c., to be covered when necessary by fresh loans raised for the express purpose, and thus securing the eventual representation of the whole of the debt by reproductive works.

If this wise policy be persevered in for the next year or two, and the outstanding 6 per cent. Loans consolidated into a  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Stock, under the Act passed last Session, the balance to be provided for annual interest will be so small, as hardly to be appreciable in years of prosperity, and, even in years of adversity, to constitute no unsustainable burden.

### Public Debt.

As yet the Returns on this head exhibit little alteration—for 195,000%, of the sum repaid last year, went to extinguish unfunded debts, contracted during times of difficulty without authority of Parliament, and not included in the Blue Book Returns. Other liabilities moreover are, for the first time, set forth in the present year's Return, such as the debts of the old Kowie Harbour Company, amounting to nearly 40,000%, and 20,000% for the survey of Crown lands, which is rather a special advance than a debt.

On the other hand, Debentures of various loans to the amount of 14,900l., have been bought up during the year on account of the

Sinking Fund Commissioners, and cancelled.

The Return for 1872 therefore represents the amount of loans contracted directly by the Colonial Government at 1,204,644l., and of loans for Public Works issued under its guarantee at 386,950l., making a total of 1,591,594l., or about 45,000l. more

than that shown in last year's Return.

This amount will be increased by 780,000*l*., through the purchase of the Cape Town and Wellington Railway, which was handed over by the Company, on the 1st January of the present year, but the real indebtedness of the Colony will scarcely, if at all, be increased thereby, as it was already responsible for the payment of 30,000*l*. per annum, by way of guaranteed interest, and the receipts of the line, for the present year, leave an estimated surplus of about 6,000*l*. over the expenditure for maintenance.

It is scarcely to be expected that a line so expensively constructed will ever yield enough to meet the full interest on the capital spent on its construction, but it may be hoped than when the contemplated extensions are completed, the nett profits of working will suffice to pay something like half the annual charge of this nominal addition

to the debt of the Colony.

Whether the Government will be able to enforce its lien on the landed property in the divisions through which the line runs, if the principle of sub-guarantee is not applied in the case of other railways, seems very doubtful.

The whole of the loans in the second class were fortunately incurred for works which, under present circumstances, are remunerative,

and entail no outlay on the Colonial Treasury.

#### Public Works.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Preparations for carrying out the important railway works sanctioned during the Session of the Colonial Parliament, from Port Elizabeth towards Graham's Town in the eastern, and from Wellington to Worcester in the western, district, were made directly the Acts passed; but owing to the scarcity of labour resulting from emigration to the diamond fields, as well as to the difficulty of procuring the necessary plant from England, the progress made during the remainder of the year was not so rapid as could have been wished.

Tenders for constructing an electric telegraph to the diamond fields were also at once advertised for, and a contract for continuing it from Fort Beaufort as far as the Orange River was executed before the close of the year.

As in the case of the railways, however, the strikes at home and consequent enormous rise in the price of materials operated most prejudicially to the interests of the Colony, hard wood posts having to be adopted for supporting the wires in lieu of iron standards, which would have been preferable in a country like this.

The only other undertaking of magnitude provided for by Parliament, the Graving Dock in Table Bay, was not commenced during the year, pending the final approval of Sir John Coode's plans by the Lords of the Admiralty.

Though retarded to some extent by causes already alluded to, the construction of new roads and erection of new bridges was carried on all over the country, on a scale indicative of its rising prosperity.

# Population, Education, Crime, &c.

The Census Returns of 1865 are still given, without any attempt at correction, as the only available account of the way in which the Colony is peopled.

As regards education, in addition to the information afforded in the Blue Book as to Government schools, the Annual Report of the Superintendent-General shows continued satisfactory progress, the number of institutions subject to Dr. Dale's inspection having risen from 486 to 515, and the scholars from 43,099 to 46,245.

With regard to the Kaffir population, it will, I am sure, be gratifying to your Lordships to learn that "the desire for education is "growing spontaneously, and the elevation of the natives proceeding "as rapidly as is consistent with the circumstances of Colonial "society."

In connection with the spread of education, the great augmentation in the work of the Post Office may be mentioned. In the Report of the Postmaster-General, the comparison, as regards internal communication, is only shown by the increased weight of "mail matter" despatched from Cape Town to the interior, which amounted in 1872 to 106,534 lbs.; but as regards letters to England by steamers, the number rose from 125,866 in the preceding year to 162,590.

The returns of gaols and prisons continue to be made on the old and not easily intelligible forms. The commitments for offences of all sorts were somewhat larger than during the preceding year, but it CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Enclosure. Memorandum. will be seen from the annual Memorandum on Convict Discipline enclosed, that no appreciable increase of serious crime took place, the average number of convicts at the several establishments having been 991 as against 1,018; though on the latest day the roll exceeded by 5 that for 31st December, 1871.

The contents of the returns relative to hospitals and asylums have been anticipated in my Despatch, No. 52, of the 3rd June last. The purchase of the barracks at Fort England, near Graham's Town, from the Imperial Government, for the purpose of being converted into a lunatic asylum for the eastern districts, was approved during last Session, and I trust that this vote may be regarded as a preliminary proof of that augmented interest on the part of Parliament, in the public institutions of the Colony, to which I look forward.

# Shipping and Imports and Exports.

The import trade of the Colony continued to make such rapid progress that the number and tonnage of vessels entered with cargoes greatly increased, as will be seen from the subjoined comparison:—

		1871.		1872.	Increase.		
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	
British Foreign		139,600 29,874	375 107	187,317 42,522	68 27	47,717 12,648	
	387	169,474	482	229,839	95	60,365	

The coasting trade showing a commensurate augmentation. The combined movement of tonnage inwards and coastwise amounted to 470,691 tons, or an increase of nearly two-fifths over that of the previous year.

The number of vessels cleared outward with cargo was precisely the same in both years, viz. 377, but those of 1872 were larger by

20,165 tons than in 1871.

These figures scarcely give an idea, however, of the immense advance in the value both of imports and exports, the former having risen from 2,585,298l. to 4,388,728l., or 1,803,430l.; and the latter from 3,408,635l. to 4,666,071l., or 1,257,436l.

This is exclusive of specie, which was imported to the value of 1,800,515l., and exported to that of 72,095l., bringing the aggregate

of imports to over six millions stirling.

Probably the exports would be swollen to an equally great sum, if the whole of the diamonds sent home had passed through the Customs, their aggregate value having been estimated in the Annual Report of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce at 1,500,000*l*., whereas those declared were valued at 306,041*l*. only.

The chief item of increase was wool, of which two millions and a half pounds more were shipped; whilst the enhanced value of the entire export exceeded that of 1871 by upwards of a million sterling, which we have a property to the rice in prices.

owing mainly to the rise in prices.

### Concluding Observations.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The most remarkable event of the year, the alteration in the form of Government, has still to be noticed.

With external commerce representing, as just shown, twelve millions sterling, with a revenue exceeding one million, and a nett surplus over ordinary expenditure of four hundred thousand pounds, disposable for public works, it would have been strange indeed if a Parliament in the twentieth year of its existence had rested content to leave the affairs of the Colony in the hands of an executive in no way responsible to it for the manner in which they were administered.

Neither the jealousies of rival capitals therefore, nor the difference in the temperament of colonists, of Dutch or of English descent, could any longer delay the assumption by the Parliament of the full powers of self-government, which the mother-country was quite ready to

concede.

The Act for amending the constitution ordinance by providing for the appointment of responsible officers, was passed about the middle of the year, but the necessary arrangements for a transition to the new system required time, and it was only at the beginning of December that the first Ministry entered office.

The complete restoration of the Colony to prosperity took place consequently, by a sort of poetic justice, under the old régime which had struggled so hard to guide it safely through its long period of adversity; but the change, nevertheless, did not come an hour too soon to admit of full advantage being taken of the happier circum-

stances of its present position.

Experience of the new system thus inaugurated under the most favourable auspices has as yet been brief; but even those who opposed its introduction most strongly would, I believe, hesitate to deny that it is working well, and that it has already effected improvement in the despatch of parliamentary business, and in the general administration of the country, which promises well for the future.

A single strong governing power has, in fact, been substituted for the dual forces of the Executive and Legislature, which were before as often as not exerted in opposite directions, and the happiest results as regards the general progress of the Colony may confidently be

looked for.

That progress may not be exempt from interruptions due to bad seasons, low prices, and the like; it will doubtless be occasionally retarded by political contests; but, for the first time in the history of South Africa, its inhabitants have begun to feel that its future destiny lies in their own hands, and no temporary discouragements will prevent their rapid and successful development of the vast natural resources of the country.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY,
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

### Enclosure in Despatch, July 26, 1873.

MEMORANDUM upon the DISCIPLINE and MANAGEMENT of CONVICTS during the year 1872, submitted for the information of His Excellency the Governor.

On the 31st December, 1872, the number of convicts undergoing sentence at the several stations was 974, distributed as follows:

Table Bay Harbour Works -		-		-	233
Robben Island	-		-	-	20
Tradouw Pass		_		-	125
Port Elizabeth Harbour Works	-		-	-	96
Kowie Harbour Works		-		-	236
East London Harbour Works	-		-	-	264
Total	_		-	-	974

The number at stations at the corresponding period of the previous year was 969, showing an increase of five upon the total undergoing sentence. 645 newly convicted men, and 14 recaptured deserters were received during the year, making a total of 1,628, who have undergone punishment from 1st January to 31st December. Of the 645 above mentioned, 273 were sentenced by the Judges of the Supreme and Eastern District Courts, 271 by Resident Magistrates, 69 by Naval or Resident Magistrates' Courts for breaches of the Maritime Laws; the remaining 32 were military prisoners.

The crimes for which these men were sentenced were as follows:—

Against the person.—Murder, culpable homicide,	
assault, &c	91
Against property, with violence.—House, shop, and	
store-breaking, &c	<b>7</b> 0
Against property without violence.—Cattle and ordi-	
nary thefts, receiving stolen goods, &c	365
Malicious offences against property.—Arson	5
Miscellaneous offences.—Forgery, perjury, &c	13
Offences against the Maritime Laws	69
Military offences	32
-	
Total	645

The average period of sentence passed upon each man by the

Superior Courts was 2:304 years.

The number of second convictions was 78; third and upwards, 47. Of the 273 convicted before the Supreme and Eastern District Courts, 271 were sentenced during 1872, the remainder during the previous year; 241 from Resident Magistrates' Courts were sentenced during the year, 30 remaining over from previous years; 2 of the military prisoners were tried and sentenced during 1871; the remainder, as well as the naval prisoners, during 1872.

The races of the newly sentenced men were as follows:-Europeans, or of European descent -136 Hottentots, Bushmen, &c. -189 320 Natives of border tribes -645 The total number of convicts, 1,628, was reduced during the year by 654, of whom 15 deserted, 26 died, 597 were discharged, and 16 were transferred (2 to Robben Island and 14 to military authorities) for removal to England.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The general average of the year was 991, being 9 less than the number estimated for, employed as follows:—

Table Bay Harbour Works and Robben Island	_	234
		156
Port Elizabeth	-	101
Kowie	-	244
East London and Liefeldt's, near King Willia	m's	
Town	-	<b>2</b> 56
		991

Full particulars of the crimes and sentences of the prisoners received, the mitigations granted, minor punishments inflicted, &c., will be found in Annexures Nos. 1 to 6.

The educational reports from the several stations are of a satis-

factory nature.

The convicts, 95 in number, employed during the year at Liefeldt's, near King William's Town, were transferred to East London on the 31st December, and located on the recently established out-station at Pannure.

The total amount expended for the maintenance and discipline of 991 convicts during the year was 25,818l. 4s., being at the rate of 26l. 1s.  $0\frac{1}{2}d$ . per man, or 13s. 10d. per man above the original and supplementary estimates granted for the service of 1872. This excess was caused principally by the unexpected advance in the cost of rations at the Breakwater station during the latter half of the year. A detailed statement will be found in Annexure No. 7. The abovementioned sum is that actually issued from the Colonial Treasury; but, on the other hand, the sum of 1,192l. 3s. 1d. was paid into the Treasury during the year. This amount was made up chiefly of pecuniary rewards (with interest accruing while deposited in the Savings Bank) granted to convicts by the Government at various times, which, owing to deaths and forfeitures, could not be claimed. If credit were taken for the amount in the general statement of expenditure, the reduction in the cost of each convict would be ll. 2s.  $0\frac{1}{2}d$ .

The average number of convicts employed upon road and harbour works was 881, and the number of days upon which these men worked, 276. The aggregate amount of labour on the works by the number of men labouring for one day requisite to effect the same results was equal to 243,156 men. At 2s. 6d. per man per diem, the value of the work performed was 30,394l. 10s., against an expenditure of 25,818l. 4s.

J. C. MOLTENO, Colonial Secretary. ST. HELENA.

# ST. HELENA.

No. 18.

#### No. 18.

Governor VICE-ADMIRAL PATEY to the EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

My Lord,

Customs.

St. Helena, March 17, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for the

year 1872.

2. In my Dispatch, dated 12th July last, I reported to your Lordship the falling-off of the revenue below the amount which had been estimated, caused mainly by diminished receipts from the

The estimates for 1872 were - - 16,125
The actual receipts - - 13,927

- 2,198

The receipts in aid were 4,208l. from a Parliamentary loan, and 8,250l. loan raised by the Crown Agents, making the total receipts 26,385l.

3. The expenditure in the year amounted to 27,375l. This amount, however, includes the payment of 4,208l., part of the Parliamentary loan of 5,158l. specially voted in 1871 for payment of outstanding debts, but brought to account in 1872. It also includes the amount of arrears due to the Crown Agents on 31st December, 1871, 5,141l., and arrears of salary, 640l., due to the Governor for 1871, paid in 1872. After deducting these amounts the sum of 17,386l. would remain as the expenditure for the service of the year 1872.

4. The amount of public debt at the end of 1872 was 16,750l., of

which 8,250l. was raised during the year.

5. I have already in my former reports fully laid before your Lordship the depressed condition of the Island, and I regret to say that there is nothing in these figures, nor in any other circumstance which I am aware of, that points to any return to prosperity.

6. From the falling-off of trade, and the diminished means of employment, a large number of the best labourers and artificers have left the Island in search of a more remunerative field,—280 have emigrated to the Cape of Good Hope, the greater portion of whom have been engaged for service in the copper mines in Namaqualand. A party of thirty or forty were first engaged for this employment, and passages were provided by the Copper-mine Company, from this to Port Nolloth. In consequence of the satisfaction which these emigrants gave to their employers, several shipments, in parties of 30 or 40 each, have since been despatched to Port Nolloth, and others are likely to follow: 261 liberated Africans were also on 11th October, 1872, forwarded to Lagos and Sierra Leone, passages to these places being provided for them by Government in Her Majesty's ship 'Himalaya.'

7. From the absence of capital and want of means of employment of labour, and from the reduction of the establishments, civil and military, all landed property has become greatly depreciated in value. Rents on an average have fallen about 33 per cent. below their former amount. The Government lands at Longwood which have yielded a rental of 313l. per annum during the last twenty-one years, could not on the expiration of the lease be relet for a higher rent than 1951., although repeatedly advertised. The lands at Deadwood, formerly let at 1351, are now let at 601. per annum. Sales of land cannot be effected at all except at a ruinous sacrifice. A property which had twice within the last eight years realized 400%. could not be sold a few days ago for a higher sum than 80%. Another property costing over 800% sold for 185%.

8. Attention has been turned to the cultivation of fibre plants, chiefly the aloe and the New Zealand flax. I am not able to say what the prospects of success may be, as the experiment has hardly

yet commenced.

t commenced.

9. I have obtained from Mr. Chalmers, the Superintendent of Mr. Chalmers, Report upon the experiments of the last year, Report upon the experiments of the last year, Government Forests, a Report upon the experiments of the last year, Report. herewith enclosed, in which he expresses the opinion that, in order to succeed with the fibre plantation in this Island, cultivation should be carefully attended to, and that the plants cannot be left (as some have supposed they might be) to the operation of nature alone, and from my own experience and means of information I entirely concur in this opinion. His Report also shows that the experiments in the growth of coffee at the grounds at Plantation have been most encouraging.

10. From these various causes of depression it is evident that the Island cannot in future, as hitherto, depend for its support upon the expenditure of the naval, military and civil establishments and passing shipping; and as no article of export can be produced without capital, which must lie dormant for some years, and then doubtful of any return, I am led to think that the future prospects of this

Island are very far from encouraging.

11. The situation of St. Helena in mid-ocean (sighted by all ships from India, and a very large number from Australia) renders it a most important position for Imperial purposes as a coaling station and depôt for vessels of war, and it would be highly desirable that it should not be allowed to fall into insignificance, more particularly as in the event of hostilities the sinking of one ship in the Suez Canal (either by accident or design) might effectually close that passageconsequently the situation of this Island, in my opinion, is of the highest importance, and not inferior to that of Malta or Gibraltar. Two or three steamers stationed here would intercept the whole of the returning trade from the East.

12. During the year the number of vessels arriving at St. Helena was 667, being 91 less than the year 1871-375 vessels also passed through the harbour and communicated by signal. In addition to

these a very large number of vessels pass during the night.

13. It will be observed from the return of deaths that the year has been remarkably healthy, the total number of deaths not exceeding 67, or about 1 per cent. of the population, more than ST. HELENA.



ST. HELENA.

half of this number being infants, or persons over 70 years of age.

14. The gaol returns show 125 as the total number of commitments during the year, chiefly summary convictions by the magistrates of seamen from the passing shipping for refusal of duty, or persons convicted of drunkenness or disorderly conduct. There were no cases of serious crime, and indeed only two cases in the whole year of commitments by the Supreme Court, both for larceny.

15. The schools are fourteen in number, with 995 scholars. I attended the annual examinations in December, and found the schools

in a satisfactory state.

16. The other returns in the Blue Book call for no particular observation.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) Chas. G. E. Pater, Vice-Admiral,
The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT on the CINCHONA PLANTATION, &c., in the ISLAND of St. Helena, from December 12, 1871, to March 7, 1873.

In consequence of the unsatisfactory condition of the Cinchona plants at the date of my last year's Report, no further planting has been proceeded with during the past year. All necessary care has, however, been taken of the plantation, so that nothing might be wanting to give it a fair chance; nevertheless, it is still found that the number of plants continues to decrease, and no change for the better is as yet at all perceptible in their condition. Since about this time last year the total number of all kinds has gradually diminished to 358 plants, while only 262 of this number can be said to be in a healthy or thriving state at the present time; the remaining 96 are in a state of decay. About 100 plants are now over six feet in height. and some of them have increased considerably in size since last year. The tallest plant shows for the year an increase of 16 inches in height and 11 inches in circumference, and is now 11 feet high with a stem of 81 inches round. A few others have made equally as much progress in the same period of time, and vary from 8 to 10 feet in height with stems of 8 to 10 inches in circumference. It is found as a rule, however, that the plants are at their greatest vigour at the height of 7 or 8 feet; over this height their leaves become smaller. and altogether they become stunted, sickly, and finally die. As I have previously stated, the Cinchonas grow here only in the layer of black vegetable soil that is found on the most elevated parts of the Island. and which is formed by the decomposition of the leaves and other matter that falls from the indigenous forest trees. Unlike the hardier native trees, their roots refuse to penetrate the hard rocky ground beneath, and so they invariably die shortly after they reach it.

2. With respect to the fruit trees at Plantation, their progress since last yearhas been in most cases very satisfactory. Many of the Cherimoyer trees have arrived at a bearing state, and promise to do well for the future—orange, lemon, and fig trees also all doing

ST. HELENA.

pretty well. The small plantation of coffee trees, of which I spoke in favourable terms in my last year's Report, has already borne about 18 lbs. of prepared coffee, and, judging from the very flourishing appearance of the plants at present, it is not improbable that they will yield as much as 2 cwt. for next year. The majority of the trees will not have been three years planted till May next; their progress is therefore highly encouraging.

3. Regarding the cultivation of fibre-producing plants, it does not appear to me that much can be said from actual experience already had in the Island. The cost of planting, the length of time (from five to six years) required for the plants to come to maturity, and the quality of produce to a given space, would all, no doubt, vary greatly according to circumstances; but it is, however, very evident that nothing like a satisfactory result would ever be obtained unless a thorough system of cultivation were adopted. The ground would have to be well broken up, manured and kept free from weeds; otherwise a greater length of time than five or six years would be required for the crop to arrive at maturity, and the quantity of produce would not be

4. Experience has already shown that planting aloes, and especially New Zealand flax, in pits in grass lands does not answer, and that it is necessary to thoroughly prepare the land. The greater expense of proper cultivation would, I feel sure, be more than compensated by the

much sooner return and greater quantity of produce.

5. Several very great improvements have been effected in the grounds about "Plantation House" within the last two or three years. The carriage roads from Red Hill Gate and White Gate have each been well macadamized, and a large number of valuable and ornamental trees planted alongside of them and about the grounds. The most conspicuous of these are the Norfolk Island pines, Bermuda cedars, and several species of cypress, all of which succeed remarkably well here, and give great effect to the place. It may fairly be presumed that Plantation was never before in so creditable a state as it is in at present.

6. The two gardens in town have also been very much improved lately. The one at the lower end of the town, or, as it is commonly called, the Castle Garden, has had some very fine trees and shrubs planted in it, and with the stone-edging to the walks it now presents a neat and agreeable appearance. The Norfolk Island pines introduced there have made most rapid progress in the short space of time since they were planted, and a few of them in front of the Civil Hospital in particular have made most astonishing growth. In the country it is very necessary to shelter young trees of this, and, in fact, of almost any kind: the prevailing trade-wind, blowing continually in one direction, has a very retarding effect upon their growth.

(Signed) J. H. CHALMERS, Supt. of Cinchona Plantations, &c.

### CEYLON.

No. 19.

#### No. 19.

The Right Hon. W. H. GREGORY to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

My Lord,

Queen's House, Colombo, Ceylon, October 13, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the Blue Book of Ceylon for the year 1872, and to submit the following report on its contents:—

# Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue for 1872 was 1,174,698*l*.; the expenditure for ditto, 1,062,994*l*.: excess of revenue over expenditure 111,704*l*. 1,121,679

As compared with 1871, the revenue of 1872 shows an increase of 53,019*l*.

£53,019 The following are the principal items of increase:—

Customs: Imports, 33,472*l*., attributable to the general increase of trade, principally in rice entered for home consumption at the port of Colombo, which amounted in 1872 to 4,314,738 bushels, showing an increase of duty of 21,608*l*. on that article alone, as compared with the previous year.

Showing as the returns of expenditure do a very large outlay on irrigation, some explanation may perhaps be necessary as to the cause of this large increase in the importation in 1872. It is owing partly to the failure of the harvest caused by the extraordinary flood which occurred in September, 1872, and also to an increase in the Coolie population in the estates. Although there is a large annual increase of irrigation works, the rice grown on land thus irrigated is generally consumed on the spot. As irrigation works are pushed on, chena cultivation is checked, the produce of dry grain is diminished, and there is a proportionate increase in the consumption of rice. The district of Batticaloa, however, produces more paddy than it consumes, and it will send up country still more when the road is bridged.

Land sales, 6,086L, due to the high prices realized for coffee land.

The increase is principally in the Central Province.

Licences: Arrack, rum, and toddy, 29,054l. The increase is

chiefly in the Western and Central Provinces.

Stamps, 12,727l. The increase is partly only apparent, part of the collections which formerly figured as licences being now returned under this head. There has, however, been an actual increase of about 9,000l., owing partly to the operation of the Ordinance, No. 18, of 1871, which requires every plaint before a police court to be on a stamp of fifteen cents, and every subpœna issued five cents.

Government vessels, 3,475*l.*, explained by the fact that the receipts in 1871 were only for a part of the year; the steamer having commenced to ply in September, 1871.

Under the head of Sale of Government Property, there are increases

in the following items:-

Timber, 2,8391., due to a larger demand for timber in the Puttalam district.

CEYLON.

Government houses and buildings, 3,500l., a casual receipt, due to the sale of the Queen's house at Galle.

Colonial stores, 5,030*l.*, owing partly to the sale of Queen's house furniture at Galle, and partly to a larger issue of stores to the Public Works Department.

2. There is a decrease of revenue under the following heads:-

Land Revenue: Paddy, 6,454l., owing principally to unseasonable weather and the dulness of the trade. The unprecedented floods which occurred in September last also interfered with the collection of this branch of revenue.

Interest on Indian and local investments, 7,554l., consequent on the withdrawal of moneys invested in Indian Government Securities.

Railway receipts, 12,976*l*., occasioned by the shortness of the coffee crop in 1871–72, and by the interruption in the working of the line by heavy floods.

The expenditure of 1872 amounted to 1,062,994*l*., that of 1871 was 1,064,184*l*.; showing a decrease of 1,190*l*.

#### Assets and Liabilities.

3. The assets of the Colony on the 31st December, 1872, amounted to 364,500l., the liabilities amounted to 213,548l.; showing a balance in favour of the Government of 150,9521. Omitting from the statement of assets the sum of 20,000l. on account of arrears of revenue outstanding, and 3,000% on account of surcharges outstanding, and deducting also from the statement of liabilities the item of 17,771l. on account of drafts outstanding, the balance amounted to 145,723l. This is subject to a further deduction on account of the cost of the new coin received from India in 1871 and 1872, estimated at 18,000l., reducing the balance to 127,723l. The actual balance available for appropriation on the 31st December was, however, 126,455L, as will be seen from the return subsequently prepared by the Auditor-General and forwarded with my Despatch, No. 194, of the 24th June last. Of this amount, a sum of 58,470l. was appropriated by the Ordinance, No. 8, of 1873, to certain works and services of acknowledged public utility, including 15,000l. for the extension of the railway to Nawalapitiva, leaving over and above the reserve of 50,000l., maintained under standing instructions, a balance of 17,985l. still available.

## Imports and Exports.

4. The Customs returns show that there was an increase of 410,906l. in the value of goods imported as compared with 1871, and a decrease of 467,355l. on the exports, the value being

			Im	ports.		c
1871		-	-	•		3,912,811
1872	•	-	-	-	-	4,323,717
			$\mathbf{E}x$	ports.		
1871		_		_		£ 3,552,899
1872		٠.	٠.	-	-	3,058,543

Adding to these the specie imported and exported, the total value of the imports and exports of 1872, as compared with the preceding year, stands thus:—

			Imp	ort <b>s</b> .		•
1871 1872	_			٠.		4,797,952 5,169,524
1012	_	_	_	_	_	0,100,021
			Exp	orts.		c
1871		_	-	-		3,634,853
1872	-	-	-	-	-	3,139,060

The total value of goods (exclusive of specie) imported and retained in the Colony during 1872 amounted to 3,970,2531., viz:—

Imports, exclusive of specie Deduct imports exported -	-	•	•	-	-	4,323,717 353,464
Goods retained	-		-		-	£3,970,253

The total value of specie imported and retained in the Island during 1872, amounted to 792,290l.

imported exported	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	845,806 53,516
Specie re	tained	-		-		-		-	£792,290

The total value, therefore, of goods and specie imported and retained in the Island during 1872, amounted to 4,762,5431., as follows:—

Goods Specie		d - -	-	_		-	_	-	3,970,253 792,290
	Goods	and	specie	reta	ined	_		-	£4,762,543

The total-value of Ceylon produce exported in 1872 amounted to 2,732,079l., viz.:—

Exports, exclusive of specie - Deduct imports exported -	_	<b>-</b>	-	-	3,085,543 353,464
Ceylon produce		-		-	£2,732,079

5. I subjoin the following explanatory report furnished by the Principal Collector of Customs, in submitting the customs returns for 1872:—

#### Imports.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Specie importations, compared with those of 1871, show a decrease of 39,334l. 9s. 6d., which is caused by a smaller receipt from the United Kingdom, Suez, and British India. The import from Australia of 1872 exceeds that of 1871 by 27,733l. 10s.

The main items of general import on which the increase is shown are:—

CEYLON.

	£	8.	d.
Ammunition	1,148	8	41
Cement	2,495	0	0 <del>1</del>
Fish, dried and salted -	10,387	1	$0\frac{7}{2}$
Grain of all kinds :	378,337	17	93
Spirits	15,246	1	$9\bar{4}$
Tea	8,216	0	4 <u>\$</u>
Tobacco	574	5	$2^{^{\star}}$
Wines	16,614	8	72
Woollens	485	18	$5\frac{3}{4}$

In the trade with British and French India there is a decrease with the latter; but, owing to an unprecedently large importation of grain of all kinds from the former, and also of fish, dried and salted, there is an actual increase to the extent of 396,146l. 10s.  $2\frac{3}{4}d$ . There has been a slight increase in the imported quantities of cotton goods and thread, but of these and also of cotton twist, smaller quantities have been entered for home consumption than in 1871.

As in last year, so in this, the trade with Australia shows a falling off, principally in the importation of coal, coke, and wheat flour.

With Hong Kong, the value of trade has increased.

# Exports.

Compared with 1871, there has been a general decrease in the quantity and value of goods exported to the extent of 495,793l. 10s.  $5\frac{3}{4}d$ ., the staple articles which show such decrease being—

Plantation and native coffee, Cinnamon, Cocoanuts, Coir fibre and rope, Timber.

Against eighty packages of cinchona bark, valued at 31l. 7s., exported to the United Kingdom in 1871, there is this year an exportation of 694 packages, and 103 cwt., valued at 6,410l. 4s. This quantity has been sent to the United Kingdom, Suez, and British India.

The exportation of copperah has increased by 360,638 cwt., but its value has fallen.

Coir yarn shows an increase both in quantity and value, the largest quantities having been shipped to the United Kingdom and America.

A smaller quantity of plumbago has been sent to the United Kingdom, but a larger to America. There is, however, a falling off in its value.

The shipments of oils, cinnamon, citronella, and cocoanut, show an increase.

The large exportation of poonac of Ceylon manufacture to the United Kingdom and Mauritius, may be recorded as being the first after a series of years of cessation of trade in that article.

While in 1871 the amount of the exportation of specie to British and French India and Hong Kong was 81,954l., in the year under

CETLON.

review the exportations were to the United Kingdom, British India,

France, and Suez, and amounted to only 53,516l. 2s.

The trade in imports exported consists chiefly of cotton goods, including twist and thread. Though there has been a slight falling off in the quantities, the value of the shipments is returned at 301,271*l*. 6s.

The shipments of coffee to Italy and Russia were very small, as also of cocoanuts and coir to Malta. These places, as well as Zanzibar, appear in the returns for the first time, but it is doubtful whether the last-named ought to have been entered, as the articles appearing in the export list were merely shipped as stores on board Her Majesty's ship 'Glasgow.'

6. I append to this Despatch a return of exports of coffee, cinnamon, cocoanut oil, and coir for the last ten years, and a return of the total value of imports and exports (including specie and bullion)

in the years 1870, 1871, and 1872.

#### Public Works.

7. The total expenditure on public works during the past year amounted to 298,3221., viz.:—

Government mone Road ordinance la Establishments	ey abour -	- privat		ions -	231,437 32,177 34,708
				3	£298,322

8. In the year 1871 the expenditure was 282,575L, showing an increase of 15,743*l*. in 1872.

The expenditure is divided under the following heads:—

	Government Money.	Road Ordinance Funds and Private Contri- butions.	Total.
Works and Buildings.	£	2	2
New works and buildings	13,125	15	13,140
Alterations and additions to buildings -	7,001		7,001
Repairs to buildings	6,418	_	6,418
Roads, Streets, Bridges, and Canals.	İ		
New roads	17,118	2,933	20,051
Additions and improvements to roads	13,355	1,454	14,809
Upkeep of roads	97,362	27,775	125,137
New bridges	23,353	_	<b>23</b> ,353
Repair of bridges	6,360		6,360
Inland navigation	4,911	-	4,911
IRRIGATION WORKS.			
New works	33,406	_	33,406
Upkeep works	1,013	_	1,013
DEPARTMENTAL CHARGES.			
Ferry boats	471	i _	471
General service	1,477		1,477
Miscellaneous	6,067	_	6,067
	<del> </del>		
77-A-1-12-1A	£231,437	32,177	263,614
Establishment	_	_	34,708
			£298,322

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 157	
9. The funds from which the expenditure has been met are as follows:—	CHYLON.
Supply Bill, 1872 206,574  First Supplementary Supply Bill, 1872 - 17,122 Second , , , , - 386 Unexpended balances of previous years - 21,429 Road ordinance funds 24,247 Private contribution 7,929 Loan board funds 3,347 Surplus funds, 1871 17,288	
£298,322	
10. Of new buildings the following were the principal:—New hospital and additional works to hospital at Galle, Puttalam, Kurunégala, Trincomalee, Matara, and other stations, costing 6,369l.; schools at Galle, Badulla, and Colombo, 2,868l.; new jails, &c., 2,941l.; permanent sheds for immigrant Coolies, 894l.  11. The following are some of the most important of the new roads which were in progress last year:—	
Badulla and Batticaloa road 7,087  Dombulla road 6,675  Dik Oya road 5,037  Morowaka road 2,177  Widening Nawalapitiya and Tispane road 2,342  Improvement of Kégalla and Polgahawella road - 2,038  " Puperessa road 1,187	
12. The following is the expenditure on new bridges:-	
Digarolle bridge on the Galle road 592 Gintara bridge ,, 7,780 Seven bridges in the Badulla and Batticaloa road - 14,746 Ambalantota bridge in the Southern Province - 2,343	•
13. The following is a summary of the expenditure upon irrigation works during the past year:—	
Western Province.	
Malwatte irrigation works 326  Kesbawa tank 59  Walalgoda irrigation works 128	
North-western Province.	
Magalawawa at Nikaweratiya 2,846 Channel from Devouru Oya to Munessaram - 229 Kospotu Oya head sluice 78 Tinipitiya wewa 468 Wenoru wewa 1,396	

#### SOUTHERN PROVINCE

	20	UT	HE	RN	P	ROV	7IN	CE.	,				
Halie Ela tank -													£ 1,896
Channel from U	rnr	۔ رامر		nn	ion	+ +,	, T	- },,,	1 107	ta.	fامi	yo.	1,030
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Hakmane -	-	·E	,c	*** ***	-	,, ,	-	uu	-	DELLIA.	_	-	788
Urupola annicut				_		_		-		_		_	27
Udukiriwila tank	_				_		_		_		_	_	2,549
Batteatota tank ()		<b>D</b> O	rtio	na	te d	cost	of	la	bo	ur)		_	2
Digoda tank	-	Γ.	_		-		_		-	,	-	-	308
Elawela tank -		-		-		_		-		-		_	1,500
	ъ				т.								•
			TEI			ROA	IN	CE.					
Channel from Alla			Mu	tur	•		-		-		-	-	1,072
Kadukkamunai V	illu	l		-		-		-		-		-	39
Divilane dam	-		-		-		-		-		-	-	1,328
Senkapada dam		-		-		-		-		-		-	678
Sakamatu Kulam	-		-		-		-		-		-	-	2,344
Pulukanawa "		-		-		-		-		-		-	2,346
Rugam tank	-		•		-		-		-		-	-	609
Watte vaykal ann	icu	t		-		-		-		-		-	622
Alladi odai -			-		-		-		-		-	-	1,346
Chadiyantalawa ta				-		-		-		-		-	2,470
Ambara extension	1		-		-		-		-		-	-	1,584
Pariyakulam -		-		-		-		-		-		-	538
Kantalai sluice	-		-		-		-		-		-	-	10
	No	)R′	тні	ERN	1 I	RO	VI	NCI	€.				
Clearing dam at 1	Per	iv	aka	tto		-		-				_	5
		٠,٠											•
	C	EN	TR.	<b>AL</b>	P	ROV	IN	CE.					
Butala Ela dam	_		_		_		-		_			_	750
Horaborawewe		_		_		-		_		_		_	179
Kaduawewa -	-		_		_		_		-		_	-	46
												£	32,094
												-	

# Government Houses at Colombo and Kandy.

14. The following are the reports of the Director of Public Works on these buildings:—

# Queen's House, Colombo.

Considerable alterations are necessary in the roofing of the main building, to render it permanently weatherproof, but ordinary repairs will suffice for the present year. The wooden railings which enclose the grounds, and all the gates, are quite rotten.

# Kandy Pavilion.

The Pavilion and all its buildings are in very good order, with the exception of the guttering in the roof of the Pavilion, which appears to be defective.

### Surveying Department.

15. The Surveyor General reports that during the year 1872, 3,308 lots, containing in extent 18,881 acres, were disposed of for 63,172*l.*, or at an average rate of 3*l.* 6s. 11*d.* per acre, exclusive of survey fees, which amounted to 4,223*l.*; 1,915 lots, in extent 28,565 acres, were settled on certificates, the survey fees on which realized 2,167*l.* The fees recovered on account of Temple land surveys amounted to 170*l.*, and those for tracings to 234*l.* 

16. The total number of lots alienated from the Crown was 5,223, comprising 47,448 acres; and the total sum realized by land sales and fees amounted to 68,825*l.*, being less than the amount received in 1871 by 1,754*l.* This decrease is accounted for by the fact that no money was received in 1872 for plans supplied to the Colombo Municipality; whereas in 1871 a sum of 1,728*l.* was brought to account under this

head.

17. The following are the results of the sales in the different Provinces:—

Provinces.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Purchase Amount.	Average rate per Acre.
Western	1,081	acres. 4,481	8,693	£ 1. d. 1 18 91
Central	357	9,358	42,811	4 11 5
Southern	461	1,014	5,641	5 11 8
Eastern	966	2,172	8,415	1 11 5
North-Western	408	1,648	2,310	1 8 0
Northern	35	<b>2</b> 06	302	1 9 4

18. The expenses of the department amounted to 25,916*l*., of which 4,397*l*. were expended on surveys, soundings, and borings of the Colombo Harbour and Paumben Channel, railway extension surveys, meteorological observations, town and Temple land surveys, surveys for irrigation purposes and other miscellaneous work, leaving a balance of 21,515*l*. as the expenditure on the ordinary work of the department.

# Railway.

19. The gross receipts for the year amounted to 187,298*l.*, and the working expenses to 73,808*l.*, leaving a profit of 113,490*l.* In 1871 the receipts amounted to 199,605*l.*, and the working expenses to 74,271*l.*, showing a decrease in 1872 in the receipts of 12,307*l.*, and in the expenditure of 463*l.* The decrease in the receipts was occasioned partly by the deficient coffee crop of 1871-72, and partly by the serious interruption to traffic in the months of September and October, owing to the unusually high flood of September last, and also to some extent by the reduction in the rate of passenger fares of about 36 per cent., which came into effect from the 1st of January, 1872.

20. This reduction in the rate of fare has led to a considerable increase in the number of passengers. The number carried during 1872 was 328,320, whilst in 1871 the number was only 211,056, showing an increase of 117,264, or no less than 56 per cent. The greater proportion of this increase was in the third class, in which the

number of passengers increased from 199,070 to 313,119.

21. The tonnage of goods in 1872 was 138,429 against 149,033 in 1871, showing a decrease of 10,604 tons. The decrease was almost wholly in coffee.

22. Owing to the inundation of September, and to heavy earth and rock slips, there was a serious interruption to traffic, and through communication between Colombo and Kandy was suspended for thirty-three days, from September 9th to October 11th, inclusive. The line of railway was seriously injured by the floods, but by the exertions of the railway officials and the contractor, the damages were repaired and communication restored within the comparatively short period stated. In testing the sufficiency of the repairs to one of the bridges injured, 2½ miles from Colombo, a serious accident occurred attended with loss of life. Whilst the engine was being run on the bridge, the piles in the centre sank and gave way, precipitating the engine into the river, and causing the death of three railway employés: the locomotive foreman, engine driver, and a native fireman.

23. The contractor's seven years' term of maintenance for the lower district of railway from Colombo to Ambepusse terminated on the 30th September, 1872. But as, owing to the injury to the works in consequence of the flood, the contractor was unable to hand over the line in good repair at that date, the term was extended to the 31st December, when the line of railway from Colombo to Ambepusse was

handed over to the Government.

24. Satisfactory progress has been made by the contractors, Messrs. Reid and Mitchell, in the construction of the branch railway from Peradeniya to Nawalapitiya. The first portion of the line to Gampola was completed under the contract time, and it was opened for traffic on the 15th January last. But the works on the remaining portion from Gampola to Nawalapitiya are much more heavy and difficult, and it is not expected that this portion can be opened much before the contract time—June, 1874.

# Legislation.

25. The following are the Ordinances enacted in the session of 1872:—

No. 1 of 1872 "For making final provision for the supplementary contingent charges for the year 1871," provides for charges incurred and brought to account in 1871, in excess of the votes granted by the supply and supplementary supply Ordinances for that year.

No. 2 authorizes the raising of a loan on debentures of 75,000*l.*, for the extension of the railway from Peradeniya to Nawalapitiya, instead of the loan of 150,000*l.* authorized by the ordinance No. 4 of 1871, the repayment of the loan to be made by annual instalments of

15,000*l.*, commencing from 1875.

No. 3 authorizes a reduction in the number of the ordinary criminal sessions to be held at Kandy from three to two. The measure was introduced with a view to meet the convenience of the planters, but it has not been approved by Her Majesty's Government, and the Ordinance has been disallowed by your Lordship's Dispatch No. 122 of the 30th May, 1873.

No. 4 authorizes the appropriation of a sum of 39,000l. from surplus revenues, for the extension of the railway to Nawalapitiya.

No. 5 extends, and makes applicable to the railway from Peradeniya to Nawalapitiya, the provisions of the Ordinance no. 10 of 1865, which laid down regulations respecting the conveyance of passengers, goods, &c., and the working of the railway between Colombo and Kandy.

- No. 6. "To prevent the wasteful destruction of buffaloes and game throughout the Island," was introduced in consequence of complaints made by natives as to the wholesale slaughter of deer and buffaloes carried on by large bodies of strangers, who enter the villages in the interior, and who shot down indiscriminately old and young, sometimes merely for the value of the skin. The result has been the almost complete extirpation of deer in some districts, and the complete extirpation of wild buffaloes in others. The destruction of deer depriving the inhabitants of meat, while the loss of the wild buffaloes is felt severely, as the breed is kept up and strengthened by the intercourse of the wild bulls with the tame herds.
- No. 7. "Relating to the new edition of the Enactments in force in this Colony," makes certain modifications in the Ordinance, no. 6, of 1867, on this subject, and declares the meaning of the proclamations referred to in that Ordinance.
- No. 8. "Amending the Ordinance, no. 1 of 1870," authorizes an increase in the rates of salaries of the officers in the fourth class of the junior branch of the Civil Service, and of the writers on the establishment.
- No 9. "To empower commissioners appointed by the Governor to inquire into any matter referred to them for inquiry, to hear evidence thereon," authorizes commissioners thus appointed, upon receiving a commission to that effect from the Governor in executive council, to enforce the attendance of witnesses, and the production of documents which may appear to them to be necessary for arriving at the truth touching the matter of inquiry, as also to administer oaths to persons to be examined before them.
- No. 10 empowers police courts to try breaches of rules made by village communities. The object of this Ordinance is to enable village communities to frame their own administrative regulations, and to enforce them by the police courts in districts where it may be inexpedient to establish village tribunals.
- No. 11 empowers the municipal councils to increase the tax on carts and hackeries, and to impose a tax on dogs.

No. 12 establishes tolls on certain roads recently completed.

No. 13 makes provision for the supplementary contingent charges for the year 1872.

No. 14. "To provide for the medical wants of the coffee districts," enables districts to make their own arrangements to supply their medical wants, and it empowers planters to make regulations for the medical service of their district. And if any district fails to make such arrangements, or makes arrangements which the Government do not consider to be adequate for the purpose, power is retained for the Government to step in and take the management of the district into their own hands, imposing an assessment not exceeding one rupee per acre in cultivation.

26. The work of the Session of 1872 was unusually protracted,

and the Council remained in Session until February, 1873, passing seven additional Ordinances, which will be referred to in my report on the Blue Book of the present year.

# Public Health.

27. The Principal Civil Medical Officer reports that, owing to the heavy floods which followed a prolonged dry season, fevers and complaints of the bowels became highly prevalent, and that the public

health was seriously affected in the year.

28. There was a considerable increase in the number of admissions into the several Government hospitals, the number treated in 1872 having been 11,117, being 2,201 in excess of that of the previous year; but this may in some measure be attributed to the increased hospital accommodation which was provided during the year. The rate of mortality was 12.01 per cent. of sick. In 1871 the death-rate was 10.78, and in 1870, 11.21. There was also an increase in the number of sick among the prisoners, the number of admissions in the several jail hospitals having been 2,930 against 1,953 in 1871. Notwithstanding, however, the unhealthiness of the year, and a high rate of mortality which from exceptional causes prevailed in the Welikada jail in Colombo, the death rate throughout the jails in the whole Island was only 5.05 per cent. against 6.8 in 1871.

29. As regards Welikada it is necessary to point out that long sentence prisoners are received from all parts of the Island, while at the same time the able-bodied are selected from this jail for public works elsewhere; the death rate among those that thus fill this jail must naturally be larger. But taking the average throughout the Colony the death rate is not excessive. The jail is now almost entirely empty, the prisoners having been removed to Hulfsdorf and some of the jails at out stations. Active measures have been adopted to purify the atmosphere of Welikada; and the several recommendations of the Prison Commission for the sanitary improvement of the jail have been carried out.

30. Cholera can scarcely be said to have existed in the Island during the year. There were only 19 cases in hospitals and else-

where, of which nine died, or 47.36 per cent.

31. Small pox, which prevailed towards the close of 1871, in an epidemic form, in some parts of the Western Province, disappeared soon after the commencement of 1872. Only 609 cases were reported to have occurred throughout the Island in the year, of which the majority were in the Northern Province. Of these 111 died, being at the rate of 18.22 per cent. The deaths were chiefly among those who were unvaccinated, of whom 32.14 per cent. died. Of those vaccinated only 4.70 per cent. died, who showed satisfactory marks of vaccination, and 11.94 per cent. of unsatisfactory marks; thus showing the beneficial influence of vaccination in ameliorating the disease.

### Education.

32. The number of schools supported by Government on the 31st December last was 200, and the number of pupils on the list was 10,852, the average daily attendance being 8,597. This shows an increase of 20 schools, as compared with the number in existence in

the previous year, and there is a corresponding increase of 403 in the total number of pupils, with an increase of 802 in the average daily attendance.

CEYLON.

33. The expenditure on account of education, as compared with 1871, shows an increase of 2,914*l*., the total amount expended during 1872 being 26,757*l*.

34. The receipts in 1872 under the head of fees, &c. amounted to 2,457l, being a decrease of 197l as compared with the sum received in 1871. This decrease is more apparent than real, as the amount represents only the net collection for the year, while the fees of the previous year included the commission paid for collecting them.

35. The Director of Public Instruction reports that the working of the Grant-in-aid scheme during the year has been most satisfactory. Grants-in-aid to the amount of 8,249*l*. were given to 402 missionary and private schools, after an examination of the pupils. The number of pupils examined was 14,087, the number receiving instruction in these schools being 25,443. Of the number examined 3,660 were in English teaching schools, 1,893 in Anglo-vernacular schools, and 8,534 in vernacular schools. These results show an increase over the year 1871 of 88 schools and 9,443 children.

36. The returns from the different missionary bodies show an increase of 123 in the number of schools supported by them, and of 6,239 in the number of pupils. The following is an abstract of these schools:—

	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Church Missionary Society	171 110 144 4 83 99 150	6,328 5,510 6,545 238 1,478 5,230 8,102

37. The number in 1871 were 588 schools and 27,182 pupils.

38. The number of private schools in 1872 was 365 with an attendance of 9,435, shewing an increase of 945 pupils as compared with the previous year. In 1871, the number of these schools was stated to be 635, Kurunegala alone showing no less than 292 schools. This was clearly an error, which has been rectified in the return for 1872, in which the number of schools at that station is given as only 7.

39. Prefixed to the Blue Book returns will be found a table giving a statistical view of the progress of the Colony for the years 1821 to 1872 inclusive, and an abstract of the principal statistical results for the years 1871 and 1879.

the years 1871 and 1872.

I have, &c., (Signed) W. H. GREGORY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 19.]

DECENNIAL RETURN of EXPORTS of COFFEE, CHNAMON, COCOANUT-OIL, and COIR, the PRODUCE of the COLONY.

Total Amount of Customs Revenue from	the foregoing Exports.		475,280	404,370	206,960	489,850	521,980	568,610	526,950	Free	Free	Free	3,494,000
	Duty.	Rs.	6,470	4,540	5,160	5,940	6,260	8,610	8,120	Free	Free	Free	45,100
Colr.	Value.	Rs.	391,030	273,860	316,370	330,350	344,460	466,070	430,130	434,300	454,480	467,942	3,908,992
	Quantity.	cwts.	51,785	36,313	41,378	46,687	49,675	68,804	64,998	61,666	65,424	67,919	554,649
	Duty.	E.	47,180	56,490	29,550	26,190	33,790	35,760	82,440	Free	Free	Free	261,400
Cocoanut-oil.	Value.	Bs.	1,878,580	2,249,480	1,206,780	1,044,000	1,345,480	1,423,850	1,292,060	1,688,190	2,577,700 2,577,700	3,462,245	90,110 18,137,121 18,168,365 261,400 554,649 3,908,992 45,100 3,494,000
	Quantity.	galls.	1,878,535	2,249,402	1,176,784	1,042,853	1,345,485	1,423,853	1,292,065	1,688,199	2,577,700	3,462,245	18, 187, 121
	Duty.	Eg.	7,340	7,750	8,520	8,900	10,180	20,570	26,850	Free	Free	Free	90,110
Cinnamon.	Value.	Rs.	367,020	388,330	425,490	445,240	508,870	1,028,250	1,342,690	1,095,580	684,100	647,476	6,933,046
	Quantity.	cwts.	734,038	776,675	850,973	890,484	1,017,750	2,056,509	2,684,367	2,191,274 1,095,580	1,368,174	1,267,953	,868 3,097,440 13,838,197 6,933,046
	Duty.	Rs.	414,290	335, 590	463,730	448,820	471,800	503,670	459,540	Free	Free	Free	3,097,440
Coffee.	Value.	Eg.	21,262,220	17,447,930	23,435,320	22,868,800	24,305,360	25,639,990	23,919,800	27,530,040	24,324,270	17,537,138	
	Quantity.	cwts.	828,587	671,164	927,440	897,624	943,592	1,007,338	919,065	1,054,029	945,851	714,168	8,908,858 228,276
100			1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	Total

Customs, Colombo, 24 June, 1873.

(Signed)

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W. HALLILEY, for Principal Collector.

(Signed)

CEYLON.

Enclosure 2 in No. 19.

TOTAL VALUE of IMPORTS and Exports (including Specie and Bullion) from each Country in each of the Years 1870, 1871, and 1872.

, amenda		Inports.	-		Export.	
County 108.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1870.	1811.	1872.
Thitad Kinadom	1K 914 914.77	Ba. Ba.	14 000 F00. F0	Ba.	R4.	Ra.
Aden	.083	13,020,302.01	14,685,366.92	6/-964,1/0,62	67, 691, 166, 02	4 649.93
Australia	2,516,136.42	1.849.299.50	1.668.526.11	492.329.46	472.991.37	292,568-14
British Possessions in India -	25,590,875.63	27,798,203.46	31,759,668.57	6,623,331.96	6,868,478.79	6,325,542.74
Cape of Good Hope	1	- 1	1,758. 1	1,919.50	۱.	. 1
Hong Kong -	288,413.87	182,645.67	223,383.40	68,534.63	316,196.83	144,478.35
Mauritius	380	$24,151 \cdot 50$	1,823.31	132,657.58	63,805.25	56,657.59
Dassora	1	520.	.03	1	ı	ı
Bourbon	1	1,410.	1	1	I	i
China	ı	3,000.	455	ı	3,351.50	11,313.
Dutch Possessions in India -	ı	1	ļ	20,921.33	22,470.67	9,110.46
France	7,268.38	50,397.33	145,259.61	812,632-42	276,935.21	342,205.20
French Possessions in India -	1,681,482.54	1,778,078.29	1,609,336.87	242,146. 4	256,863.58	279,740.15
Genoa	1	1	1	!	8,965	44,999.99
Hamburgh	1	ı	1	ı	449,664.96	7,058.43
Italy	ı	1	ı		ı	30,137.33
Juddah	1	200	ı	ı	i	1
Lackadive Islands	1	l	5,156.45	j	ı	1
Maldive ".	335,362. 4	396,835.13	404,269.82	57,091.75	104,133-42	127,762.84
Odesea (Russia)	ı	1	ı	. 1	ì	6,754.34
Fort Said (Egypt)	ı	1	ı	i	$21,057 \cdot 13$	38,192.7
Elo Janelro Guerro	1 2	1 6	75.	1 3	1	1
St Dunning	304,342.33	1,2/2,8/6.50	980, 191.65	26,036.25	254,188.92	44,520.75
The Francisco	!		ı	ı	88,172.37	
Tritod Obstacle America	1	1,	1	1	170,386.83	747,029.8
Zamilon	43,517.17	1,575.54	ı	488,248.25	639, 183·71	1,476,644.78
Malia .	l	!	ı	ı	Į	3, 252.50
ALIANIES	1	I	ı	1	ı	1,077.34
Total · · · Bs.	46,342,973. 4	47.979,524.54	51,695,243.57	38,037,307.92	36, 348, 585 . 29	31,390,600 5

Customs, Colombo, 7 May, 1873.

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Hong Kong,

### HONG KONG.

No. 20.

### No. 20.

Governor Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

Government House, Hong Kong, My Lord, July 15, 1873.

1. I HAVE the honour to transmit the duplicate of the Hong Kong Blue Book for the year 1872.

2. I can add but little information to that which the carefully compiled Tables and the Reports of Heads of Departments convey.

# Revenue and Expenditure.

3. The comparative yearly statements show a net increase of revenue in the year 1872 of 16,751*l*., as compared with the previous year, while there was a net decrease amounting to 11,993*l* in the expenditure.

### Legislation.

4. The legislation during the year calls for no special remarks.

### Civil Establishment.

5. The civil establishment appears to be large, but when the peculiar circumstances and climate of Hong Kong are known and considered, I am of opinion that it cannot for the present be materially reduced.

#### Education.

6. It is unnecessary for me to offer any remarks upon this subject, beyond referring to the satisfactory Report of Mr. Frederick Stewart, the Inspector of Government Schools.

7. The Central School, under Mr. Stewart's able management, is conferring lasting benefits on the present generation, and those to

ome.

8. The wants which Mr. Stewart points out will be, I hope, met during the coming year.

# Shipping.

- 9. The Harbour Master's Report exhibits very satisfactory results. Table 1 exhibits an increase of arrivals entered of 3,503 vessels, measuring 941,240 tons, carrying 69,144 men. Of the increase of foreign vessels 65 per cent. is in British tonnage, and 35 per cent. of other nationalities.
- 10. I am happy to find that the Harbour Master, in his magisterial capacity, bears testimony to the advantage resulting from a more vigorous application of hard labour upon seamen committed to the gaol; 7,829 seamen were legally discharged in the Colony, and 8,096 were shipped during the year 1872.

#### Gaol and Prisoners.

11. A reference to the criminal statistics will show a very satisfactory state of things, when the migratory and mixed nature of the population is considered.

12. The gaol is all that can be desired in order and cleanliness, Hong Kong. reflecting great credit upon the superintendent.

13. Various changes in dietary, and especially in the application

of hard labour, have been effected within the year.

14. Your Lordship will observe from a Table in the Appendix, showing the number of prisoners in Victoria Gaol on the last day of each week of the year 1872, that the numbers have decreased from a maximum of 596 to a minimum of 371 on the 29th of December, 1872.

15. This result has been arrived at by rendering gaol life more

deterrent to habitual criminals.

16. I would here draw your Lordship's attention to a comparative Table showing the number of offences, apprehensions, convictions, and

acquittals for the last four years at page 170, Blue Book.

17. As this Table might possibly mislead, without some further information and explanation, I caused it to be referred to the police magistrates for their remarks, a copy of which I enclose (No. 18, dated 8th July, 1873).

18. These gentlemen, who are very independent and competent judges, bear testimony to the fact that serious crime has greatly diminished, while they testify to the improved intelligence and organization of the police force. A drying closet has been obtained from England, and is in process of erection in the gaol, by which a great saving of labour and improvement of health will be effected.

# Hospitals.

19. The hospital is perhaps in as satisfactory a condition as the state of an old and unsuitable building will permit. The Acting Colonial Surgeon reports the rate of sickness in the police force as lower than last year (1871), and the rate of mortality "remarkably "low." I think this satisfactory result is mainly attributable to the enlistment of a much more respectable and steadier class of men than have hitherto formed the police force.

20. I cannot controvert the Acting Colonial Surgeon's Report on the Tung Wa, or native hospital. There is much to amend, but there is also much relief given to a class of sufferers who would probably die miserably, rather than submit to European treatment where the knife is used. The native prejudice is infinitely greater than their ignorance in treating surgical cases, which the Acting Colonial Surgeon

no doubt with reason condemns.

21. The Tung Wa Hospital is a first experiment; much may be done in the way of amendment by patience and good example, but rash intermeddling with the deep-rooted prejudices of the Chinese population could only result in mischief to an institution which is admitted to afford "comfortable quarters, with good food and clothing, "to a large number of destitute sick." The general, and even scientific treatment of the sick in this hospital, is immeasurably superior to that which could be procured for the sick in remote districts during the famine in Ireland, of which I had the misfortune to see a good deal.

22. A judicious Colonial Surgeon may work a great reformation in the Tung Wa Hospital, by advice kindly given, and good example, followed up by the instruction of some young Chinese in the European

system of treatment.

23. The Acting Colonial Surgeon's Report on the health of the



Hong Kong.

gaol is highly satisfactory, and it is gratifying to find that the health of all classes in the gaol is good, while some are better on a system of lower diet and more deterrent labour.

24. Up to the period at which I write no change in dietary or labour of Europeans has been found necessary.

# Lock Hospital.

25. The Contagious Diseases Act continues to work well. I hear of no hardship or abuses. Hong Kong, without such a law, instead of being comparatively free from sexual disease, as it now is, would be a perfect pest-house, spreading disease and death among the tens of thousands of British and foreign seamen who frequent the harbour.

### Works and Buildings.

26. Though the roads are few, the cost of their up-keep in this

climate must always appear disproportionate.

27. A great deal remains to be done in public buildings. A Harbour Master's Office (in process of erection), an enlarged Central School buildings, extended and improved police accommodation, increase of water supply to the town, and a new road to the eastward, in continuation of Caine Road, to relieve the East Praya, which is daily required more exclusively for quayage and mercantile purposes, are all more or less pressingly required. I am of opinion that the expense of these permanent works, together with two projected lighthouses, cannot, and ought not, to be borne by the current revenue of the Colony. On this subject I shall have occasion to address your Lordship separately on the arrival of the new Surveyor-General.

#### Police.

28. The Report of the Captain Superintendent of Police deserves careful consideration.

29. This force, which at no very remote period was openly accused of every discreditable shortcoming and inefficiency, is now, as a body and individually, respectable, and as efficient probably as any colonial police force. The inspectors are, I think, far above the average to be found in colonial police, and many of the men are qualifying themselves to fill any vacancies which may occur.

30. The crime which at one time disgraced this Colony was (here as elsewhere), for the most part, committed by a few professional criminals; these have been effectively hunted down, and driven from

the Colony.

31. British Kowloong will always afford a supply of bad characters, but the establishment of a new police station there has, to a great

extent, cut off the supply at its source.

32. I feel confident that the police force of Hong Kong (which is improving daily) is now fully equal to the maintenance of order, and the suppression of crime, aided as it is by two police magistrates of great judgment and firmness.

### Post Office.

33. The Post Office of Hong Kong, connected as it is with so many outlying branches, and the large amount of business trans-

acted, is an important department, and is most ably administered by the Postmaster-General, whose interesting and exhaustive Report deserves careful perusal.

Hong Kong.

### Registrar-General.

34. It will be seen by this officer's Report that the Chinese population is shown by the last Census to have increased.

### Public Gardens.

35. A public garden and place of recreation, whereto the inhabitants may resort after the toil and heat of the day, is not only a luxury, but indispensable in a climate such as that of Hong Kong.

36. The Appendix contains the first Report which has been pre-

sented by the superintendent, and will be perused with interest.

37. The public of Hong Kong owe a debt of gratitude to my predecessors, Sir Hercules Robinson and Sir Richard MacDonnell, for their inauguration of the public gardens, which will, when completed, equal any in the East.

#### General Remarks.

38. The general health of the Colony has been good. The people

of all classes have been quiet and orderly.

39. The criminal statistics of Hong Kong, long remarkable for its lawlessness, will now, I believe, bear favourable comparison with those of any of Her Majesty's possessions.

40. I am bound to say that I attribute much of this result to the

firmness and foresight of my predecessor.

41. I have during my first year of office received valuable aid and the cordial support of the public officers of the Colony, and my Legislative Council have always been ready to support every measure of usefulness.

I have, &c., (Signed) A. C. KENNEDY, Governor.

The Earl of Kimberley, &c. &c. &c.

(No. 18.) Magistracy, Hong Kong, Sir, July 8, 1873.

With reference to the Minute of his Excellency the Governor, No. 13, of the 1st instant, asking for our remarks in elucidation of the comparative Table at page 170 of the Blue Book for 1872, which shows the number of offences, apprehensions, convictions, and acquittals for 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872, and especially with reference to the number of offences reported to the police, we have the honour to report:—

Istly. That we have no knowledge of the offences reported to the police, save and except such as are brought forward in the court; from general observation, however, we believe that the large excess in this particular over former years has not been from increase of

undetected crime.

2ndly. As regards the gradual increase in the number of appre-



Hong Kong.

hensions in each year from 1869 to 1872, and especially the great increase in 1872 over 1871, we are inclined to attribute this partly to the increased strength of the police force, and its improvement in intelligence and organization, and partly to the introduction of new Ordinances prohibiting street cries and certain other nuisances which have considerably swelled the number of cases of a petty character; whilst the crimes of a more serious nature, as the return of committals for trial in the Supreme Court show, have greatly diminished.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) C. MAY,

1st Police Magistrate.

(Signed) A. W. MITCHELL,

Acting Police Magistrate.

The Hon. Cecil C. Smith, &c. &c. &c.

(True Copy.)
CECIL C. SMITH,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

# STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

No. 21.

### No. 21.

Sir,

I have the honour to request that you will submit to His Excellency the Governor this report on the Blue Book of Penang and Province Wellesley for the year 1872. It will be observed that the figures show in almost every item the increased and increasing prosperity of the Settlement.

1. The following are the principal subjects contained in the Report, and they will be found in the paragraphs indicated.

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26. Shipping. 28. Imports and exports. 29. Principal articles, 31. Principal customers for imports. 32. For exports. 33. Trade probably under-estimated. 34. Pepper. 35. Imports from British India. 36. Penang wharf.

# Agriculture.

37. Crops and acreage. 38. Cocoanut groves. 39. Soil. 40. Government land. 41. Rice imported. 42. Sugar extending—whither exported. 43. Indian Coolie immigration. 44. Coolies well treated. 45. Sugar crop in 1872. 46. Tea cultivation promising. 47. Doubly valuable to Government. 48. Nepahs.

#### Public Works.

49. Barracks. 50. Municipality. 52. Much to be done—drainage. 53. Sea-road.

# Administration of Justice.

54. Crime statistics. 55. Number of cases increased. 57. Principal cases. 58. Fines. 59. New penal code. 60. Penang Court overworked. 61. Native Justices of the Peace. 62. Police—not quite satisfactory. 63. Underpaid. 64. Chinese element required. 65. Jails—Keddah Rajah's help.

### Education.

66. Unsatisfactory. 67. Present appliances. 70. Roman Catholic schools—"The Brother's School "—St. Maur's Orphanage—Poolo Tikoos Seminary—Boys' School—Girls' School—Balé Poolo Boys' School—Girls' School—New schools. 71. Vernacular schools. 72. Prospects.

### Charitable Institutions.

74. Anti-mendicity Society. 75. Leper Asylum. 76. Superintendence and inspection insufficient. 77. Much owing to Mr. Birch.

#### Military.

78. Arrival of European troops.

### Political.

79. Disturbances in Laroot. 80. Their origin. 81. May seriously affect us. 82. Possible remedy. 83. Sumatra affairs.

#### Public Health.

85. Good on the whole. 86. Dry conservancy. 87. Principal wants of the settlement.

Straits Settlements.

# Revenue and Expenditure.

The country.

2. First, as to the country and people from whom the revenue is raised:—

The Settlement, which is at the head of the Straits of Malacca, consists of the island of Penang,\* 14 miles long by 8 miles broad, which lies 3 miles off the mainland of the Malay peninsula, and of a long strip of that peninsula itself, lying opposite the island. This strip, which is 28 miles long by 8½ broad, is called Province Wellesley. The greater part of Province Wellesley is fertile plain—and the remainder—about one-eleventh of the whole—consists of low wooded hills, the highest of which reaches to 1,843 feet. Two-fifths of Penang is plain and the rest hills—for the most part wooded—which rise to the height of 2,734 feet.

Climate and scenery.

3. The climate is hot but very healthy, and the scenery is beautiful—not unlike that of the West Highlands of Scotland, though with softer features.

Settlement compared with West Indian Colonies. 4. It may give an idea of the relative importance of the Settlement if I say that it has a greater area than most of the West Indian Colonies; that it has a much greater population than any of them, except Jamaica; that it has a far denser population than any of them, except Barbados; and that its imports and exports for 1872 are nearly equal to those of all the West Indian Colonies put together, as they are shown in the returns given in the Colonial Office List for 1871.

Products.

5. The Settlement produces sugar, rice, and cocoanuts in abundance, and among many other products a great variety of delicious fruits. Its chief importance, however, arises from the fact, that the capital of the ısland—"George Town" or "Penang"—is a great emporium for the manufactures of Britain, and for the products of the countries of the Malay peninsula on the one hand and of Sumatra on the other.

The capital.

6. George Town, or as it is generally called "Penang," contains now probably nearly 60,000 inhabitants, of whom a very large proportion are Chinese—many of them merchants and shopkeepers. It is situated on a low plain stretching out in a point into the sea, on the side of the island next to the mainland, and its harbour, which is simply the almost land-locked strait between the island and the mainland, is of great extent and unrivalled calmness. It has always a large fleet of vessels of every rig, from the finest British steamer to the Chinese junk.

The people.

7. The population of the Settlement is rapidly increasing, and may amount now to 160,000 persons of well-advanced civilization. In 1870, when the population was certainly 20 per cent. less than it is now, it numbered 433 Europeans and Americans, 70,464 Malays, 36,561 Chinese, 9,166 Hindoos, and 6,823 Klings.† The remainder were

<sup>\*</sup> Pulo Penang, i.e. "the Island of Penang," is so called because it contains in abundance the Areca, or betel-nut palm, which in the Straits is called the "Pinang." The official name of the island is "Prince of Wales Island," but it is rarely called so.

<sup>†</sup> This peculiar but thoroughly adopted name is given to all persons who have come, or whose ancestors came, from the eastern (or Coromandel) coast of India. The language of that country is Telugu, Telingu, or Telinga (the Italian of the East),

Eurasians, Bengalies, Javanese, and native half-breeds, with a few Siamese, Arabs, Singhalese, Armenians, and Jews.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

8. Such being the country and population, the chief sources of the revenue are the rents of the opium, spirit, bhang, toddy, arrack, and pawnbroking farms; the rent and price of land; judicial, commercial and post office stamps; judicial fines and fees; port and harbour Fines and

Taxes.

9. The gross revenue, general and municipal, in 1872, was \$448,572,\* being \$36,208 in excess of that in 1871, and \$20,250 in excess of the

dues, and municipal taxes.

Total revenue

10. The gross revenue, exclusive of the municipal revenue, but inclusive of the municipal contribution for police, was \$382,891, being \$16,518 in excess of that of 1871, thus—

Heads.	Revenue in 1871.	Revenue in 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
Land revenue	\$ 35,424	\$ 16,484	\$	10 040
Opium farm	100,200	100,200	_	18,940
Spirit farm Stamps	77,520 48,890	77,520 62,073	13,183	_
Port and harbour dues	3,835	6,136	2,301	_
Postage	12,640	14,539	1,899	_
Contribution for police from municipality	40,164	40,164		_
Miscellaneous	47,700	65,775	18,075	_
Totals \$	366,373	382,891	35,458	18,940

11. It is true that the revenue of 1872 was swelled by an excep- Land revenue. tional item—the absorption during the year of the Police Superannuation Fund, amounting to \$20,914 (shown in the above Table under miscellaneous); but the revenue of 1871 had also an exceptional item in the price, amounting to \$13,851, of the land adjoining Beach Street, reclaimed from the sea. The latter fact accounts in a great measure for the land revenue of 1872 being so much inferior to that of 1871.

12. But there were other causes for the decrease in the land One was the temporary stoppage during greater part of the year of the collection of rents, owing to rent rolls and other documents of the Land Office having been taken to Singapore, and kept there for months for examination in connection with the Loreiro Another cause was the suspension of the issue of grants and frauds.+ leases during the same period, in consequence of a very large number of the forms and plans having been detained in Singapore for reasons which I have stated at length in my letter 418, of 28th ultimo, to the Colonial Secretary. This decrease in the land revenue of 1872 will,

and its people are hence called Telingas. This the Malays corrupted into Klingas and then into Klings. From the earliest times there has been much communication

between the Coromandel coast and the Malay peninsula.

\* In nearly all calculations the Straits dollar is taken as being worth 4s. 3d.

† These frauds have been elsewhere fully reported upon. To the revenue of 1872 there might have been added 7,000 dollars, the amount realized by the sale of the effects of Loreiro.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. however, go to swell the increase of 1873 by probab y \$12,000, at least. To this may be added \$2,500, the probable amount to which Loreiro has been taking annual toll from the revenue for many a year.

Other revenue. 13. The great increase under the heads stamps, port and harbour dues, and postage, show the increasing wealth and prosperity of the Settlement.

Expenditure.

- 14. While the gross revenue, general and municipal, in 1872 was \$448,572, the gross local expenditure (exclusive of the cost of our two companies of soldiers) under both heads was \$319,496, being \$16,706 in excess of that of 1871.
- 15. The gross expenditure exclusive of the municipal expenditure was \$268,039, being \$6,850 in excess of that of 1871.

Increase.

16. The increase was principally owing to the cost, \$11,072 62, of adapting the Sepoy barracks to the Europeans who have succeeded them, and to an increase to the salaries of the police. The miscellaneous expenditure, on the other hand, was lessened by \$2,967, and the expenditure on convicts owing to reduced numbers by \$2,476.

Coin received.

17. During 1872 silver coin to the amount \$13,750, and copper coin to the amount of \$24,450 was received from the Crown agents. On the other hand the Settlement remitted during the year to Singapore, to be absorbed into the general revenue, \$171,000, which is \$161,220 in excess of the price of the coin we received. The balance in the local bank to the credit of the Settlement on the 31st December was \$19,905 27.

Balance in hand.

Assets and liabilities.

18. The assets of the Settlement on the same date, irrespective of the \$171,000 sent to Singapore, were \$27,105; the liabilities \$9,643. This is exclusive of a small liability on the part of the municipality, which will be mentioned presently.

Municipality.

19. The municipal council of Penang consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, who is chairman, one other Government officer, and three gentlemen, European or native, elected by the community. The Council has a well-paid permanent secretary. The whole Settlement is included within the municipality. The municipal revenue consists of an assessment of 10 per cent. on the annual value or rent of houses, and 5 per cent. on the annual value or rent of lands; of an assessment on carriages, carts, and draught cattle; of a large proportion of the fees and forfeitures in the police courts, and of fees for licences for various trades.

Its revenue and expenditure.

20. The total revenue in 1872 was \$105,845, and the total expenditure \$91,621. The revenue was \$19,689 in excess of that of the previous year, as follows:—

		1871.	1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
House assessment - Land ,, Water-rate, &c Vehicles and cattle Miscellaneous -		\$ c. 29,838 11 13,888 65 9,138 82 12,972 41 20,317 41	\$ c. 32,452 25 14,848 73 12,076 42 15,588 47 30,879 29	\$ c. 2,614 14 960 8 2,937 60 2,616 6 10,561 88	
Total -	· - \$	86,155 40	105,845 16	19,689 76	

21. The expenditure in 1872 was \$91,621, being \$9,856 in excess of the expenditure of the previous year, as shown here:-

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

	1871.	1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
Salaries Police Roads, bridges, &c Miscellaneous	\$ c. 5,286 41 40,164 0 25,151 44 11,163 25	\$ c. 5,448 32 40,164 0 29,514 55 16,494 50	\$ c. 161 91 4,363 11 5,331 25	= =
Total \$	81,765 10	91,621 37	9,856 27	

22. The debt referred to is \$43,500. 34,700 dollars of this sum Debt. were borrowed by Colonel Anson to bring water into the town, the greatest boon that has been conferred on it for years. The debt can be easily paid off when it is desirable to do so.

23. Thus both in the general and in the municipal revenue the Bright pros-Settlement has made notable progress in the year under review. But pects for 1873. that progress is nothing to what in all probability the progress of the present year will be. I have already pointed out how the temporary withholding of the land revenue of 1872 will only swell the more that of 1873. I have now to add that the opium, spirit, toddy, and bhang farms which for about the last 36 months have been let for \$193,099 a year, have been let from the 1st of April for \$245,700; an increase of \$52,601 per annum.\*

		Late Rent.	Present Rent.	Increase.
*Opium farm Spirit ,, Toddy and bhang farms Pawnbroking farms -		100,200 77,520 6,859 8,520	\$ 229,800 6,900 9,000	\$ 52,080 41 480
Total -	- 8	193,099	245,700	52,601

The first two farms are let on these terms to 1st January, 1877, the last two to 1st January, 1876.

Then, again, the re-assessment of the town houses lately begun is certain, seeing how Penang has increased and is increasing in size and in the value of property,\* to produce a large increase to the revenue, to be followed by a still larger increase if the lands be also re-assessed.

24. Of the farms just mentioned, that for the sale of opium is con- Opium farm, siderably the largest. It owes its value much more to the Chinese its moral population than to any other. To these people the drug is an inestimable luxury, and in my opinion by no means a pernicious one. Cases of extreme indulgence must be rare, for I have never seen them. To the energetic, hard-working, muscular Chinaman his modicum of opium is but a pleasant sedative, no more to him than is his pipe of strong tobacco to the English peasant. Not for one moment can the evils of the use of opium here be compared with the evils of the use of strong drink in Europe. There may be, and doubtless are, men

<sup>\*</sup> Large handsome houses are being daily built by the native merchants in every quarter of the town.

Straits Settlements. here who take opium to excess, but they show none of the misery and the poverty, the debasement and the crime, which in other countries arise from indulgence in liquor.

Civil establishments. 25. The changes in the civil establishments during the year have been slight. Its growth has not by any means kept pace with the growth in the trade, the agriculture, the population, and the wealth of the Settlement, nor with the increase in the public business; and the magistrate, the surgeon, the engineer, and the Lieutenant-Governor are all feeling undue pressure from the unavoidably increased work.

#### Commerce.

Shipping.

26. Mr. Arthur Birch, my predecessor here, called attention in last year's administration Report to the great increase of the shipping at Penang in 1871, as compared with that in the previous year; but the increase of 1872 was greater still. The following statement of the arrivals, which of course were much the same as the departures, sufficiently shows this:—

							1		Arrivals in	
							ĺ	1870.	1871.	1872
Schooners		,			_			125	203	223
Brigs -	-	-		-		-	- ;	195	103	74
Barques -	-		-		-		- ;	80	161	150
Ships -	•	•		-		-	-	37	34	14
Steamers		,	-		-		-	234	346	482
Junks	_			_		-	-	671	847	1,860

27. The burthen of these vessels aggregated for 1872, 545,263 tons; for 1871, 389,108 tons, while for 1870 it was only 303,023 tons. The great increase is in the steamers, and although a large proportion of these only call at Penang for a day or less on their way viâ the Suez Canal between Europe and the extreme East, yet they are a great assistance to the trade.

Imports and exports.

28. The value of the total imports of 1872 was \$17,306,651; that of 1871, \$16,881,639; the value of the exports of 1872 was \$19,908,641; that of 1871 \$17,197,565.

Principal articles.

29. The following statement shows the proportion of the six principal articles of the commerce of the Settlement imported and exported during the last two years:—

				Imp	orted.	Exported.		
•				1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	
Tin Specie Pepper Piece goods Opium Rice Sugar				3,363,820 2,969,075 2,443,163 1,358,321 1,307,491 1,298,953 5,752	\$ 4,472,009 2,807,803 1,857,484 1,221,400 1,129,060 1,330,884 3,308	3,961,621 4,012,176 1,822,837 1,231,879 895,295 834,254 661,168	\$ 4,354,508 5,178,408 2,028,959 1,064,620 1,178,014 1,444,785 710,486	
	Total		- \$	12,746,575	12,821,948	13,419,230	15,949,725	

30. After these in order of importance as exports or imports come nutmegs, tobacco, betelnut, gold, raw silk, twist, and yarn, salt provisions, and gutta percha, followed by many other articles of very Principal considerable importance.

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customers for imports.

31. The following statement shows, in the order of their importance as customers, the countries from which we imported most during 1871 and 1872, and the value of the goods imported:-

				Imports.			
				1871.	1872.		
1. From British India - 2.	 	 	 \$	3,698,504 3,424,869 2,620,837 2,257,407 1,668,203 1,578,269 1,352,959 16,599,048	1,750,696 3,263,667 2,657,686 2,646,108 2,225,006 1,393,307 1,352,572		

32. And this statement gives the same information as regards For exports. exports:-

		Exports.		
		1871.	1872.	
1. To United Kingdom	- \$	3,949,805 3,157,629 2,339,662 2,014,500 1,930,724 1,918,882 1,012,187	\$ 4,857,451 3,277,847 3,021,764 1,112,283 1,896,076 2,022,988 1,348,286 17,536,695	

33. Large as is the commerce shown by these figures it is larger in Trade proreality, for the Harbour Master informs me that the full amount of the cargo of many of the vessels, especially native vessels, both arriving and departing, is often not reported, and that some arrivals and departures are not reported at all. Sailing to the ports of semicivilized countries as many of the vessels trading with Penang do, it is difficult to prevent this irregularity. On the other hand, some times the value of cargoes is over-estimated, and this is said to be the case with regard to specie, and to account for the exports of specie appearing so much larger than the import. I believe, however, that much of the difference arises from the import being underestimated.\*

bably under

<sup>\*</sup> The fact that Penang is a free port accounts in a great measure for the import and export returns being less accurate than they ought to be.

Straits Settlements.

Pepper. Imports from British India. 34. The value of pepper imported from Sumatra in 1872, was less than the value imported in 1871, and consequently the value of piece goods and of opium exported was also less.

35. The large falling off in the imports from British India is accounted for in two ways. The first is that many articles from Europe which used to come viâ India have ceased to do so since vessels have largely used the Suez Canal. The second is that the temporary stop to the importation of Indian Coolies deprived the Coolie ships of their principal vocation, and when they ceased to ply the goods they used to bring ceased to arrive. These goods were for the most part salt, sacking, hides, copperware, piece goods, seeds, earthenware, curry, stuffs, and shark fins.

Penang wharf. 36. The great and rapidly increasing commerce is every day demanding more and more accommodation for the lading and unlading of ships, especially of the canal steamers, which can afford to pause here but a few hours on their long run between Japan or China and England. The present small jetty is totally inadequate to the requirements of the place, and accordingly during the year under review a scheme for a suitable wharf has been carefully matured. The work is delayed pending the settlement of the extent of concession of foreshore to be made by Government to the promoters.

# Agriculture.

Crops and acreage.

37. As regards cultivation, the Settlement is at present laid out as follows:—

			Acres.	Acres.
Area of the Island of Penang		-		68,000
" Province Wellesley	-	-		149,000
Under rice		-	65,200	
,, cocoanuts	_	-	37,150	
" sugar		-	14,000	
" Penang or Areca trees	_	_	10,100	
", Fapioca		_	2,200	
" Nepah	_	_	1,900	
"Nutmegs		_	1,680	
" Tea	_	_	30	
· Site of George Town -	_			376
Roads, rivers, &c		-		3,750
			•	136,386
Uncultivated		-		81,734
Of which uncultivable -	,	-		500

Cocoanut groves. 38. It is to be observed that the sites of all villages and houses are included in the acreage under cocoanuts; the reason being that houses everywhere are in the midst of groves of the cocoanut palm. These useful trees, standing close together like so many umbrellas, leave a cool shaded space for 50 or 60 feet below their lowest leaves—

a space in which the slightest breeze is but little hindered by the

straight slender stems of the trees.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

39. Some of the low land in Province Wellesley is rich, dark Soil. alluvial soil, which has probably at one time been covered by the sea. Much of it is sandy, and is probably of purely diluvial formation. The soil of the hills is in most places a ferruginous sandy loam, rather poor in quality.

40. There now remain about 76,000 acres belonging to Govern-Government ment to sell or lease. The selling rate ranges as high as 10 dollars

an acre, and the rent as high as 60 cents. an acre.

41. The rice grown in the Settlement is not sufficient for its own Rice imwants, and it consequently imports, chiefly from British Burmah, ported. about half a million dollars' worth annually for local consumption.

42. Sugar cultivation is extending. A new plantation of great Sugar value and extent was started during the year by Mr. Brown, a gentleman who is the largest landowner in the Settlement. Like all the other sugar estates, it is in Province Wellesley. The larger properties belong to the Right Honourable Edward Horsman, but there are extensive properties in other European hands, and in the hands of Chinamen. The machinery on the larger estates is very expensive, Whither but the sugar is of excellent quality, and pays well. It finds its way exported. all over the world, but the United Kingdom, which last year bought \$341,793 worth, and Singapore and Malacca, which bought \$147,432 worth, are the best customers. The rum made with the sugar is held of little value.

43. A considerable danger menaced the sugar estates in the early indian Coolie part of 1872, namely, the stoppage of Coolie immigration from India; for although there are plenty of Chinese Coolies, they are in many ways not so useful on a sugar estate as the Indians are, while they are probably more expensive. A fear arose in India that the Coolies were ill-treated here—the men physically and the women morally and the tide of Coolies, which for a long time had flowed regularly from the Coromandel coast was suddenly checked. Some inquiry having shown, however, that the fancied ill usage did not exist, the restrictions were removed pending legislation on the subject, and the Settlement received 3,256 Indian Coolies during the year.

44. The temporary withholding of the Coolies was not called for. Coolies well I have seen the Straits Estate Coolies in their houses, in their treated. hospitals, and at their work, and I have no hesitation in saying they are far better off here than in their own homes, and quite as well as in Ceylon, where the Coolies' lot is considered by no means a bad one. Ten years' experience of India and six of Ceylon may give this evidence some weight.

45. The sugar crop of 1872 was to some extent lessened, Sugar crop, owing to an insufficiency of rain, but this year there is excellent 1872. promise, all the more that, to use the words of a very competent authority, "Cane disease, which first appeared about the year 1866, " and did so much damage during the four or five following years, " seems to be gradually disappearing."

46. The tea cultivation here is an experiment which may have the Tea cultivamost valuable results for the Settlement. The state of matters at tion very present is, that 15 acres in Province Wellesley, sown at intervals promising.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

within these 4 years with Assam seed, are now producing plentifully tea of first-rate quality, and that the company \* who have tried the experiment have now applied for 300 acres to carry it out on a large scale. They have been offered the land they ask for, for 99 years, at a dollar per acre down, and an annual rent of 30 cents. per acre. This offer they will probably accept, and, in the event of their success, many thousands of acres of land in the Province, similar to that on which the tea is now growing-land worth very little at present-will become very valuable indeed. The 15 acres now under tea are low hills covered with poor jungle, and, strange to say, they are only from 100 to 200 feet above sea level. The soil is that already mentioned as a ferruginous sandy loam, of rather poor quality. tea is of strong body and strong fine flavour, and Mr. De Mornay, the manager of the estate which produces it, considers that the plant probably arrives at maturity in the Province a year earlier than it does in Assam; that is, in 5 instead of 6 years. Here it gave a small crop in its second year, and a better one each succeeding year. It has fetched at home 2s. per lb., the price of the Assam teas, which, I believe, is one quarter more than the price of ordinary China It is to be hoped that the experiment will succeed, for the cost of establishing a tea estate of 300 or 400 acres is about, I believe, 10,000*l*.

Doubly valuable to Government.

47. On Government account, too, it is to be hoped it will succeed. Not only would there be great gain from land sales and leases, but the opium revenue would rise immensely with the additional Chinese population which new estates would bring.

Nepahs.

The Nepah mentioned in the 37th paragraph is a palm, which grows in moist ground, and which is peculiar in having little or no stem—the leaves springing from the ground. The leaves are very valuable, as being the best thatching material in the Straits.

## Public Works.

Barracks.

49. Little new work of importance under this head was done in 1872. The adaptation of the Sepoy barracks to European troops cost \$11,072.62. The whole expenditure on public works during the year came to \$64,654. This is exclusive of the large expenditure of the municipality. All the public buildings and roads were kept in good repair, several miles of new road were made, and between 20 and 30 miles of new road were raised, widened, metalled, or otherwise improved. A bridge was constructed at Soonghy Tumboos and one at Soonghy Bacow, and a pier at Butterworth.

Municipality.

50. Within the municipality several new and useful roads were projected during the year, and one which has been finished, the Esplanade road, is a great boon to the inhabitants. It is a drive and walk by the seaside in the only open space near the town, and is now a favourite evening resort for all classes. It commands a beautiful view. A year ago it was a beach so offensive as to be carefully

<sup>\*</sup> The Penang Plantation Company, Limited. It has a large tapioca estate in Province Wellesley, and it is there that the tea experiment has been tried.

The European cemetery has been much improved. year ago it was confined in its limits, and low and swampy; and, moreover-surrounded by high black walls-it was hideous and dreary-looking-more, in fact, like a prison than anything else has now been much enlarged, raised in part, laid out in broau walks, and planted; and the improvement is very great, not only to the cemetery itself, but to the part of the town in which it situated.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

51. During the year a very useful ward was added to the Poor-

house, of which more hereafter.

52. There is much to be done in the town yet, and there is plenty of Much to be money with which to do it. Penang, i.e. "George Town," is rapidly increasing in size, and is quite capable of becoming a very beautiful as well as a very commodious town. The first great want is drainage, Drainage. and this, I believe, will be undertaken soon after the arrival of the new engineer, who is expected this month. Then the swamps towards the Powder Magazine should be filled up. The water pipes, too, will probably soon need renewal, as, owing to the want of a reservoir at their source, they are constantly scoured by a large quantity of The reservoir referred to should be constructed. As for the introduction of gas, that has been delayed this year only because of the abnormal price of iron. Our ground is bought and paid for, and ready for the works. The success of the Gas Company will be all the more, owing to the late discovery of excellent cheaply-obtainable coal in the neighbouring Island of Sumatra.

53. Another great improvement to Penang will undoubtedly come Sea-road. within a few years—the construction of a sea-wall and broad road southward from the present jetty for the whole length of the town. This would relieve Beach Street of much of the traffic which overcrowds it—it would enhance the value of the Beach Street property and it would enable Penang to present to the sea a handsome front instead of the present reeking mud-banks. It would also, I believe, render the town healthier.

# Administration of Justice.

54. The new tabular statements of the statistics of crime called for Crime from the registrar of the Supreme Court, from the magistrates and statistics. from the superintendents of police, have not, I fear, in all cases been thoroughly understood, and I am not sure that the figures are quite So far as I can make them out I shall here briefly notice their more prominent features.

55. Of the two magistrates in the Settlement the magistrate of Number of Penang, with his one Court, has much more work than the magistrate cases increased.

of Province Wellesley has with his three; thus—

				1871.		1872.
Penang m Province	nagistrate	, criminal cases		3,631 1,588	•	5,397 1,859
	Total for	r the Settlement	-	5,219		7,256



STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. Besides which there were the civil cases, which in the Penang magis-

trate's Court amounted to 1,529 during 1872.

56. The figures just given show that the criminal cases were 2,037 more than in 1871—an increase which the magistrates attribute, I think, very reasonably—to the constant increase in population. The late Penang magistrate, Mr. Presgrave, however, says that the more heinous offences have not kept pace with the others, and he considers that this is due to the fact that the worst class of our population, the newly-imported Chinamen, have all gone off to take a part in the fight which for more than a year has been devastating the neighbouring State of Laroot.

Principal cases.

Fines.

57. Of the persons tried in the Supreme Court in 1872 for criminal offences, 105 were convicted, against 91 in 1871. In 1872 six persons were sentenced to death, four to penal servitude for life, three for above 20 years, one for above 10 years, 10 for above five years, and the remainder for shorter periods.

58. The fines and fees in the Police Courts of the Settlement were as follows:-

Increase. Province Wellesley -2,585 5,019 2,434 Total - \$13,709 20,414 6,705

New penal code.

59. Both the magistrates anticipate excellent results from the introduction towards the close of the year of the new penal code, and I have no doubt that their anticipations will be fulfilled, judging from the success of the Indian penal code, which this code so nearly resembles, and from which in fact it has been taken.

Penang Court over worked.

60. The work of the Penang Court has become too great for one magistrate. This I believe from my own observation; and the present magistrate, the late acting magistrate, and the Solicitor-General, fully confirm the belief. Mr. Presgrave, who was acting in 1872, wrote as follows at the close of the year:-

"In my opinion the business of the Police Court, with that of the Court of Requests, is more than one magistrate can discharge without feeling that the despatch so urgently necessary in order to get through the work is detrimental to the cause of justice. The delay in hearing cases consequent upon the system leads to numerous cases being withdrawn, and false evidence is encouraged by the magistrate not having time to put a witness through a long and searching examination. It is one thing to disbelieve a witness and another to drag the truth piecemeal from him, and show that he has committed perjury. It is perhaps anticipated that the proposed new Ordinance by which the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests will be much more limited than at present will afford relief to the magistrate. I think, however, such relief will hardly be appreciable. The practice of counsel in the Police Court is much more frequent than in former years, and all cases in which counsel are engaged are much more technically conducted and prolonged."

61. During the year, his Excellency, on my recommendation, appointed among others, three native gentlemen Justices of the Peace. Two of these are Chinese merchants of high standing and of wealth Native -Tye Sin and Lee Pee Chuan. The third is Vapoo Noordin, a Kling justices. merchant; the representative of a numerous, rich, and influential family. These gentlemen are proud of their new position—held in this Settlement for the first time by any of the native community—and they are capable of being, and indeed have already been, of much use. Twice during the year when it seemed not unlikely that a Chinese riot would break out in the town, these gentlemen gave me their advice willingly, and brought to bear their undoubted influence in the cause of order.

62. There are 366 policemen of all ranks in the Settlement, and Police they cost in all \$46,000 a year. Of these 231, under Superintendent Captain Speedy, are in the Island of Penang, and 133, under an The whole Assistant Superintendent, are in Province Wellesley. force is distributed over 19 stations. Relatively to its circumstances Not quite the force is perhaps fairly satisfactory, but positively it is not satis- satisfactory. factory. The circumstances referred to are the comparative newness and imperfection of the present organization, and the smallness of the pay of the subordinate ranks.

63. From the former circumstance few of the officers or men know what thorough police duty is, and from the latter the material obtainable is by no means the best for the purpose. As the Superintendent represents, the pay of the most ordinary menial here is more than the \$5 a month which is the pay of a 3rd-class constable, and the pay of Underpaid. a 3rd-class constable in Ceylon, a cheaper country than this, is more than the pay of a 1st-class constable here.

64. The most satisfactory point I have noticed with regard to the police of this Settlement, is the smallness of the open enmity they appear to have provoked. Contrary to the custom in the East, complaints against them are seldom made. On the other hand they are not very successful in bringing to justice the more prominent criminals, nor in recovering stolen property. One reason for this is that whilst a large proportion of the criminals are Chinese, there is hardly a Chinaman, if there is one at all, in the force. Invariably in Western India Chinese it has been found that a criminal tribe is most effectually and most element speedily repressed by a police raised from its own body. It was by carrying this theory into practice, first with the Bheels of Rhandesh, and next with the kolies of Goozerat, that Sir James Outram first rose into notice.

65. In connection with the administration of justice, it may be Jails. mentioned that the criminal and civil jails have been much improved during the year under review, both as regards security and sanitation. It may also be mentioned that on the many occasions on which I have had to seek the assistance of the Rajah of Keddah for Keddah the recovery of criminals escaped into his territory, I have received Rajah's help. the most hearty and valuable assistance from him.

STRAITS

## Education.

66. This is perhaps the least satisfactory subject connected with the Unsatissettlement. The means of education have ever been, and still are, factory.

#### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

very small and very imperfect, and the alleged apathy of the Malays on the subject is but a doubtful excuse, if it can be considered an excuse at all. I say alleged, for I know of no more apt or successful scholars than the Malay children of the late rifle regiment in Ceylon. However, a little life is at last beginning to animate the subject, and in the appointment this year of an Inspector of Schools, the nucleus of an educational department has been formed.

Present appliances.

67. The educational appliances of this Settlement at present are two large boys' schools and one girls' school in George Town, in which a plain English education is given; one smaller school of the same kind in the country; eleven small village schools in which reading, writing, and cyphering in the Malay and Chinese languages are taught; and a large number of regular assemblages of Malay children, which hardly deserve the name of schools. All the children do at these places is to learn from the village priest to intone, in Arabic, portions of the Koran—neither teachers nor taught understanding one word they repeat.

68. There are besides, a Roman Catholic college and a few Chinese schools, which the Chinese look after themselves, and in which their own language is taught. The college has little to do with the Settlement beyondbeing located in it. It brings here and educates about 100 Anamese, Chinese, Siamese, and Burmese youths to be teachers and priests in their own countries. It is supported by a French Society for the Propagation of the Faith, and is conducted for the most part by French priests. It has existed for sixty-five years, and has contributed in Anam and elsewhere not a few martyrs to the faith.

69. The Penang Island free school, which is the principal educational institution in the Settlement, has improved during the year under review. The average number of boys on its books was 348 in 1871, 372 in 1872, and is now 419. This school is free only in the sense of being open to all creeds. It is supported by school fees, by voluntary contribution, and by a grant from Government of \$1200 per annum. Notwithstanding that its circumstances are very narrow, a second trained master was imported during the year from England, making six masters in all. I have earnestly applied to have the grant raised from \$1,200 to \$2,200, and I think this will shortly be done. Most of the scholars are Chinese, but there is also a considerable number of Klings and Eurasians, with a sprinkling of English boys. The school is important as educating all our native merchants, and most of our clerks and subordinate employés; and especially as training lads of the most diverse creeds to live with each other on terms of the greatest amity. The institution is much indebted to the Rev. Julian Moreton, its Honorary Secretary, whose multifarious duties as chaplain tax to the utmost his earnestness and activity.

The Roman Catholic community, although by no means large or rich, does far more than any other for the education of this Settlement. Several months ago the Roman Catholic Bishop appealed to Government for more help, and after careful inquiry I was able to report

upon his appeal as follows:-

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Roman

schools.

Catholic

<sup>\*</sup> Chinese is taught in only one.

"The Roman Catholic schools in this settlement are :-

"For Boys.—Pooloo Tikoos Seminary; Brothers School, George Town; Pooloo Tikoos School; Balé Pooloo School.

"For Girls.—St. Maur's School and Orphanage; Pooloo Tikoo's

School; Balé Pooloo School.

"Regarding the boys' school, taught by the Brothers in George The Town, which the Bishop mentions first, I examined it very carefully, and consider that a great deal is done for a very small sum of money. A very little more money would, however, work a vast improvement. The whole machinery of the institution gave me the idea that it was cramped by poverty, and narrowed in its scope by isolation from the latest systems of education. Worthy, earnest men, as I believe the four Brothers to be, who devote themselves for a mere pittance (about \$17 a month each) to this school, I consider that their teaching would be improved under the supervision of a well-chosen Government Educational Inspector. When I told the Brothers and Father Manissol, the Roman Catholic chaplain of Penang and Supervisor of all the Roman Catholic Schools, that an additional grant would probably be given under the condition that their schools should be subject to Government inspection, and its continuance be dependent on commensurate results, they did not seem to object. The school is undoubtedly of great benefit to Penang. Its whole income is but \$1,500, and for this it not only educates about 200 boys, but entirely supports a few of them, who are orphans. During last year there were five orphans so supported at a cost of \$240. The following are some of the other items which were met out of the \$1,500 during the same year:—the salaries of the teachers (four in number), \$840; repairs to the school-rooms, orphanage, and Brothers' home, \$113; the salary of the one servant in the establishment, \$48; and miscellaneous charges, \$204. These miscellaneous charges are—passagemoney of some new teachers lately arrived, and the charges on account of sickness in the establishment, and the cost of prizes and stationery. It can hardly be said that so small an income is wasted, when it brings up to the age of 14 or 15 a constant supply of 200 boys accustomed for years to a decent and orderly mode of life, and launched in the world capable of speaking at least two languages fluently, and of reading and writing one of them—English—freely, boys many of whom but for this institution would inevitably become vagabonds.

"Of the \$1,500 per annum necessary for the upkeep of the school, \$900 are given by Government, about \$280 are obtained from school fees, and the remaining \$320 are contributed with much difficulty by the Roman Catholic Church and the Roman Catholic community of Penang—a community which is by no means rich. Nor are all the boys at the institution Roman Catholics; for among them are 7 Protestants and 17 'pagans.' As for the nationality of the 204

who appear on the books, it is as follows:-

Europeans		-		-		-		-	6
Eurasians	_		-		-		-	-	165
Chinese -		-		-		-		-	26
Klings	_		~		-		-	-	2
Uncertain		_		-		_		-	6

Straits Settlements.

The "Brothers" school.



STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. "The school is divided into six classes. The boys in the first read English well, and evidently understand what they read; but they both read and speak with a foreign accent, owing to their teachers being nearly all Frenchmen. Their knowledge of geography is very fair, as is also their handwriting; but they are not so good at arithmetic, and they are decidedly weak in writing from dictation.

"The other five classes are, of course, less instructed in due gradation down to the last class, in which the children are taught the

English alphabet through the medium of the Malay language.

"On the whole, I consider that the Government grant to the Brothers' school should be raised at once from \$900 to \$1,200 per annum; that the school should be placed under the supervision of the Government Educational Inspector, soon to be appointed; and that the question of a further increase to the grant, and even of its continuance at its present amount, should depend upon his report of the school's progress.

St. Maur's Orphanage.

"The St. Maur's School and Orphanage, or 'The Convent,' as it is popularly called, is one of the most excellent institutions in Penang. It has been in existence during many years, and has sent into the world great numbers of excellent wives and mothers, many of whom but for its succour would have perished in infancy, or grown up for a worse fate. The buildings of the institution belong to the Roman Catholic community. They are large, wholesome, and charmingly situated on the sea-side. The teachers are nine Sisters of the order of 'The Holy Infant Jesus,' presided over by the Rev. Mother St. Appollinaire. The institution, which costs \$6,800 per annum, is maintained by an allowance of \$1,000 per annum from Government; by school and boarding fees, amounting to \$1,500; and for the rest, by alms sent from France, by the profits of a wareroom kept on the premises for the sale of French millinery, and by the needlework of the teachers and of the pupils. The average number of girls is 200, and they are of every race and age, from babies a few days' old to young women fully grown up. There are 114 foundlings, or orphans, entirely supported and educated by the institution; 13 boarders, whose relations defray altogether or in part the moderate charges of the establishment; and 75 day scholars, only 40 of whom pay wholly or in part their school fees.

"I very carefully examined this institution, and was pleased with all I saw. It was clean and orderly from attic to cellar, and the inmates looked clean and healthy and happy, from the three or four friendless babies lying asleep together to the young Chinese women chatting pleasantly over their needlework of the husbands and homes to which they were going a few days later. Chinamen, who have become successful farmers in Province Wellesley, are particularly given, I believe, to seek wives from these convent girls. Of course they see little of them before the marriage; but I am told the unions generally turn out most happily, and that the women never cease to visit at intervals their old home and their excellent mother—to bring

her little presents, and to show her their children.

"Of the girls borne on the books, the different races are represented as follows:—

Europeans	-	•	-	-	-		•	15	Straits Settlements.
Eurasians -	-	-	-	-		-	-	132	DETTLEMENTS.
Klings (Mac	lrasse	es) an	d Sia	mese	_		-	56	

of whom 190 are Roman Catholics, 10 Protestants, and 3 'pagans.' "The girls are taught, some in English and some in Malay. The European and Eurasian girls and the native girls, with a view to their probable-indeed almost certain-future, are taught apart and taught differently. The intellectual education imparted struck me as being very fair; but undoubtedly the moral education is the better of the two. The calmness and regularity, the constant attention to duty and to piety, and the cheerfulness and happiness of the life they lead, cannot fail to affect their whole future. There is no doubt that in this institution, as well as in the Brothers' school, the advice and assistance of a Government Inspector would be of much value, and a little more pecuniary aid would be well bestowed, especially at the present time, when the alms from France have necessarily become restricted. I would advocate the grant being increased from \$1,000 to \$1,200, subject to after modification by the Inspector of Education.

"The other Roman Catholic educational establishments may be disposed of in a few words. The seminary at Pooloo Tikoos educates for the Roman Catholic ministry 100 young men from almost every country in the East. It is supported by a French Society for 'the 'Propagation of the Faith,' and no assistance is asked for on its

behalf. It appears to be well and carefully conducted.

"The Poolo Tikoos boys' school (Pooloo Tikoos is a village Boys' school. 2½ miles from George Town) has an average of 27 pupils of the average age of nine years. It has one teacher. The English language alone is taught. The school has been in existence for 40 years, and is open to all creeds. Its total cost is \$250 per annum. Charitable Roman Catholic societies in Europe allow \$48 per annum towards its maintenance. The remaining cost must be raised by the missionaries as they best can.

"The Poolo Tikoos girls' school has an average of 50 pupils, Girls' school whose ages average 10 years. There are two teachers, receiving together as salaries \$192 per annum, and the whole cost of the school is \$276. The language taught is Malay, printed in the Roman character. For the rest the remarks just made about the

Pooloo Tikoos boys' school apply equally to this school.

"The Balé Pooloo boys' school (Balé Pooloo is a district 9 miles Balé Pooloo from George Town) has an average attendance of 25 pupils of the boys' school. average age of nine. It has one teacher, whose pay is \$120 per annum, and the whole cost of the school is \$192 per annum. In this school the Chinese language is taught. For the rest, the concluding remarks regarding the last two schools are applicable here also.

"The Balé Pooloo girls' school has an average attendance of 20 Girls' school. girls, whose ages average 11. It has one teacher, on \$96 per annum, and the whole cost of the establishment is \$204 a year. language taught is Malay printed in the Roman character. school is maintained in the same manner as are the three immediately

preceding.

Tikoos



Straits S**ettleme**nts.

New schools.

"Regarding these four last schools, and also regarding two others—a boys' school and girls'—which the Roman Catholic community wish to establish at Bukit Martajam, in Province Wellesley, for the teaching of all comers in Chinese and Malay (respectively) written in the Roman character, I would suggest that the question of a grant in aid be left for the decision of the Educational Inspector. There is no doubt the four schools in existence do good, and will do good, but I am not sure that teaching Chinese is advisable, or that the use of the Roman alphabet for either Chinese or Malay is desirable, or that the schools might not be better under a different system. But, on the whole, I think that eventually about \$60 each per annum might be given to the four schools actually in existence, and to the two others that would soon spring up but for the poverty of the Roman Catholics.

"To sum up:--

"The Roman Catholic community teach daily in this Settlement about 537 children, a large number of whom they further entirely maintain, at a cost of \$9,171 per annum, of which Government contribute \$2,036, including \$136 given to the Roman Catholic clergyman for his general superintendence. The Roman Catholic earnestly appeal through their Bishop for help, and after careful investigation I recommend an increased grant in aid of \$500 per annum, and another possible increase on the report of the Educational Inspector of \$240 to four vernacular schools now in existence, and \$120 to two others, which only poverty prevents being called into existence."

Vernacular schools,

71. It only remains to mention the few vernacular schools other than those of the Roman Catholics. The one at Glugar, to which a Government allowance of \$120 per annum is made, has been men-Another, a small Christian Tamil school, has recently been opened in George Town by the chaplain. For all other vernacular education a sum of \$500 was voted for the year 1871, and this was devoted by Mr. Arthur Birch, aided by Mr. Skinner, the magistrate of Province Wellesley, to introducing into a few of the village schools in that district some little instruction in the Malay language, in addition to the mere parrot-like learning of Arabic texts. attempt was fairly successful, and during 1872 the Government grant, which had been raised to \$1,120 (including the special grant of \$120) to the vernacular school at Glugar), was, with Mr. Skinner's continued aid, very profitably laid out, on the principle of payment by results. I have urged that for the present year the grant for vernacular schools should be doubled, and I trust it will be so.

Prospects.

72. The Settlement has probably at least 160,000 inhabitants. It had in 1872 a gross revenue (which is now greatly increased) of \$448,572, and yet in that year it had no educational officer, and contributed to education but \$3,356 per annum. It has now, however, had since January last an Educational Inspector who, I presume, will exercise some of the functions of a director of education, and I hope and believe that one of the first duties of this officer will be to apportion a liberal grant to the various schools.

### Charitable Institutions.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

73. The only two charitable institutions in the Settlement are the Anti-mendicity Society's Hospital, and the Poolo Jerajah Leper Asylum.

74. At the end of 1872 the average number of sick paupers in the Anti-mendicity premises was over 155, a far larger number than it had had for many years, and the average number now is much higher. The premises have been very much enlarged and improved during the year, and the inmates are comfortable and well attended to. As formerly reported, the institution was maintained by public subscription and by a very small Government allowance. The committee of management and the Honorary Secretary (Mr. Bradford, who has been most useful to the institution) all took the greatest interest in it. It has now been taken more into Government hands, though the committee of management still exists. The change will doubtless maintain the establishment in better order, but it is likely to cost far more to Government, as the public will hardly subscribe as liberally as before. I have, however, managed to collect this year already\*

nearly \$1,200.

75. There are generally from 22 to 25 lepers in the Poolo Jerajah Leperasylum. Hospital, and they are perfectly contented with their quarters and with their treatment. The portions of the premises occupied by them have been much improved, and the Island, which was very malarious, when first occupied, is now healthy. The one great drawback to Poolo Jerajah as the site of the asylum is that it is eight miles from Penang jetty—the hospital itself being nine miles. It is very difficult

to visit it often at such a distance.

76. The duty of superintending these two establishments, in addi-Superintention to his other work, bears hardly upon Dr. Veitch, the Colonial Surgeon. I have therefore, with the full approval of the Anti- insufficient. mendicity Society's committee of management, applied to have an assistant appointed.

77. Although very much has been done to improve both these Much owing institutions since Mr. Arthur Birch was here, their present importance Before he took the matter up, lepers and is mainly due to him. miserable creatures suffering from other diseases and from want were everywhere to be found in the streets, while the Anti-mendicity Hospital was half empty, and the Poolo Jerajah Hospital altogether deserted.

Anti-mendicity Society.

# Military.

78. In April, 1872, the wing of a Madras Native Infantry regi- Arrival of ment, which, with a small detachment of artillerymen, had constituted the garrison of Penang, was withdrawn on being relieved by two companies of Her Majesty's 80th regiment. The cost of adapting the Sepoy barracks to the wants of European soldiers amounted, as has already been stated, to \$11,072.62. Some time after their arrival the new troops had a good deal of sickness, and nine of them died; a result attributable partly to the sickliness of the season, and partly to the want of acclimatization of the men who had just come



Straits Sett**lements.**  from Ireland, and many of whom were young and unseasoned. While it is doubtful whether the European detachment of two companies would be as serviceable as the native troops on an emergency like that which took the wing of the Sepoy regiment to Salangore in 1871, there is no doubt that their presence here would be most valuable should there occur a riot like those which have more than once seriously disturbed this place. I believe Penang now pays for its garrison \$90,000 per annum.

### Political.

Disturbances in Laroot.

79. The commerce of Penang so much depends upon the native States in the neighbourhood, that our relations with them should receive much attention. The condition of affairs during the last year in a country of great importance to us has been most unsatisfactory. The kingdom of Perak,\* a short distance south of us, and marching with Province Wellesley, has been in a state of anarchy for more than a year. Especially has this been the case with regard to its northern district, Laroot, whose rich mines supply a very large portion of the tin that comes to the Penang market. Perak is governed by a Sultan, and Laroot by a Chief called the Toonku Muntri, subordinate The Toonku Muntri's revenue, although he has to the Sultan. a large extent of country, comes mainly from his tin mines. These mines are worked by Chinamen, whose head men belong to Penang, and who work with capital obtained from Penang. In and about the mines there were from 30,000 to 40,000 Chinamen at the beginning of 1872.

Their origin.

80. Above a year ago these Chinamen had a quarrel and a fight, which grew from bad to worse until at length the majority of them formed themselves into two great factions which have gone on fighting ever since, and have repeatedly made the neighbourhood of the mines a scene of horrible carnage. Sometimes one faction gains the upper hand and drives the other out of the country, taking possession of their valuable mines and works. The faction driven out obtains money from Penang and men and arms from China and England, and within a few months the struggle is renewed until the lately beaten party has become victorious. Then the party last driven out take to recruiting as their antagonists had done—and so the game goes on, with, so far, no appearance of coming to an end. Meanwhile a fine country is to a great extent laid waste, its Malay inhatants are injured and distressed, and its Rajah, the Toonku Muntri, his revenue gone and his house in the hands of the Chinamen, is driven into our territory, and is vainly imploring us to help him. He cannot get assistance from his own sovereign, the Sultan of Perak, because there is a dispute as to who the real sovereign is. man, Ismäel, who is actually on the throne, was not the proper heir to it, but he was the next to the heir, Abdoola, and being preferred by most of the influential people to Abdoola, who is held in little esteem, he was placed by them on the throne. Ismael lives quietly

<sup>\*</sup> Pronounced almost like "Pera." The terminal "k" in Malay words is scarcely sounded at all.

in the interior of his country and takes little heed of public affairs. Abdoola, supported in a lukewarm way by a few influential men, but without wealth or credit, wanders discontentedly, sometimes in the

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Perak territory and sometimes here.

81. It is hard to say when this state of things will end, or if it May seriously should end, how long the improvement will last. It may affect us in affect us. other ways than in the diminution of our imports of tin and exports of British goods, for the feud which is raging between the Chinamen of Laroot is by no means unlikely to spread to Penang, the headquarters of the leading Chinamen. Several times on the arrival of crowds of wounded men and stories of massacre, feeling has run very high here, and on two occasions an outbreak was imminent. And how dangerous and destructive these Chinese outbreaks are, any person who was in Penang seven years ago can testify.\*

82. Our action has been simply to give to the Toonku Muntri such Possible advice as seemed good for him, and to prevent as much as possible remedy. the issue of expeditions, or munitions of war, from our ports to any port of Perak. It is possible that friendly intervention on our part would end the condition of things described, and it is more than probable that a resident political officer—a carefully-chosen discreet man, with a good knowledge of the people and their language-would pre-

vent its recurrence. Most native-ruled States in and around India have such officers, and the value of their influence is unquestionable.

83. In the state of affairs in Sumatra, too, and especially in Sumatra Acheen, we are much interested; for our imports of pepper and affairs. tobacco, and our exports of opium, specie, piece goods, and other British produce are very large as regards that fine country. It is to be hoped that the present Dutch war with Acheen will not cripple this commerce.

84. So far as I have come in contact with them I have found all the Malay potentates most amenable to reason, most courteous, and most anxious to please. They constantly have our escaped criminals carefully sought out and sent back to us, and they have in several instances given handsome donations to our charitable institutions and to our free school. The Rajah of Keddah is a particularly good and pleasant neighbour. Much may be done by friendly intercourse with the chiefs to increase our own commerce, and, at the same time, to improve their countries.

### Public Health.

85. The public health of the settlement has, on the whole, been Good on the very fair during 1872. It has already been stated that there was a good deal of sickness throughout Penang, principally in the shape of fever, about the time when the 80th Regiment suffered to a considerable extent. The general hospital has been improved, and a lock hospital has lately been added to it. The jail hospital has been much improved. A new hospital is wanted in the south of Province Wellesley, principally for the accommodation of the estate There should be attached to it a public dispensary, as Coolies.



STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. the neighbourhood is far from the nearest hospital and dispensary, which are at Butterworth. The planters would contribute half the cost of the new institution. With my Report on this subject I submitted a valuable memorandum by Mr. Lamb, manager of "Caledonia," one of Mr. Horsman's sugar estates in the south of the province. On sanitary grounds the drainage of George Town and the reclamation of the swamps within it should be undertaken as speedily as possible.

Dry conservancy.

86. About the middle of 1872 I introduced dry earth conservancy in the pauper hospital with marked advantage, and the system has since been extended to the prisons, the barracks, and other public buildings, with the best results. The change was attended with difficulties as all changes in the East are, but most of them have been overcome and the new system will soon flourish. It is certain to do so with a population of keen agriculturists and gardeners like the Chinese—a people who know to the full the value of manure, and who are by no means squeamish as to its nature or the mode of application.

# Principal Wants of the Settlement.

Recommendations. 87. This Report shows, I think, that the Settlement of Penang has progressed, and is progressing rapidly. The matters which seem to me most important to it now, are the pacification of the neighbouring native States and the cultivation of amicable relations with them; the construction of the wharf, which the constantly-increasing commerce renders so necessary; the drainage of the capital; the extension of education; and the improvement of the police.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) George W. R. Campbell,
Late Acting Lieut.-Governor.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements.

MAURITIUS.

### MAURITIUS.

No. 22.

No. 22.

The Officer administering the Government to The Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord, Mauritius, September 17, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Colonial Blue Book for 1872.

### Taxation.

The following additional taxation has been imposed in 1872:—
Ordinance 17 of 1872 imposes the following additional duties for sanitary purposes:—Eight pence per gallon on all Colonial spirits for

MAURITIUS.

consumption, and on all imported spirits and liquors. Seven pence per lb. on cigars, snuff, and manufactured tobacco. Four pence per lb. on unmanufactured tobacco.

Ordinance 15 of 1872 authorizes the levying of additional taxation upon the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the district of Savanne, in order to recover the advance of 2,000*l*. made from the Colonial Treasury for the purpose of repairing the church and presbytery of St. James, in that district.

It is thus apportioned:—10 per cent. on all direct taxes and licences; 5l. on each distillery licence; sixpence on each engagement of any immigrant.

Ordinance 20 of 1872 authorizes the levying additional taxation upon the Roman Catholic inhabitants only of the district of Black River, in order to recover an additional advance of 500*l*. made from the Colonial Treasury for completing the church of St. Sauveur, in that district.

It is thus apportioned:—25 per cent. on all direct taxes and licences; six pence on each engagement of an immigrant.

# Revenue and Expenditure.

The surplus of revenue over expenditure in 1872 has been-As against in 1871 the sum of	- :	83,032 46,233 96,110
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In these Tables the revenue and expenditure of Seychelles are eliminated.

The following Table shows the principal items of revenue of 1871 and 1872, and the mean of the ten years ending 1870:—

	Mean of Ten Years	Actual.			
	ending 1870.	1871.	1872.		
Customs	191,072	200,906	241,987		
Taxes	17,864	13,797	13,795		
Licences and permits	167,012	169,660	178,906		
Stamps	8,664	11,839	10,983		
Registration of mortgage dues	25,391	18,746	29,708		
Postage	6,576	4,774	4,880		
Harbour dues	26,783	19,885	23,643		
Land revenue	1,213	5,555	4,558		
Fines and forfeitures	16,699	13,409	12,783		
Fees of office	9,928	9,280	7,446		

The increase has been principally in customs, harbour dues, transfer, registration and mortgage dues, and licences.

The falling off is in stamps, fees of office, and interest.

The following Table shows the principal items of expenditure of 1871 and 1872, and the mean for the ten years ending in 1870:—

MAURITIUS.

	Mean of Ten	Actual.			
	Years ending 1870.	1871.	205,144 24,603		
Salaries Allowances and contingencies	209,667 29,897	204,003 27,222			
Total establishment	239,564	231,225	229,747		
	Mean of Ten Years	Actual.			
	ending 1870.	1871.	1872.		
Pensions	13,868 10,612 8 151	14,438 8,422 7,369	15,697 8,719 7,563		

	Years -	Actual.		
	ending 1870.	1871.	1872.	
Pensions	13,868	14,438	15,697	
Revenue services	10,612	8,422	8,719	
Administration of justice	8,151	7,369	7,563	
Ecclesiastical	2,341	2,365	2,837	
Education	6,296	4,591	5,076	
Hospitals	9,804	6,468	10,420	
Police and gaols	6,470	6,941	6,567	
Rent	5,211	5,452	5,465	
Transport	3,219	1,863	1,834	
Mails	_	5,404	5,414	
Works and buildings	25,282	11,679	18,410	
Roads and bridges	21,469	12,432	11,118	
Interest	12,928	14,866	13,606	
Civil stores	32,867	24,178	26,710	
Military	36,309	24,055	27,053	
Immigration	10,777	14,345	18,722	

Expenditure over 1871. The excess was distributed chiefly under the following heads:—

Registrar-General, in consequence of the provisions of the new

Civil Status Ordinance, No. 17 of 1871.

Education, an increased number of masters being required at the Royal College, and new Government schools having been opened.

Pensions, consequent on retirements caused chiefly by sickness.

Hospitals, from increased number of patients.

Works and buildings.

Miscellaneous, including 7,9211. for Royal Commissioners from April to December, and

Immigration, on account of return passages and bounties on an

increased number of females arrived from India.

The gross railway revenue in 1872 amounted to 116,446l., being an increase over that of 1871 of 12,984l. The expenditure in 1872, 88,423l., being an increase over that of 1871 of 15,229l. This latter increase is attributed by the manager to the increased cost of maintenance of way and of locomotive power.

It is thus shown that the working expenses were 75.93 per cent. of the receipts, but the engineer and manager, in his annual report, by taking credit for the Government traffic, and charging only the value of the stores actually expended during the year, reduces the working expenses to 65.28 per cent. of the actual receipts.

### Local Revenues, &c.

The revenue and expenditure of the Municipal Corporation of Port Louis have been 39,534*l*, and 38,612*l*, repectively, showing an excess of revenue over expenditure of 922*l*.

These figures do not include the receipts and payments made on account of debenture bonds; but including those receipts and payments, the total revenue and expenditure of the Corporation for the last ten years will stand as follows:—

MAURITIUS.

	Revenue.	Expenditure
	£	£
1863 -	58,974	- 59,155
1864	48,620	- 48,549
1865 -	89,698	- 87,824
1866	84,114	- 84,402
1867 📴 -	115,168	- 115,784
1868	71,670	- 70,472
1869 -	62,497	- 64,162
1870	81,580	- 75,536
1871 -	63,899	- 67,288
1872	48,918	- 49,254

No debentures were issued by the Municipal Corporation in 1872; whilst outstanding bonds were paid off to the amount of 2,560l.

At the end of 1870 the debt of the Corporation is represented to have been 140,940l.

At the end of 1871 it was 135,700*l*., and on the 31st December, 1872, it was 133,160*l*.

There is again therefore a slight improvement in the financial position of the Corporation.

The revenue and expenditure of the General Board of Health during four years have respectively been

		1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	
		£	£	£	£	
Revenue -	-	8,770	10,153	8,846	12,314	
Expenditure	-	7,668	<b>8,21</b> 0	14,731	15,234	

The large increase in revenue in 1872 is due to the additional taxation imposed by Ordinance 17 of 1872.

The debt due by the Board to Government on 31st December,

1872, was 13,881l. 16s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}d$ .

The revenue and expenditure of the Poor Law Commission during 1872 were respectively 31,536l. and 30,528l., as against 26,762l. and 26,545l. in 1871.

The debt of the Commission outstanding on 31st December, 1872, was 10,836l. 17s. 9d.

# Military Expenditure.

The contribution towards the military expenditure in 1872 was 27,053l. against 24,056l. in the previous year. This, however, is more apparent than real, as only ten months were paid in 1871 and fourteen months in 1872.

### Public Works.

The expenditure on public works during 1872 exceeded that in 1871 by 6,768l.

n 2

MAURITIUS.

The maintenance of roads and bridges cost rather less than last year, being 11,118l. against 12,483l. in 1871.

The total amount expended in 1872 on works and buildings, roads and bridges, has been 29,527l. against 24,124l. in 1871.

### Establishments.

The expenditure of the last six years has been as follows:—

					Salaries.	Allowances and Contingencies.	Total.
					-		
							£
	-		-	-	215,762	28,607	244,349
•		-		-	211,627	28,505	240,132
	_		-	_	208,883	25,721	234,604
-		-		-	206,365	28,207	234,572
	-		-	-	208,039	27,903	235,942
•		-		-	205,144	24,603	229,747
		-	-			215,762 211,627 208,883 206,365 208,039	Salaries.  215,762

Showing a steady decrease in the expenditure under this head.

# Population.

The estimated population on 31st December, 1872, was:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General population Indian "-	 54,562 144,344	49,420 78,128	103,982 222,472
	198,906	127,548	326,454

The excess of births over deaths was 2,618; the excess of arrivals over departures was 2,342.

The excess of births over deaths is thus distributed:-

			Males.	Females.	Total.
General population	-	_	484	620	1,104
Indian "	-	-	221	1,293	1,514
•					
			705	1,913	2,618

The births and deaths during the last ten years have been:

_	•	
Births.		Deaths.
11,169	-	11,666.
- 11,499	-	11,649
12,118	-	<b>12</b> ,042
- 12,134	-	11,702
10,568	-	40,114
- 9,436	-	18,403
	-	11,295
	-	7,426
	_	8,171
	-	8.745
	- 11,169 - 11,499 - 12,118 - 12,134	- 11,169 - 11,499 - 12,118 - 12,134 - 10,568 - 9,436 - 9,977 - 11,157 - 11,803 -

# And the birth and death rate per cent.:-

MAURITIUS.

								Birth Rate.		Death Rate.
1863		-		-		-	-	$3 \cdot 3$	-	$3 \cdot 4$
1864	-		-		-		-	$3 \cdot 3$	-	$3 \cdot 4$
1865		-		-		-	-	$3 \cdot 3$	-	$3 \cdot 3$
1866	-		-		-		-	$3 \cdot 3$	-	$3 \cdot 2$
1867		-		-		-	-	$3 \cdot 1$	-	$12 \cdot 0$
1868	-		-		-		-	$2 \cdot 9$	-	$5 \cdot 67$
1869		-		-		-	-	$3 \cdot 0$	-	$3 \cdot 49$
1870	-		-		_		_	$3 \cdot 3$	-	$2 \cdot 25$
1871		-		_		-	-	$3 \cdot 73$	-	2.58
1872	-		-		-		-	$3 \cdot 48$	-	2.67

The death rate of 1872 in each district was as follows, distinguishing the Indian population from the other classes:—

	General Population.	Indian. Population.	Total.
T) . T .			
Port Louis -	- 3.15	$4 \cdot 15$	3.57
Pamplemousses -	- 1.41	$2 \cdot$	$2 \cdot 14$
Rivière du Rempart	- 2.16	1.62	1.93
Flacq	- 3.30	$2 \cdot 11$	$2 \cdot 36$
Grand Port	- 3.77	2.90	3.13
Savanne	- 2.92	2.50	2.60
Plaines Wilhems	- 2.97	$2 \cdot 36$	2.54
Black River -	- 2.10	$2 \cdot 46$	$2 \cdot 34$
Moka	- 2.70	$2 \cdot 21$	$2 \cdot 34$

### The death rates of the whole Island:

General	population	-	-		-	3.02
Indian	,,	-		-	-	2.51
Total	••	-	_		_	2.67

From the above it appears that in the death rates for the districts of Port Louis, Flacq, Savanne, and Moka, there has been a small increase; in Grand Port, a larger increase; in Pamplemousses, a small decrease; and in Rivière du Rempart and Black River, a notable decrease.

The general death rate of the whole Island has increased from 2.58 to 2.67.

As in last year the greatest mortality is attributed to fever, the number directly traced to this malady being very nearly 45 per cent, whereas in 1871 it was 43 per cent.

The number of suicides was in 1869, 90; 1870, 66; 1871, 63; 872, 61

The immigration returns show that 5,774 persons were introduced into the Colony in 1872, and 3,819 returned to India.

MAURITIUS.

#### Education.

The increase in the number of pupils attending the Royal College continues to be very satisfactory.

There were on the books in December, 1872:—

At the Royal College, Port Louis At the Branch School at Cwipipe	•	305 92
Total	-	397
In 1871 these numbers stood at 222 and 66—Total	ıl -	<b>2</b> 88
Giving an increase of	-	109

The number of pupils who passed the matriculation examination of

the London University was 4; B.A. examination, 1.

There is also a new Elementary School opened in connection with

the Royal College, which is very successful.

The number of pupils on the rolls of the Government Schools in 1872 was 5,040; in 1871, 5,000.

# Administration of Justice.

The acting Procureur-General's Report on Crime shows a continued improvement, as will appear from the following comparative statement :---

<b>37</b> 1	•	•		1871.		1872.
Number	of perso	ns committee	d for			
trial at	the assiz	es	-	125		92
Number of	of person	s tried -		108		<b>84</b>
**	- ,,	convicted -	-	(77		53
	•		108	ł	84	
,,	"	acquitted-	-			31

The number of persons (all men) tried either as principals or accomplices for murder, and other crimes against life, or for attempting such crimes, was as follows in the two years:—

•	Murder or Attempt.		Manslau Atte	ghter or mpt.	blows	ds and causing ath.	Involuntary Homicide.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	,1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
Number tried	15	10	7	14	18	9	4	_
,, convicted as charged	8	2	1	2	4	5	1 8	-
" minor offence -	5	7	6	7	2	0	1	-
" acquitted	2	1	-	5	12	4	_	_

Two men convicted of murder were executed. The sentences of the others were commuted to imprisonment,

### Gaols and Prisoners.

MAURITIUS.

### The commitments have been in

								Maios.		r emaies
1869 .	•	-	-		-		-	26,489	-	359
1870	-	-		-		_	_	18,007	_	306
1871	_	_	-		_		-	14,183	_	347
1872	-	_		_		_	_	11,323	•	257

The average daily strength of all prisons during the last six years has been in

												Decrease.
1867	-		-		-		-		-	1,729	-	
1868		_		-		-		_	-	1,681	-	<b>4</b> 8
1869	_		-		_		_		-	1,651	-	30
1870		-		_		-		-	_	1,588	-	63
1871	_		-		-		-		-	1,399	-	<b>184</b>
1872		_		_		-		-	-	1,180	-	224

The prison establishments have been visited several times during the year, and carefully inspected in all their details by the chief medical officer.

The death-rate was much lower than in the preceding years, having been 4.15 in 1870, 2.19 in 1871, and 1.78 in 1872.

# Juvenile Reformatory.

The health of the boys in this institution has improved since the previous year, with the exception of an outbreak of malignant ulcers, . which proved fatal to 11. It may now be considered satisfactory.

The number of boys received has decreased. In 1870 there were

157 received; in 1871, 112; in 1872, 75.

Since its establishment in June, 1868, 783 boys have been sent to it, of whom 234 have been apprenticed out. The number remaining on 31st December, 1872, was 263, whose money earnings for the year amounted to 421l. 6s. 73d., exclusive of the gain to Government for value of new buildings, repairs, road making, and planting trees.

# Legislation.

Twenty-four Ordinances were passed in 1872, of which the following only require special attention.

Six of these Ordinances and four Proclamations were passed

relative to the public health, or closely analogous subjects.

Ordinance 17 abolished the former method of raising funds for sanitary requirements by means of rates levied on the locative value of premises, and substituted for it additional duties on foreign and colonial spirits and tobacco.

These duties were estimated to produce 12,500%. during the last six months of 1872, consequent upon the Ordinance being put in force,

and actually produced 11,0131.

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The former sanitary rates were estimated to produce 13,689l. for the whole year.

The collection of this large amount, of which three-fifths is appropriated to the General Board of Health and two-fifths to the requirements of Port Louis, represented by the Local Board, is both easy and inexpensive.

Ordinance 9 was passed to stay as much as possible the further destruction of live forest ln the Island, and to protect the streams and water-courses, pending the passing and approval by Her Majesty of further legislation; its operation has been attended with beneficial results.

Ordinance 12 on the same subject has not been put in force in its integrity, a portion of it not having met with Her Majesty's approval

Ordinance 10 was passed to ward off danger that might occur to the population generally by the sale of impure petroleum and other specially dangerous goods.

Ordinance 19 was passed to put down a practice, of which several instances had occurred, of placing obstructions in the way of railway trains.

Two Ordinances 11 and 13 are temporary in their effect, and will lapse on the departure of the Royal Commissioners.

Ordinance 14 more closely assimilates the law of divorce in this Colony to that of England, and abrogates the old provisions of the Civil Code permitting divorce by mutual consent.

The Proclamations relative to public health were respecting sanitary requirements in villages, and the regulation of cemeteries and slaughter houses.

# Imports and Exports.

The following Table will show at a glance the commercial transactions of the Colony as regards imports and exports, comparing 1872 with 1871:—

	18	71.	18	72.	Excess of 1872 over 1871.		
			Including Specie.	Excluding Specie.	Including Specie.	Excluding Specie.	
Exports Imports			3,243,102 2,677,974	3,177,301 2,437,512	£ 122,574 633,728	£ 124,247 630,130	
Excess of exports	1,076,282	1,245,672	565,128	739,789			

The value of specie imported in 1871 was 236,864*l.*; in 1872, 240,462*l.*; ditto, ditto, exported, in 1871, 67,474*l.*; in 1872, 65,800*l.*; balance, in 1871, 169,390*l.*; in 1872, 174,662*l.* 

The true export, however, undoubtedly far exceeded the amount declared.

The quantities and values of sugar shipped for the last six years are returned as follows:—

MAURITIUS.

	Tons.	Value.	Average price per cwt.				
	<del></del>	<u></u>	£ 5. d.				
1867	100,000	$2,15\tilde{6},950$	0 18 4				
1868	99,000	2,143,166	1 1 10				
1869	107,000	2,599,815	1 2 10				
1870	102,000	2,549,881	1 4 11				
1871	123,000	2,819,944	1 2 7				
1872	127,000	2,817,221	$\overline{1}$ $\overline{2}$ $\overline{2}$				

### General Remarks.

The Commission appointed by Her Majesty to inquire into the condition of the Indian immigrants in the Colony arrived on the 7th April, and continued their inquiry up to the close of the year.

The excess of revenue over expenditure has improved the financial position of the Colony, the available balance on the 31st December

fast, deducting all doubtful assets, being 37,936l.

It is undoubtedly desirable to have the advantage of a large reserve balance on hand, but it would probably be more useful to devote this balance rather to the construction of the important sanitary works and the reconstruction of some of the public buildings, such as gaols, lunatic asylums, &c., which are so urgently required, than to hoard it up to meet any future deficiencies which may happen in consequence of a short sugar crop and the outbreak of an epidemic.

The sugar crop of last year was slightly above the average of the last ten years, and the prices obtained were so high that it was pro-

bably one of the most valuable ever produced.

The sanitary state of the Island was scarcely so satisfactory as during the two preceding years, the death-rate having been 2.67, while in 1870 it was 2.25, and in 1871 it was 2.58, and there is every reason to believe that malarious fever has become endemic, and will occur with more or less severity during every hot season.

Though the Government have not yet obtained any additional powers of obtaining and preserving tracts of forest lands, yet considerable progress has been made in planting the mountain slope in the vicinity of Port Louis and other waste Crown lands with suitable

trees.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWARD NEWTON, Administrator of the
The Earl of Kimberley, Government, Mauritius.
&c. &c. &c.



## VICTORIA.

No. 23.

Registrar-

General.

### No. 23.

### Sir G. F. Bowen to the EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

Government Offices, Melbourne,

My Lord,

October 14, 1873.

to previ

ADVERTING to my Despatch of the 1st September ulto., and to previous correspondence on the same subject, I have now the honour to transmit the Registrar-General's Report on the principal Statistics of Victoria for the year 1872, for publication in the Annual Blue Book, showing the condition and progress of the British Colonies.

2. It will be seen that the steady progress and general prosperity of Victoria are eminently satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 23.

### Enclosure in No. 23.

### STATISTICS OF THE COLONY.

To the Honourable the Chief Secretary of Victoria.

Registrar-General's Office, Melbourne,

Sir, September 18, 1873.

I have the honour to submit the following parts of the

I have the honour to submit the following parts of the Statistics of Victoria for the year 1872:—

Part I. Blue Book.

,, II. Finance.

" III. Population, and

IV. Accumulation.

Part V., Law, Crime, &c., is now in the printer's hands, and the remaining parts will follow so soon as I shall have received from some of the Government Departments certain returns which are expected daily.

In the following statement information is brought down to as late

a date as practicable, under each head.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. H. Archer,

Registrar-General.

### BLUE BOOK.

This part of the statistics comprises a list of the various Governors of the Colony from the date of its first settlement, and the successive Parliaments and Ministers since the inauguration of responsible government; the members of the Executive Council and of both Houses of Parliament during 1872, and the Foreign Consuls.

## Finance, &c.

VICTORIA.

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

\* The revenue for the service of the financial year 1871-2 was 3,734,422l. 9s. 9d., and the expenditure for the service of the same year was 3,659,533l. 17s. 6d.

Taking the population of the Colony on the 31st December, 1871, to be 752,445, the revenue for the service of 1871-2 was at the rate of 4l. 19a 3d. per head of the population, and the expenditure for the same period at the rate of 4l. 17s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. per head.

# PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt at the end of 1872 amounted to 11,984,800l., being 10,000l. less than at the end of 1871.

### MILITARY FORCES AND VOLUNTERRS.

The Artillery Corps, organized in consequence of the withdrawal of the detachment of Imperial troops formerly kept in the Colony, numbered 136, being 57 short of the complete establishment.

The Volunteer Force consisted in all of 3,879 men, of whom 205 were officers and 247 were sergeants. The total establishment authorized is 3,924.

## Population.

The estimated population of the Colony on 31st December, 1872, was 770,727, consisting of 419,903 males and 350,824 females. The census taken on the 2nd April, 1871, showed the population on that date to be 731,528, viz. 401,050 males and 330,478 females. Of these 17,935 were Chinese, and 1,330 were Aborigines. The increase in population during the year 1872 was 18,282, which was caused by the excess of births over deaths amounting to 16,530, and of immigration over emigration, amounting to 1,752 during the year.

The population on the goldfields was 270,428 at the last time of enumeration, viz. 2nd April, 1871. The total number of miners at the end of 1872 was estimated to be 52,965, of which 14,158 were Chinese. There was a computed decrease of 53,14 in the number of miners during the year 1872.

It was estimated that the population of the various cities, towns, and boroughs amounted in 1872 to 374,201, while that of the shires and road districts was computed to be 357,656. The revenue and expenditure of the former was 391,936l. 0s. 1d. and 396,689l. 19s. 6d. respectively, and of the latter 541,817l. 4s. 1d. and 556,522l. 16s. 7d. respectively.

Eighty-seven foreigners procured letters of naturalization during the year.

The number of electors on the rolls for the Legislative Council for the year 1872-3 was 22,537. At the biennial elections, in 1872, 54 per cent. of the electors then on the rolls voted.

The electoral rolls for 1872-3 for the Legislative Assembly showed the number of electors to be 127,700, of whom 108,276 were rate-payers. At the general election in 1871, 65 per cent. of the electors then on the rolls voted.

#### IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

During 1872, 27,047 persons, consisting of 19,056 males and 7,991 females, arrived by sea. Of these 23,999 were adults. From the neighbouring colonies 21,325 persons arrived, while from the United Kingdom there came 4,818 persons, and from foreign ports, 904.

The departures numbered 25,295, consisting of 18,685 males, and 6,610 females; of these 22,375 were adults. The gain to the population by the excess of immigration over emigration was, therefore, 1,752, viz. 371 males and 1,381 females, of whom 1,624 were adults.

The largest number of arrivals and departures in any one month occurred in September, when 3,119 persons arrived at, and 3,591 left this Colony.

Of the 27,047 immigrants 25,954 were unassisted, and 1,093 were assisted. During the financial year 1871-2 a sum of 19,886*l*. 0s. 10d. was expended upon the introduction of immigrants.

### Accumulation.

#### BANKS.

There are ten banks of issue in the Colony, which are regulated by the banks and currency statute (27 Vict. No. 194). The average rates per cent. per annum of discount on local bills during 1872 were:—

Under	65	days' currency	-	5 per	cent.	to 51 per	cent.
95 to	95	"	-	5	**	6	"
		**	•	6	,,	7	,,
Above 1	125		•	7		8	

The average rates of exchange for bills drawn on places outside the Colony were:—

London - - \frac{1}{2} per cent. to \frac{1}{3} per cent. premium.

British India - \frac{2s}{2s} \cdot \frac{1}{d}. per rupee.

New South Wales

Queensland - \frac{1}{2} per cent. to \frac{1}{2} per cent. premium.

South Australia - \frac{1}{10} per cent. to \frac{1}{2} per cent. premium.

Tasmania - - \frac{1}{4} per cent. to \frac{3}{4} per cent. premium.

New Zealand - \frac{9s}{3d}. to \frac{3}{4} per cent. premium.

The assets and liabilities of the ten banks, according to the sworn returns for the quarter ending 31st December, 1872, were—

Assets.		
£.	8.	d.
Coined gold, silver, and other metals 2,708,389	19	5
Gold and silver in bullion and bars - 662,632	3	0
Landed property 635,808	15	9
Notes and bills of other banks 164,698	17	0
Balances due from other banks - 354,079	13	<b>2</b>
Debts due to the banks 13,600,292		0
Total £18,125,902	5	4

### Liabilities.

Notes in circulation Bills in circulation Balances due to other banks Deposits not bearing interest Deposits bearing interest	- - -	-	 - 	£. 1,327,374 90,523 219,223 5,305,692 6,992,233	6 1 15	$\begin{matrix} 0\\11\\0\end{matrix}$
Total	-	-	£	13,935,047	5	8

The aggregate amount of capital stock paid up was 8,276,250*l*.; the rates of the last declared dividends ranged from 6 per cent. to 13 per cent.; the total amount of last dividends declared was 421,800*l*.; and the amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividends was 2,171,705*l*. 0s. 10d.

### SAVINGS BANKS.

At the end of the financial year 1872 there were eleven savings banks in existence (exclusive of the Post Office Savings Banks), under the control of five Commissioners. The total number of depositors was 22,621; the amount remaining to the credit of the depositors at the end of the financial year was 862,307l. 18s. 5d., in various sums, as indicated below:—

Amount	of	De	posit
--------	----	----	-------

							£	8.	đ.
Under 201	•	-		-		-	66,689	11	8
201. and under 501	-		-		-	_	132,224	1	5
50 <i>l</i> . and under 100 <i>l</i> .	-	-		-		-	171,545	8	3
100 <i>l</i> . and under 150 <i>l</i> .	-		٠		-	-	159,686	1	1
150 <i>l</i> . and under 200 <i>l</i> .	-	-		-		-	107,012	16	<b>2</b>
2001. and upwards -	-		-		-	-	225,149	19	10
Tota	al	-		-		-	£862,307	18	5

The average amount of the depositors' balances was 38l. 2s. 5d. The number of depositors during the year was 1,606 in excess of the number in the preceding year, and during the same period the amount to the credit of depositors increased by 98,071l. 14s.

### POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

At the end of the year 1872 the number of Post Office Savings Banks in existence was 130; the number of accounts open was 30,128; the amount of depositors' balances was 543,430l. 7s. 3d.; and the average amount to each depositor was 18l. 0s. 9d.

### MORTGAGES, RELEASES, AND LIENS.

The number of mortgages, releases, and liens which were effected during 1872, and the amounts secured thereby, are shown in the following Table:—

		CONSIDERATION.										
	Under £100.	£100 to £250.	£250 £500 to £500. £1000.		£1000 to £5000.	£5000 and upwards.	Unspe- cified.	Total.				
Mortgages & Liens on	i						İ	İ				
Land {Number Amount	879 £45,571	1,433 £206,288	816 £270,119	542 £339,153	471 £862,209	115 £1,517,586	269	4,525 £3,240,926				
Live Stock Number				24 £17,324				307 £459,794				
Wool {Number Amount						24 £152,821		319 £375,508				
Releases.							•					
Land (Number Amount								2,335 £1,718,592				
Live Stock   Number	3 £90	£623	£2,390	£4,456	27 £64,924			£356,078				
Wool {Number Amount		::	£339	1 £566	£2,600	••	::	£2,905				

#### BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Fifty-four Building Societies furnished Returns for the year 1872, of which the following Table is a summary:—

	Number	Number	of Shares.	Advances made	According to the Balance Sheets 1872.									
Number of Societies.	of Members.	Satisfied or Borrowing	Unsatis- fied or Investing.	since Societies were established.	Income in past Year.	Working Expenses in past Year.	Assets.	Liabilities.						
54	16,500	30,5841	75,8491	£ s. d. 2,713,583 14 7	£ 8. d. 754,538 17 10	£ s. d. 22,735 18 1	£ s. d. 1,853,375 4 11‡	£ & d. 1,379,835 11 0						

#### Production.

During the year 1872 the purchase of 752,161 acres of Crown lands was completed, and 320 acres were granted without purchase. The amount realized for these lands, portion of which had been purchased on deferred payments extending over a series of years prior to the year under review, was 859,142*L*, or an average of 1*l*. 2s. 10*d*. per acre. The total extent alienated in the Colony up to the end of the year was 8,870,166 acres, and the area of country still unalienated was 47,576,554 acres.

The number of squatters or pastoral licensees who hold annual licences of larger tracts of Crown lands was 939, and the approximate area occupied by them was 26,556,429 acres.

# AGRICULTURE.

The number of occupiers of land in holdings of not less than one acre in extent, for other than pastoral purposes, was 34,596. The

pied, and the extent of land cultivated, during the last five years:—

following Table shows the number of holders, the extent of land occu-

Year ending 31st March.	Number of Holders.	Extent of Land Occupied.	Extent of Land	Proportion of Occupied Land which is cultivated.
		Acres.	Acres.	Per Cent.
1869	29,218	8,884,193	712,865	₹ 8·0
1870	30,214	8,849,486	827.534	9.4
1871	31,842	9,530,638	909,015	$9 \cdot 5$
1872	33,720	10,100,679	937,220	9.3
1873	34,596	10,711,745	963,091	, 9.0

The increase in the number of holders from 1869 to 1873 was 5,378, or 18.4 per cent.; in the extent of land occupied, 1,827,552 acres, or 20.6 per cent.; and in the extent of land cultivated, 250,226 acres, or 35.1 per cent.

The area of land under the principal crops during 1872, and the quantity of produce raised, were as follows:—

						Arca.	Produce.				
Wheat	_		-		-	326,564 acres	_	5,391,104 bushels.			
Oats -		-		_		125,505 ,,	-	2,454,225 ,,			
Barley	_		-		-	21,251 ",	-	443,221 ,,			
Potatoes		-		-	-	38,517 ,,	-	132,997 tons.			
Hay	-		-		-	121,375 ,,	-	159,964 ,,			

The extent of land under wheat and oats was less by 8,045 and 50,439 acres respectively in the year ending 31st March, 1873, than in the previous year. The quantity of wheat produced in the first-named period was 890,309 bushels in excess of the quantity produced in the previous year, and the number of bushels of oats produced was 845,664 less in the later period compared with the earlier one.

Potatoes occupied 38,517 acres in the year ending 31st March, 1873, and 39,064 acres in the previous year; the produce was, however, 7,156 tons more in the first-named period than in the year ending 31st March, 1872.

There was an increase of 18,169 acres in the extent of land under hay, and of 15,327 tons in the produce therefrom, in the later period compared with the former year.

With respect to vines, there was a decrease of 38 acres in the extent of land occupied by them. The number of vines was greater by 208,285 in 1872-3 than in the preceding year. There was a decrease in the amount of grapes gathered, consisting of 11,558 cwt. not made into wine or brandy, of 21,168 cwt. made into wine or brandy; and a decrease of 185,997 gallons in the amount of wine produced. There was an increase of 428 gallons in the quantity of brandy manufactured.

Sixteen acres were occupied by flax, the produce of which was 153 bushels of linseed and 144 cwt. of fibre.

The average produce per acre of the principal crops during 1872 and 1873 was as follows:—

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Year ending 31st March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Нау.		
1872 1873	Bushels. 13 · 45 16 · 51	Bushels. 18·76 19·55	Tons. 3·22 4·45	Tons, 1 · 40 1 · 32		

The amount of attention which was paid to the cultivation of crops of minor importance, and the produce obtained therefrom, is indicated by the following statement:—

	Are	<b>a.</b>	Produce.		
Maize (grain)	1,910 a	cres -	37,703	– bushels.	
Rye and bere	712	., -	9,350	"	
Pease, beans, millet, and sorghum -	13,368	,, -	236,582		
Turnips	251	,, -	1,621		
Mangel-wurzel	1,739	9 -	23,475	"	
Beet, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage	2,271	,, -	16,605	"	
Onions	417	,, -	3,347	••	

The number of acres under tobacco during the year 1872-3 was 423, compared with 299 in the previous year. The quantity of tobacco obtained was 1,837 cwt. in the first-named year, and 2,307 cwt. in the second named.

Leases of farms from private individuals were for periods varying from 1 to 7 years.

The average prices of agricultural produce during the months of February and March, 1873, were as follows:—

						£	8.	d.
Wheat		_	-		-	0	4	9 per bushel.
Oats -	-		•	-	-	0	3	5,
Barley		-	-		-	0	4	1 ,,
Maize -	-		-	-	-	0		10 ,,
Hay		-	-		-	4	1	0 per ton.
Potatoes -	-		-	-	-	3	7	4 ,,
Mangel-wurzel		-	-		-	1	4	5 ,

The average weight per bushel of the principal cereal crops raised in the Colony during the season 1872-3 was—wheat, 61 lbs.; oats, 40 lbs.; barley, 51 lbs.; maize, 55 lbs.

The number of hands employed on holdings unconnected with squatting stations, was 76,990, of which 52,950 were males. The number employed on stations was—males, 4,509; females, 1,307—total, 5,816.

The average rates of wages paid upon farms and stations for labourers of various descriptions are given in the following Table:—

### Rates of Labour, with Rations, paid on Farms.

Ploughmen-	_		_		_		_	*. 18	<b>d</b> . 9	per week
Farm labourers		-		-		-	-	15		,,,
Married couples	-		-		•		-	21	4	<b>&gt;</b> 2
Females -		-		-		-	-	9	7	,,

Rates of Labour, with Rations, paid on Farms-continued.

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М										27	d. 10 per week.
Mowers	-		-		-		-		-{	4	10 per acre.
Reapers		-		-		-		-	-{	28 14	6 per week. 3 per acre.
Threshers	_		-		-		-		٠,	TI	7 per bushel.

### Rates of Labour, with Rations, paid on Stations.

						£	8.	đ.	
Stockmen -	-		-		-	44	13	1	per annum.
Shepherds -		-		-	_	33	14		. ,,
Hutkeepers	_		_		_	24		5	**
Married couples		_		-	-	53	4	1	,,
Females -	-		-		-	26	1	8	))
Station labourers		-		_	_		15	10	per week.
Sheepwashers	_		-		-		19	2	,,
Shearers -		_		-	-		13	<b>2</b>	per 100 sheep shorn.

### LIVE STOCK.

The quantity of live stock in the Colony, in the first quarter of 1873, was as follows:—

Horses, 185,796. Cattle, 812,289. Sheep, 10,575,219. Pigs, 193,722.

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## MANUFACTURES, MACHINERY,\* &c.

The total value of agricultural implements and machines in operation upon farms in the Colony during the year 1871-2 was 1,373,872l. On squatting stations their value was 78,329l. The approximate value of improvements on farms—such as fencing, wells, dams, &c., was 8,547,279l. Those on stations, 1,784,923l. The average price paid for machine labour was 6s. 1d. per acre for machine reaping, 4s. 4d. per acre for machine mowing, and 23s. per 100 bushels for machine threshing.

Mills for grinding and crushing corn numbered 154, of which 12 were water-mills, and 142 worked by steam.

Four millions nine hundred and forty-eight thousand nine hundred and ten bushels of grain were operated upon, and 103,809 tons of flour were made, in addition to 3,625 tons of meal.

Breweries numbered 126; stone quarries, 164; brickyards and potteries, 328; and other works and manufactories, 1,137. The number of hands employed in all manufactories was 18,192 males, and 2,630 females. The number of steam-engines employed was 708, and the amount of horse-power thereof, 9,815. The approximate value of lands and buildings was 1,884,151*l*.; and of machinery and plant, 2,892,001*l*.

The number of machines of all kinds in use on the goldfields at the end of the year 1872 was 24,436; and the approximate value of

<sup>\*</sup> The figures under this head are those for 1871, the statistics for 1872 not being yet compiled.

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all mining plant, 2,098,574l. Of these 22,259 were used for alluvial mining, and 2,177 for quartz mining. In addition to these the number of stamp heads was 6,560.

#### PATENTS.

One hundred and twenty-two patents were applied for during the year 1872, of which 59 were granted, and 63 were either refused or allowed to lapse.

#### GOLD WORKINGS.

The approximate number of distinct quartz reefs proved to be auriferous was 3,224. The extent of auriferous alluvial and quartz ground worked upon was 1,026 square miles. The estimated value of gold mining claims was 11,820,139l. The number of tons of quartz crushed concerning which information could be obtained was 954,571  $_{10}^{+}$ , and the total produce 568,381 ozs. 17 dwts. 14 grs.; the average yield per ton being 11 dwts. 21 81 grs. The amount of gold obtained from quartz veins and alluvial workings was estimated to be approximately—

From quartz veins, 666,438 ozs. 13 dwts. From alluvial workings, 616,082 ozs. 3 dwts.

The number of leases in force on 31st December, 1872 for the purpose of mining for metals and minerals other than gold was:—

Antimony	-	-	-	12
Coal		•		8
Copper, and ores of copp	per -	-	-	2
Flagging				1
Kaolin	-	•	-	1
Lignite				1
Silver	-	•	-	3
Silver and lead -		•		2
Slate	•	-	•	4
Slate and flagging		•		1
Slate and freestone -	-	-	-	3
Tin, and the ores of tin		•		2
•				
Tota	al -	-	-	<b>4</b> 0

### Law, Crime, &c.

#### TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE.

The total amount of fees received under the Transfer of Land Statute during 1872 amounted to 17,873l. 11s. 2d. The number of applications to bring land under the operation of this Statute was 1,076; the area of the land included in such applications being 31,595 a. 1 r.  $10\frac{9}{20}$  p., and the value of land included 773,892l. 18s. 1d. Of this extent of land, 25,830 a. 2 r. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  p., of the value of 602,265l. 7s. 3d., were actually brought under the Statute.

Seven thousand three hundred and eighteen certificates of title were issued, and 24,359 transactions of various kinds were dealt



with. The total area of land which was under this Act at the end of the year 1872 was 4,343,659 a. 1 r. 31 \*\* p., and its estimated value was 8,853,563l. 8s. 10d.

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### EQUITY.

In the department of the Master in Equity there were 507 transactions in the equity jurisdiction, the fees for which amounted to 1,052l. 10s. 4d.; 392 probates were issued, in which cases the gross value of the property was sworn under 1,229,579l.; 429 letters of administration were granted for property sworn under 365,199l. The fees in the ecclesiastical jurisdiction amounted to 690l. 5s. 2d.; those in divorce to 97l. 17s.; the duties on estates of deceased persons amounted to 37,642l. 17s. 8d.; other fees to the extent of 1l. 11s. were collected; thus making the total amount of fees collected in this department 39,485l. 1s. 2d. The number of divorce transactions was 348.

#### LUNACY.

The moneys collected by the Master in Lunacy during the year 1872 amounted to 8,494l. 0s. 9d., the number of transactions in the department being 508.

### INSOLVENCIES.

The estates of 804 persons were sequestrated, of which 59 were compulsory sequestrations. The amount of liabilities and assets, as shown by insolvents' schedules, were 696,868l. 4s. 7½d. and 222,769l. 19s. 2½d. respectively, the deficiency being 474,098l. 5s. 5½d. The amount of court fees paid into the Treasury was 2,495l. 8s. 9d.

# INTESTATE ESTATES.

Three hundred and forty-two estates were dealt with by the Curator, of which 168 were estates remaining from former years. The estimated value of the 174 fresh estates was 81,297l. 4s. 8d. The amounts received by the Curator were — on fresh estates, 34,904l. 3s. 2d.; on estates remaining from former years, 3,512l. 9s. 3d. The amounts paid by the Curator were—14,638l. 10s. 11d. on fresh estates, and 9,837l. 1s. on estates remaining from former years.

# APPREHENSIONS, COMMITMENTS, &c.

Twenty-three thousand seven hundred and five persons were taken into custody, of whom 7,473 were discharged by the magistrates, 15,544 were summarily convicted or held to bail, and 688 were committed for trial. Of these last 407 were convicted and sentenced, 203 were acquitted, and 78 were not prosecuted.

#### LITIGATION.

Two hundred and sixty-one causes of civil actions were entered in the Supreme and various Circuit Courts, in which the amount of damages were 180,659l. 17s. 1d.; 182 causes were tried, and damages to the amount of 23,019l. 18s. were awarded by the juries; 4,101 writs of summons were issued.

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In the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, 423 cases were tried—323 were for felonies, 100 were for misdemeanours; the number of convictions for felony was 235, and for misdemeanours 73.

Two hundred and six cases were tried in the Courts of General Sessions. The total number of convictions was 122, and of appeals 74.

During the year 10,705 causes were tried in the County Courts, the aggregate amount sued for being 268,369l. 7s. 2½d.; the aggregate amount recovered was 92,597l. 10s. 4d. The fees paid to the revenue amounted to 3,390l. 2s.

The total number of suits in the Courts of Mines was 122, the amount of the demands being, 105,745l. 10s. 10d., the aggregate amount of cost awarded being 935l. 18s., and the amount of fees paid

to the revenue being 189l. 19s. 2d.

In the Courts of Petty Sessions 2,110 cases were heard for indictable offences, out of which 721 persons were committed or held to bail for trial. 41,618 cases were heard for offences within the summary jurisdiction of the magistrates, the number of convictions being 26,390. 29,850 civil cases for debts or damages, to the amount of 176,043l 2s.  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ ., were adjudicated upon, and 97,789l. 8s. awarded. 10,793 other cases were decided.

The number of writs received by the Sheriff in the Colony was

1,723.

Two criminals were executed in the Colony during 1872.

# GAOLS, PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.

At the commencement of the year 897 prisoners were in confinement in the various gaols; 8,915 were received and 8,859 were discharged during the year; the number confined at the end of the year was 856. The greatest number in confinement at any one time during the year was 1,120.

In the penal establishments and hulks the number of prisoners in confinement at the beginning of the year was 726; 709 were received and 735 were discharged during 1872; the number in confinement at the end of the year was 700; and the largest number of prisoners at any one time during the year was 776.

The number of inmates of reformatories in the colony in 1872 was

168.

# SUICIDES.

Seventy-one persons, of whom nine were females, committed suicide during 1872. The month in which the largest number (10) took place was in November, and in February the least number (2) occurred.

#### INQUESTS.

One thousand five hundred and twelve inquests were held during the year in cases of death, and 21 in cases of fire.

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# Interchange.\*

According to the "General Summary of the Import, Export, Transhipment, and Shipping Returns" laid before Parliament, it appears that the value of the imports during the year 1872 was 13,691,3221. 1s. 6d.; the value of the exports was 13,871,1941. 19s. 5d.

1s. 6d.; the value of the exports was 13,871,194l. 19s. 5d.

The value of articles "Exported for drawback" was 461,559l.,

and the amount paid thereon 29,083l. 5s. 1d.

The value of goods laden on ships arriving in the Colony and transhipped to other colonies or countries during the year was 1,292,656l.

The number, tonnage, and crews of vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards at and from all the ports of the Colony was as follows:—

		Vessels.		Tons.		Crews.
Entered inwards -	-	2,104	-	666,336	-	33,551
Cleared outwards -	-	2,234	-	694,426	-	35,353

The amount of duties and revenue collected by the Department of Trade and Customs during 1872 was 1,678,336l. 4s. 5d.

The pilotage rates during the same period amounted to 16,885l.

10**s**. 3d.

The quantity and value of the exports of gold, tallow and wool were as follows:—

	Amount.		Value.
	<del></del>		<u> </u>
Gold-Victorian	1,160,554 ozs. 19 dwts.	_	4,644,434
" —Other	138,283 ozs. 18 dwts.	-	552,906
" -Leaf	5 packages	-	107
Tallow	10,114 tons 61 cwt.	_	353,358
Wool-Victorian	53,237,195 lbs.	_	4,260,801
" -Other	5,411,782 lbs.	-	390,864

#### Vital Statistics.

### BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages which occurred during 1872 are indicated below:—

		Birth	18.			Deaths.		Excess of	Number
Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Illegiti- mate.	Males.	Bir	Births over		
1872	13,831	13,530	27,361	819	6,308	4,523	10,831	16,530	4,791

The estimated mean population of the Colony being 760,991, the proportions of births, deaths, and marriages to every 1,000 of the population were  $35 \cdot 95$ ,  $14 \cdot 23$ , and  $6 \cdot 30$  respectively. The mean of the ten preceding years, 1862-71, gives the following proportions:—births,  $40 \cdot 48$ ; deaths,  $16 \cdot 31$ ; marriages,  $7 \cdot 12$ .

<sup>\*</sup> The complete statistics under this head are not yet compiled in the Customs Department.

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Of the 4,791 marriages, 3,913 were between bachelors and spinsters, 356 were between bachelors and widows, 326 were between widowers and spinsters, and 196 between widowers and widows. 79 men and 1,365 women were married who were not of full age; 639 persons who were married were unable to sign their name.

The months of greatest mortality amongst males were January, with 755 deaths, and March, with 614 deaths. The months of least mortality were November, with 434 deaths, and June, with 438 deaths. Amongst females the months of greatest mortality were January and March, with 534 and 465 deaths respectively; and the months of least mortality were October and September, with 290 and 309 deaths respectively. Taking the average of the ten preceding years, 1862–71, the months in which the largest number of deaths occur are January and March, with 107½ and 107 deaths respectively in every 1,000; and the months in which the least number of deaths occur are September and November, with 63.5 and 65.8 deaths respectively in every 1,000.

The number of deaths of persons under 5 years of age was 5,025; of those above that age, 5806. Of children under one year 3,334 deaths were recorded, Of adults most deaths took place among persons of ages from 40-45 years, 655 deaths being recorded.

The number of deaths of persons, males and females, at each quinquennial period of age, were as follows:—

Ages.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years	5,025	2,664	2,361
5 to 10 ,,	499	278	221
10 to 15 ,,	272	143	129
15 to 20 "	<b>2</b> 39	109	130
20 to 25 ",	274	144	130
25 to 30 ",	356	193	163
30 to 35 "	444	254	190
85 to 40 ",	614	368	246
40 to 45 ",	<b>655</b>	452	203
45 to 50 "	521	351	170
50 to 55 ,,	475	355	120
55 to 60 ,,	355	264	91
60 to 65 ",	380	257	123
65 to 70 ",	236	158	78
70 to 75 "	222	155	67
75 to 80	108	65	43
80 years and upwards	128	73	55
Age unspecified	28	25	3
Total	10,831	6,308	4,523

The causes of death from each class of disease is indicated in the following statement:

	Persons.	Males.	Femaler.
Zymotic diseases Constitutional diseases Developmental diseases Violent deaths Causes not specified	2,848 1,466 4,059 1,578 847 33	-1,483 842 2,476 788 693 26	1,365 624 1,583 790 154 7
Total	10,831	6,308	4,523

The number of deaths which occurred in Melbourne and suburbs, \* VIOTORIA. consisting of an area of ten miles round Melbourne, and comprising a population of 225,000, during the year, was 3,895, of which 2,166 were of males and 1,729 were of females. The births registered were those of 3,883 boys and 3,749 girls, in all of 7,632 children. These figures indicate a proportion to every 1,000 of the living population of 17.3 as regards the deaths, and 33.9 as regards the births.

# FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.\*

Five hundred and ninety lodges or courts, of nineteen orders of Friendly Societies, furnished returns to the Registrar-General relating to their condition and operations during the years 1871. The number of members at the end of the year was 37,166; the revenue of the societies was 123,070l. 2s.  $6d_{\frac{1}{2}}$ , and the expenditure 102,136l. 9s.  $11\frac{1}{2}d$ ; the assets were 213,003l. 14s.  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ ., and the liabilities  $2.859\bar{l}$ . 28. 31d.

There are other societies in existence which by reason of their neglect to comply with the provisions of the Friendly Societies Statute in furnishing statistics, are not represented in the above summary.

The returns of the societies included in the returns given above show that 6,810 non-fatal cases of sickness were experienced during 1871, and the number of deaths was 240. Aliment was allowed for 33,301 weeks and 2 days, i.e. at the rate of 5 6 days to each member. The period of sickness before death was 3,509 weeks.

#### METEOROLOGY.

The following Table gives the results deduced from observations taken throughout the year 1872 at various stations in the Colony:—

St. 41	Feet	Tempe	rature in Sb	ade.	Mean	Days on	Amount in		Amount
Station.	above Sea-level.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mesn.	Atmospheric Pressure.	which Rain fell.	Rainfall.	Relatve Humidity.	of Cloud.
			-	•	inches.			°1	°10
Portland -	37	<u> </u>		$61 \cdot 2$	29.979	175	37.010	0.80	5.3
Melbourne -	91.3	103.3	32.5	57.6	29 923	136	32.521	0.74	6.4
Cape Otway	270	101.0	36.0	55.4	29 741	173	37.905	0.89	7.6
andhurst -	758	107.3	33.5	58.0	29 · 213	111	26 · 250	0.70	5.0
Ararat	1.050		_	_	28 · 872	141	28.786	_	6.4
Bullarat -	1,438	104.7	27.7	55.0	28.502	184	31.810	0.69	6.5

# Religious, Moral, and Intellectual Progress.

### CLERGY, CHURCHES, CHAPELS, &c. †

The total number of clergymen of all denominations registered at the end of 1872 was 567. In 1871, 2,210 buildings were used for public worship, of which 1,320 were chapels and churches, 356 were schoolhouses, and 534 were dwellings and public buildings. approximate number of services performed during the year was 175,935. Accommodation was provided in the various churches and

<sup>\*</sup> The information given relates to the year 1871, the statistics of Friendly Societies for 1872 not being yet completed.

† These figures, except those referring to the number of clergy, relate to 1871.

The returns for 1872 are not yet completed.

Victoria.

other buildings for 346,861 persons, and the number usually attending at the principal Sunday or Sabbath service was 231,882. 1,352 Sabbath schools, with 11,890 teachers and 104,706 children were in existence.

#### MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

The income of the Melbourne University was 13,168l. 0s. 6d. during 1872, and the expenditure 12,805l. 0s. 8d. 132 matriculated students and 2 non-matriculated students attended lectures on the various courses of study. The number of direct graduates at the end of the year was 165, and of those persons who were admitted ad sundem gradum 176.

# PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUSEUMS, AND NATIONAL GALLERY.\*

The number of volumes in the Public Library during 1871 was 73,083; the number of visitors was 220,440. The aid received from Government amounted to 2,977l. 10s., and the value of private contributions was estimated at 249l. 5s.

The National Gallery contained 5,717 pictures and other works of art. The number of students in the schools of painting and design was 106.

The Industrial and Technological Museum contained 9,200 books, specimens, drawings, &c. The total number of students attending the class lectures was 52, and of persons attending the general lectures was 4,495.

The National Museum, of which Professor McCoy is the Director, received from Government during 1871 the sum of 1,600*l*. for maintenance. The number of visitors during the year was 84,010.

The number of mechanic's institutions, &c., which furnished returns to the Registrar-General in 1871 was 102. The amount of aid received from Government during 1871 was 3,178l. 6s. 3d., and of private contributions 11,442l. 14s. 8d. The total number of volumes in the libraries was 130,013, and the number of visitors 742,430.

# Hospitals, Benevolent Asylums, &c.

The number of Benevolent Institutions in the Colony, and their accommodation, together with the extent to which they afforded relief, and their income and expenditure, for the year 1872, were as follows:—

### HOSPITALS, BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS, &c.

	Number		Number of Beds.	Number of Persons Relieved.	Dally Average of Relief.	Total Receipts.		Tota Expendi		
Hospitals Benevolent Asylums Orphan Asylums -	30 6 6	1,196,775 1,140,580 691,560	1,699		2,448·7 2,629·3 988·3	95,915 16	d. 4 9 4	97,808 38,326 23,438	3 16 0	d. 8 4 2

<sup>\*</sup> These figures, except those referring to the number of clergy, relate to 1871. The returns for 1872 are not yet completed.

#### OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

	Number		Number of Beds.	Tot Recei		Total. Expenditure.	•
IIospitals for the Insane - Private Retreat for the Insane - Industrial & Reformatory Schools * Deaf and Dumb Institution - Asylum and School for the Blind - Eye and Ear Institution - Female Refuges Melbourne Home Sailor's Home Children's Hospital	4 1 13 1 1 1 4 1 1	1,755,299 138,600 1,146,096 71,284 90,814 — 121,090½ 22,694 84,371 11,604	104 14	1,022	12 0 6 9½ 3 2 15 1	51,241 19 2,668 3 3,171 6 749 15 7,522 18 641 11 2,422 7 488 2	10 10 6 2 10 6

<sup>\*</sup> These figures are for the year 1871.

The various Benevolent Societies relieved 12,699 individuals. The total income was 12,507l. 11s. 2d., and the expenditure 11,810l. 12s. 1d.

# PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.\*

The number of schools supported by the State in 1871 was 988, with an average attendance of 67,233 children, out of an estimated number of 114,300 distinct children who attended the schools during the year. The number of teachers of all grades employed was 2,317. The amount received from local contributions was 107,190l. 3s. 6d., and from Government 167,194l. 5s. 5d.

There were 1,055 private schools throughout the Colony, with an attendance of 32,989 scholars. The number of private school teachers was 2,038.

In addition to these, there were 7 grammar schools and colleges, the number of students in them being 1,142, and the number of masters or professors being 74.

# TASMANIA.

TASMANIA.

#### No. 24.

No. 24.

#### Governor Du Cane to The Earl of Kimberley.

Government House, Tasmania,

My Lord,

DRD, July 8, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship two copies of

the statistics of Tasmania for the year 1872.

2. These statistics are accompanied by an elaborate introductory Report by the Government statistician, Mr. E. C. Nowell, which will give your Lordship full information as to the progress and condition of the Colony up to the close of last year.

3. There is no doubt that the general circumstances of the Colony

<sup>\*</sup> The statistics for 1872 have not yet been received from the Education Department.

as pointed out by Mr. Nowell at the close of his Report are in some respects more hopeful than they were a year ago. It must, however, be remarked at the same time, that this change for the better arises mainly from sources of a fluctuating and uncertain character, such as the recent rise in the price of wool, and an unusually productive harvest. If the depression which has for so many years prevailed in Tasmania is to be permanently arrested, the colonists will have not merely to improve their present very inferior system of agriculture, but to show more energy than they have done as yet in opening up fresh markets for their produce, and in developing their manufacturing and mineral resources.

> I have, &c., (Signed) CHARLES DU CANE.

The Earl of Kimberley, &c. &c. &c.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

Legislative Council Office, Hobart Town, May 30, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward to you the statistics of this Colony for the past year, 1872.

The first division, relating to

# I.—Population,

principally consists of a summary of the Census of 1870, the results of which were examined in detail in previous Reports, and therefore

presents but few points requiring to be noticed here.

Population.

The estimated population on 31st December, 1872, was 102,925, consisting of males, 54,418; females, 48,507. On the last day of the previous year the total population was 101,785. The increase in 1872 was, therefore, 1140, or 1 12 per cent.

The increase by excess of births over deaths was 1,602, namely, males 694, females 908, being 96 less than in the previous year.

Immigration.

During the year 1872 there were introduced under what is known as the "Bounty System" of immigration, 199 persons, of whom 182 were from Germany, 10 from England, and 7 from Ireland.

The number of other persons who arrived in the Colony during

the year was 5,665, or 1,017 more than in 1871.

The number of persons who left the Colony in 1872 is returned as

6,127, or 801 more than in 1871.

Emigration.

Subtracting the arrivals from the departures, we find that there was a loss to the population by an excess of the latter over the former, of 462.

In the five years ending in 1870 there was, as shown in the Report for that year, an alternate increase and decrease by migrations; but since 1870 the balance has been on the wrong side.

# II.—Trade, Commerce, and Navigation.

The value of the imports in 1872 is stated to have been 807,1821. being an increase upon those in 1871 of 29,095l., being at the rate of 3.74 per cent. In the previous year there was a decrease of 14,829l. In only two others (1866 and 1869) out of the last seven

years was there an increase, such increase in 1869 being caused by a large importation of plant for the Launceston and Western Railway. The rate per head of population in 1872 was 7l. 16s.  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ .; the

rate in 1871 having been 7l. 12s.  $6\frac{1}{2}d$ .

The following are some of the principal articles imported in those two years:-

Articles.		Va	lue.
<del></del>		1872.	1871.
Clothing, &c.:*		£	2
Apparel and slops	-	225,274	199,938
Blankets and rugs	- ;	4,680	6,092
Boots and shoes	- !	17,632	18,953
Hats and caps	- 1	1,357	2,127
Woollens	-	5,382	6,407
Bagging, corn sacks, gunny bags, wool sacks, and canvas	•	20,313	18,693
Candles, suct and tallow	-	7,870	4,329
Curpets and rugs	-	6,176	6,080
Coals and coke	- 1	8,735	10,680
Coin	•	40,000	
Earthon and Glassware	-	4,955	8,331
Fruits, dried	-	4.213	7,350
Hides and skins		10.881	7,557
Ironmongery, agricultural implements, castings, iro	n	10,000	1 .,
fencing, hardware, cutlery, and plated ware	-	38,052	44,387
Iron and tin		17,502	15,222
Woodware		6,800	6,405
Live and dead stock	_	13,844	23,940
Machinery and mills	_	4,898	5,413
Liquors :†		1,000	0,210
Malt	_	4.583	7.481
Wine	_	9,102	7.330
Spirits and cordials	-	19,954	21,608
Manure		12,529	17,214
Medicines and drugs	•	7,495	7,270
Oils (not including whale)	Ī	8,978	12,200
Oilmen's stores	•	5,451	4,361
Railway plant	·	17,855	9,539
Room and other papers	•		7.138
Rope and twine	•	6,338 5,160	4,700
Stationery and printed books	•	18.506	14.069
Sugar	-		
Tea :	•	115,818	121,902
Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff	•	33,441	40,370
Tooleco, Oigars and pindit	-	12,716	13,058
Total		716 400	600 144
Total	-	716,490	680,144

<sup>\*</sup> Total Clothing, &c., 1872, 254,325l.; 1871, 233,517l. † Total Liquors, 1872, 33,639l.; 1871, 36,419l.

It will be seen that there is an increase of 20,808/. in clothing; while there is a decrease of 6,084l in sugar; of 6,929l in tea; of 3421. in tobacco, cigars, and snuff; and of 10,0961. on stock, live and dead.

On liquors there is a decrease of 2,780l.

On the whole of these articles there is an increase of 36,346l., but this is due to an import of 40,000L worth of coin in 1872; so that, excluding this, there would be a decrease of 3,654l.

It is hardly necessary, perhaps, to mention, what is so familiar to everyone who is acquainted with the Customs returns, that the values above shown are not those of the quantities taken out for home consumption, but merely of those imported during the year.

The value of the imports derived from each country for the two last years is shown below:—

	Countries	,					Value of	Imports.
	Countries	•					1872.	1871.
							£	£
nited Kinge	lom -		-	-		-	309,199	272,797
ictoria -	-	-	-		-	-	: 59 <b>,050*</b>	407,294
New South V	Vales -		-	-		-	55,71 <b>5*</b>	34,545
Queensland	•	-	-		-	-	12,380	7,785
lew Zealand			_	-		-	960	2,260
fauritius -	-	-	-		-	-	66,183	45,151
Hamburg-			-	-		-	180	<u> </u>
Maldon Íslan	d -	-	-		-	-	_	2,520
outh Seas			-	-		•	3,515	5,735
	Total	-	-		_	-	807,182	778,087

<sup>\*</sup> Each of these amounts includes coin, 20,000l.

The United Kingdom seems to have taken a considerable part of the trade carried on in the previous year with Victoria. With New South Wales (excluding specie) the trade was nearly the same. With Queensland our commercial relations in respect to imports improved; with New Zealand they declined considerably.

The total value of the exports in 1872 was 910,663l., against 740,638l. in 1871, being an increase of 170,025l., or at the rate of 22.96 per cent. In the previous year there was an increase of 14.17 per cent.

The rate of exports per head of population in 1872 was  $8l. 16s. 11\frac{1}{2}d.$ , against  $7l. 5s. 6\frac{1}{2}d.$  in 1871.

The value of the exports to the different countries was, for 1872 and 1871:—

	Value of Exports.				
Countries.	1872.	1871.			
	£	2			
United Kingdom	462,486	337,508			
Victoria	290,769	262,734			
New South Wales	99,552	86,119			
Queensland	6,188	7,905			
South Australia	13,939	12,695			
New Zealand	36,964	32,332			
Hong Kong		1,190			
Fiji Islands		155			
Guam	765	_			
Total	910,663	740,638			

The exports to the principal countries are thus shown to have uniformly increased, with one exception—that of Queensland. It is to be regretted that our trade has not been extended. There is a large and permanent demand for horses in the Indian market, which might be supplied in great measure from this Colony; and it is not easy to see why a good trade with India might not also be done in jams and malt liquors.

Exports.

The decennial return of principal exports shows the following result of comparing those for the last two years:—

Tabmania.

	Quan	tities.	Values.		
Articles.	Inclease.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Bark, tons Bran and pollard, bushels Butter and cheese, cwts Flour, tons Fruit, preserved, lbs Grain, bushels Hides, akins, and lenther- Hops, lbs Live stock, No Oil sperm, tuns Vegetables, tons Wool, lbs Wool, lbs	36,79½ 96,331 475½ 216,135 1,605 743,808	25,161 75 1,582 1,600 1,923 	15,641 — — } 6,443 1,837 10,780* 15,944 10,291 2,925 — } — 135,973	£ 1,238 73 17,430 — 6,658 — 2,926 3,109 —	
	ı	Į.	199,834	31,434	
Excess of increa	se over decr	ease -	<u> </u>	8,400	

\* Including rabbit skins.

Out of this total increase of 168,400l., no less a proportion than 135,973l. was contributed by wool. Nor was this caused only by improvement in price, for there has been a progressive increase in the quantity in the last three years, the exports having been—

							lbs.
In 1870 -	-	-	-	-	, •	-	4,146,913
1871 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,254,719
1872 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,998,527

It is a fact worthy of especial notice, that the quantity of wool exported in 1872 has never, except in the two years 1859 and 1868, been exceeded.

In hops and jams there was also a large increase in quantity as well as in value. These three articles being our staple products, it is satisfactory to observe that the supply continues to increase, and find profitable markets. Hops show an increase in quantity of 216,135 lbs., or 44.91 per cent., and in value of 15,944l., or 6.88 per cent.

The export of bark was greatly in excess of any other year in the decade. So was that of hides, skins, and leather, the value of which was augmented to the extent of 6,365*l*. by rabbit skins. A gratifying fact is the increase in the number of sheep exported; and now that the Scab Act is in full operation, the improvement is likely to be progressive. For this climate being considered to be eminently favourable to the production of wool of the best quality, Tasmanian sheep may be expected to be more and more in demand for breeding purposes, as long as they are known to be free from scab.

In gold there was an increase of 4751 ounces. As to the produc-

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tion of this metal, there will be a more fitting opportunity to speak when considering the return relating to gold mining.

In horses there was an increase of 170, though the value is returned as less by 5491.: the average in 1871 being 301. per head; in 1872, only 171. I know not whether this decline in value was caused by a fall in the markets, or by deterioration in quality. If the latter be the case, it would show (considered in connection with the constant demand in India, and with the fact that superior horses will always bring a good price) that the falling off in the horse trade, which has so long been going on, is not so much the result of adverse circumstances as of neglect on the part of breeders to make use of their opportunities.

In bran and pollard there was a very large decrease; but the value is so small that the fact is not of much importance. A decrease far more to be regretted is that upon butter and cheese, the export of which is the smallest in the ten years. Such was also the case with flour.\* Converting the excess of wheat as compared with 1871 into flour, the decrease would be 1144 tons. The export of oats was larger by 6,114 bushels, and was a fair average. On barley there was a falling off as compared with 1871 of about 50 per cent.; but the quantity shipped in 1872 was still larger than in any of the other nine years, and very much larger than in six out of the ten.

Other decreases are—in sperm oil, 94 tuns; in timber, value 2,926*l*.; in vegetables, 5,820 tons (more than 50 per cent.), and pease and beans, 8,240 bushels. The last is doubtless due partly to the restrictive system of the Colonies, and partly to the extension of cultivation, which renders them for the most part independent of foreign supplies.

Among the articles of home produce not included in the decennial return of exports we find—pigs, 1,380, valued at 2,742*l*.; oatmeal, tons, 140, valued at 3,000*l*.; pearl barley, 8 tons; groats, cwts., 157; pea flour, ton, 1; cask heads, 3,257; flax, case, 1; linseed, cwts., 91; iron ore, tons, 11; bricks, 6,120; hats and caps, packages, 4; malt, bushels, 4,440; malt liquor, gallons, 9,369; oysters and crayfish, packages, 508. Some of these are of considerable interest, as arising out of the establishment of new industries, which, if a free exchange of productions between the Colonies were permitted, might result in a considerable trade.

The total commerce in 1872 was represented by the figures 1,717,845*l.*,—an increase upon that of the previous year of 199,120*l.*, or 13·11 per cent., the increase in 1871 having been 5·35 per cent.

Shipping.

The total shipping in 1871 and 1872 was-

Years.	. 1	nwards.	Outwards.			
rears.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	. Tons.		
1871 1872	635 594			648 108,889 595 103,101		

<sup>\*</sup> This arises from two causes:—1. The increase in production in the main-land Colonies, which makes them less dependent on external supplies; 2. The operation of Customs duties.

There was a decrease, it will be observed, both in the number of vessels and in the tonnage. The total tonnage, both ways, has not been so small since 1867.

The following Table will show where this decrease occurred. It is not necessary to extend the comparison to shipping outwards.

Countries whence arrived.	Sh	ilps.	To	ons.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Tonnage in 1872.	
Countries whence arrived.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.		
United Kingdom British Possessions Foreign Southern whale fisheries	13 598 	11 558 2 23	6,537 94,722  6,012	5,273 90,014 788 6,304	- 1,264 - 4,708 + 788 + 292	
Total decrease in tonnage -		_	-		-4,892	

Compared with the returns for 1870, the decrease on shipping entered inwards was 3,268 tons. The whole of the decrease in 1872 occurred at the sub-ports, the tonnage there having been smaller by 5,256 than in the year before.

The number of ships on the registers on the 31st December, 1872 was smaller by 2 than in the corresponding day of the previous year; and the decrease in the tonnage was 387.

The steamers were the same in number in both years.

In the whale fisheries the number of vessels employed in both Whale years was also the same; but in the produce there was a considerable fisheries. decrease in 1872. The number of successful ships and their produce for the last two years, were-

-	No. of		Oil pro	oduced.	Value of Oil	
Years.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Black.	Black. Sperm. and Whalebon		
1871 1872	18 12	4,275 3,070	Tuns. 5 131	Tuns. 659 339	46,350 27,420	
Increase Decrease '	<del>-</del> 6	1,205	81	820	18,930	

The quantity of coal raised in 1872 was 8,141 tons, being Coal. 1.386 tons less than in 1871.

Between the prices of home produce at Hobart Town in those Prices. years there were no very remarkable variations. Butter, potted, rose from 9d. to 1s. to 10d. to 1s. 6d.; cheese (no English being in the market) varied from 8d. to 9d. to 8d. to 1s.; for eggs the maximum advanced from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen; for flour, from 12l. 10s. to 14l. per ton; for wheat, from 5s. to 7s. per bushel; for hay, the minimum increased from 21. 10s. to 41., and the maximum from 31. Butchers' meat ranged as follows:—Beef, in 1872, from 3d. to 9d. per pound; in 1871, from  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 7d.; mutton, 1872, 3d. to 8d,; 1871,  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 6d. Straw rose from 2l. in 1871 to 2l. 10s. to 3l. in 1872; while the price of potatoes varied from 3l. 10s. to 4l. per ton in 1871 to 2l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. in 1872. The changes were therefore generally favourable to the producers.

manufactories.

Rates of wages.
Trades and

There are frequent variations between the rates of wages as shown in the returns for 1871 and 1872, but I cannot discover that they are reducible to any law or principle.

The return of trades and manufactories shows an increase in 1872 of agricultural implement maker, 1; auctioneer, 1; bakers, 13; basket-maker, 1; boot and shoe-makers, 34; brewery, 1; brick-layers, 7; brick-makers, 9; builders, 12; butchers, 13; chemist and druggist, 1; coopers, 4; fellmongers, 48; foundry, 1; furriers, 5; gardeners, market, 42; general dealers, 34; grocers, 3; gunsmith, 1; ironmongers, 8; maltsters, 3; mills, water, 5; millwright, 1; painter, &c., 1; pastrycooks and confectioners, 2; plasterers, 2; rope-makers, 4; tailors, 20; tin-workers, 4; tobacconists, 3; turners, 6; watch-makers, 2; woolstaplers and sorters, 4. A decrease is seen of blacksmiths, 4; bone-dust manufactory, 1; cabinet-maker, 1; candle manufactory, 1; carpenter, 1; cheese-makers, 18; corn and ship chandlers, 3; hawkers, 4; pottery, 1; publicans, 13; saddle and harness makers, 6; saw-mills, 2; ship and boat builders, 4; stonemasons, 4; tanner, 1; and wine merchants, 3.

# III. Finance, &c.

Revenue and expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of the Colonial Government for the year 1872 are shown in the subjoined statement, furnished by the Assistant Colonial Treasurer:—

GENERAL REVENUE, exclusive of DESENTURES and EXPENDITURE under LOANS ACTS.

_	1871.	1872.
REVENUE.  Customs and bonding rents Inland revenue Other receipts Estimated receipts outstanding	£. s. d. 140,987 0 8 52,250 17 0 40,753 6 0	£. s. d. 138,232 1 9 53,993 16 2 28,735 9 8 14,021 10 2
Expenditure.	233,991 3 8	234,982 17 9
Ordinary expenditure Estimated expenditure outstanding	232,590 11 1 —	237,104 14 5 1,500 0 0
	232,590 11 1	238,604 14 5
Land Fund, exclusive of Debentures an	d Expenditure und	ler Loans Acts.
-	1871.	1872.
REVENUE. Territorial revenue	£. s. d. 35,514 0 4 898 14 0	£. s. d. 36,362 13 1 8 14 0
	36,412 14 4	36,371 7 1
EXPENDITURE.  Ordinary expenditure	45,343 17 4 7,318 16 9	41,757 14 5 8,417 14 9 100 0 0
	52,662 14 1	50,275 9 2

W. Lovett, Assistant Colonial Treasurer. Colonial Treasury, 24th May, 1873.

The expenditure on account of the Imperial Government in 1872 was 35,344l. 18s., being 2,572l. 12s. above that of 1871.

TASMANIA. Imperial ex-

The exchange with London was lower than in 1871. The bank penditure. rates for the purchase of mercantile bills at 60 days being, for the Course of first half of the year, \frac{1}{4} per cent. discount, and, for the latter half, \frac{1}{4}; exchange. and the rates for the sale of bank bills, \( \frac{1}{2} \) and \( \frac{1}{2} \) per cent. premium, against 1 per cent in both cases in 1871. The rates of discount, and of exchange with the other Australasian Colonies, were unaltered.

The variations between the bank returns for 1871 and 1872 are Banks. considerable, and will be better shown by repeating the quarterly totals than by taking the average for those years.

			Assets.	Liabilities.					
	Specie an	d Bullion.	Debts due, in Bills of Ex	cluding Notes, schange, &c.		es in lation.	Deposits.		
,	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	
FirstQuarter Second ditto Third ditto Fourth ditto	185,576 179,637	167,839 177,340	1,041,044 1,026,684		83,862 74,908	83,539 79,393	666,216 623,193	2 711,156 711,738 715,049 739,557	

In specie and bullion there was, as will be seen, a decrease in the first three quarters, but a considerable increase in the last. debts due to the banks there was a large decrease throughout. the notes in circulation there was a decrease in the two first quarters, but an increase in the two last; while in the deposits there was a large and uniform increase. The diminution in the debts, and excess of deposits, seem to show that the amount of realized capital was considerably greater in 1872 than in the previous year. We should naturally have looked for such a result from the improvement in the price of wool as compared with what it was some time since.

The Table which follows shows the most important items of the Savings'

Savings' Banks returns for the last three years:

	A	verage Asset	.a.	Average I	iabilities.		Repayments during the Year.	
Years.	Mortgages.	Debentures.	Cash in other Banks and on hand.	Amount of Deposits.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits during the Year.		
1870 1871 1872	2 134,492 145,700 135,930	2 87,189 78,542 88,704	19,595 14,721 23,778	223,262 219,752 226,822	23,648 24,958 26,685	119,120 112,981 121,059	109,065 121,600 109,095	

The comparison is entirely in favour of the past year; and if we extend it back to 1866, or perhaps, further still, the result will be

During 1872 the number and amount of money orders issued and Post Office paid by the Post Office were:—

T 1	(Number-		-		-		-		-	5,820
1ssuea	Amount	-		_		-		-	-	£21,171
Paid-	Number-		_		-		-		-	5,102
	(Amount	-		-		-		-	•	£19,325

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Tasnania.

The system was established in 1865. From its commencement the increase has been continuous. Comparing therefore 1872 with 1866 (the first full year), the increases are found to be:—

These results show how largely the public convenience has been promoted by the operation of this means of transmitting small sums

of money.

Public debt.

The public debt of the Colony on the 31st December, 1872, was 1,455,900l., having been increased by 161,500l. since the preceding year. The return shows that this debt was incurred for the following purposes:—Public works and immigration, 1,138,529l.; commutation of grant for religious purposes, 100,000l.; debt to Imperial Government, 30,500l.; to make good deficiencies in revenue, 186,871l.

Gold mining.

The return relating to gold mines shows that in 1872 the average number of persons employed in this industry was 530 (a part of whom, however, were not occupied continuously through the year), or 95 more than in the preceding year. The quantity of alluvial gold obtained was as nearly as could be ascertained, 3,795 ozs. Of quartz, 6,008 tons were crushed, producing 3,174 ozs., giving an average yield of 8 dwts. 14.46 grs. to the ton. The total quantity of gold produced was thus 6,969 ozs., the value of which was 27,314l. The average value per oz. was for alluvial gold 3l. 18s. 10d., the maximum being 4l., and the minimum, 3l. 17s. 6d.; and for that extracted from quartz, 3l. 10s. 7.33d., the maximum at Nine Mile Springs being 4l., and the minimum (at Waterhouse), 2l. 14s. 4d. Comparing the yield with that of the previous year, we find a decrease of 225 ozs. in alluvial gold, but an increase of 1,188½ in that from quartz.

The Commissoner at Fingal has furnished the following careful Report, dated 30th January last, containing some particulars which will be of much interest to those who are watching the progress of

our industries:-

"Alluvial mining during the past year has greatly declined, the estimated yield from the Reedy Marsh workings, Mathinna, being

little more than a third of the yield during 1871.

"No new ground of any importance has been opened during the year, and the gold now obtained is principally raised from patches of ground in the old claims which have escaped the attention of former workers. This 'fossicking,' or 'grummeting' as it is called by the diggers, give returns varying from ten to thirty shillings per man per week, an occasional patch giving better results; and although such results are not likely to attract population from without, yet 'fossicking' will give a living for some time to come to those who understand digging and are not afraid of hard work.

There are about 70 men employed in alluvial mining at the present time, the average number during the past year having been about 130. The yield of alluvial gold for the year is estimated at 1,100 ounces, valued at 4,345*l*., being at the rate of 3*l*. 19s. per ounce.



TABMANIA.

"I am desirous once more to record my opinion that the alluvial deposits along the course of the South Esk River are well worth a trial by experienced miners.

"Quartz mining has been carried on with much more energy during 1872 than during 1870 or 1871, as the following Table will show:

show:-

Claim.	Tons Crushed.	Go. obtair		Value.	Yie	ld per	Ton.	Value per oz. where obtainable.
City of Hobart  East City of Hobart  White Boy - Yellow Boy - Champion - Colledonian - Golden Gate, No. 1 Golden Gate, No. 2 Mathiana - Monarch - City of Melbourne	2002	028, 1565 6 95 54 7 358 118 11 8	dwts' 13 4	24 370 210 28 1386 413 40 32 6	2 	dwts. 15 4 14 11 4 12 11 4 5 1	grs. 15 -7 10 12 20 18 12 19 17	3l. 8s. to 4l. 0s. 2d. 3l. 18s. 0d. 3l. 17s. 10d. 3l. 17s. 5d. 3l. 9s. 6d. 3l. 17s. 10\flackdot
Perseverance Derby Scandinavian	16 254 20 3388	8 99 4 2350	16 10 18	38 390 19	<u>-</u>	11 7 4 13*	20 22 21	3l. 17s. 6d.*

\* Average.

"The reef gold varies in value from 3l. 9s. 6d. per ounce to 4l. 0s. 2d. per ounce, the latter price having been obtained for some of the City of Hobart Company's gold.

"The average value of the reef gold is 3l. 17s. 6d. per ounce, and the average yield for the year has been 13 dwts. 21 grs. of gold to

the ton of quartz.

"The cost of crushing is estimated at about 8s. per ton; but as there are only two batteries at work, those belonging to the City of Hobart and the Caledonian Companies, all the other claim-holders crush their stone at one or other of these batteries, the City of Hobart Company charging 12s. per ton, and the Caledonian Company charging 10s per ton for crushing

ing 10s. per ton for crushing.

"As the City of Hobart Company is perhaps the best known and the most forward of any of the Companies in this district, I append the result of the Company's operations from the first crushing in 1871 until the end of 1872, including the returns from the East City of Hobart claim, which is held by the same Company, but exclusive of

public crushing:-

Year.	Tons Crushed.	Yield per Ton.	Total Yield.	Value.		
1871 1872 East City	454 2002 32	ozs. dwts. grs. 1 7 23 0 15 15 0 4 0	ozs. dwts, grs. 634 13 10 1565 13 0 6 4 0	2206 ozs. 10 dwts. 10 grs., at 3l. 18s. 6d. per oz., say 8660l.		
Total -	2488	0 17 18*	2206 10 10			

"The City of Hobart Company are now taking steps to test their ground at a greater depth than heretofore, and should their reef continue as good as it has proved in the upper workings, a great impetus will be given to quartz mining in this district.\*

"Reefing at the present time is rather dull, but there are about 80 men at present employed on the reefs, the average number during

the past year having been about 90.

"The whole of the returns for the past year refer to the Black Boy Gold Field, including the alluvial ground of Reedy Marsh and

the quartz reefs round Mathinna.

"Mangana is at present practically extinct as a gold field, the Tower Hill Quartz Company, which was the only claim at work during the greater part of 1871, having ceased operations early in 1872.

"The population on the Black Boy Gold Field now numbers about 450 persons, who may be thus classified:—

	Quartz miners	-		_		-		_	80
m	Alluvial miners -		-		-		_	_	70
ale e	Blacksmiths, splitter	's, w	oodo	cutte	rs, (	carte	rs a	ınd	
Ĭ	labourers employe	d in	conn	ectio	on w	ith r	eefii	ng	45
<u>±</u>	Publicans, tradesmen	n, ar	nd se	rvan	ts		_	Ŭ <b>-</b>	35
Adult Males.	Unenumerated	-		-		-		-	40
⋖	ļ								
	(Total adult males -		-		-		-	-	<b>270</b>
-	Women and children	ı -		-		-		-	180
		Gra	nd t	otal	-		-	-	<b>4</b> 50

"Gold mining in this district has now arrived at a very critical point, but the results already obtained from our reefs should be an encouragement to those engaged in mining to hold their ground in the hope of better things to come."

The Commissioner at George Town, under date 8th March last,

writes ·\_\_

"The quantity of gold stated to have been produced from quartz mines has been obtained from returns furnished by the managers. It is quite impossible to ascertain the exact quantity of gold procured in the district from alluvial drift. I have closely watched the operations of the miners during the year, and have estimated the probable quantity of gold found by them. The return cannot, of course, be looked upon as anything but an approximation. I have taken the lowest estimate in compiling it, but really I am inclined to think that a much larger quantity of gold has been procured. The Chinese especially are very reluctant to let us know the results of their labour;

<sup>\*</sup> Since the date of this Report the reef has been proved at a lower level, about 200 feet from the surface, where it is from two to three feet thick, yielding as much as 1 oz. 14 dwts. nearly to the ton, with a large proportion of pyrites, which have not yet been treated.—E. C. N.

but as they always appear to be well off, and to have a plentiful supply of cash, I am not disposed to think that I have averaged their earnings at too high a rate.

"Since the close of the year the quartz-crushing machines have ceased to work. The large battery erected by the Shamrock Gold Mining Company at the Nine Mile Springs was recently sold to the promoters of a Company to manufacture iron in another port of the district. The battery upon the original Pioneer Reef at Waterhouse is also now being removed, and gold-mining at that place has actually ceased.

"On the whole, the operations of the alluvial diggers have been highly satisfactory, and their numbers have considerably increased since the beginning of the present year, although by comparison with gold fields in the other colonies, the mining population here is still miserably small."

From the Hellyer the Report (dated 14th February) as to past operations is not favourable. My informant states:—

"The diggers actually at work profess to be sanguine, but scarcely

anyone else whom I meet in the district retains much hope.

"Rumours of good finds, as is usual in such cases, are occasionally flying about, but are received with great caution, and are rarely confirmed eventually.

"The country is very rough, steep always, and often encumbered with 'horizontal scrub.'

"Freight of goods to the diggings from the township (Wynyard) rules at 15*l*. a ton.

"The river runs through a steep narrow gorge, and is therefore subject to sudden and considerable rises, rendering working in the bed of the river a very ticklish undertaking; so much so, that no one has ventured to risk the necessary capital to give it a thoroughly fair trial.

"People began working the locality much too early in the year, when the country was still too wet, and the river too high and too liable to fluctuations of level, and were thus constantly being thrown into enforced idleness, and wasted their means and suffered discouragement."

# IV.—Establishment, &c., maintained or assisted by Government.

The number of letters, packets, and newspapers which passed Post Office. through the Post Offices in the past year were as follows:—

		,	Received.	Despatched,		2 (+) or se (-)
•	ı				Received.	Despatched.
	Letters - Packets - Newspapers		990,187 31,393 642,104	1,032,533 25,692 856,611	+37,375 +4,897 -43,052	+34,044 +2,910 -34,209



The expenditure on account of the postal department (notwithstanding that two additional offices were established) was less by 2,295l. 14s. 7d. than in 1871. The revenue cannot be exactly ascertained, since the Stamp Act provides that Post Office stamps may be used for the purposes of that Act.

Electric telegraph.

The return relating to the electric telegraph shows that through the land line 24,254 messages were passed in 1872, being 3,719 more than in 1871. On the total value of the messages there was an increase of 670l. 19s. 4d. The expenditure of 1872 was less than that of 1871 by 123l. 4s. 6d.

Launceston and Western Railway. The Launceston and Western Railway having been taken over by the Government in the course of the year, the returns relating to it appear for the first time in the statistics of the Colony. The expenditure for the year is shown to have been 13,786l. 9s., being per train mile, 3s. 9.76d. per mile of road open, 306.36l. The revenue was 13,636l. 6s. 3d., being per train mile, 3s. 9.24d. From passengers the receipts were 6,199l. 15s. 7d.; from goods, 5,645l. 15s. 5d. The total number of passengers conveyed was 63,647; the total quantity of goods, 18,111 tons.

Marine Boards. The cost of the 45 miles now completed and open is stated to have been—Construction, 429,903*l.*, average per mile, 9,553·4*l.*; rolling stock, 30,097*l.*, average per mile, 66·88*l.* 

The receipts of the Marine Boards were in the aggregate, 8,659l. 15s. 8d.; the expenditure, 8,180l. 6s. 11d. On the former there was a decrease as compared with those of 1871, of 223l. 15s.; on the latter an increase of 358l. 10s. 2d.

Lighthouses.

The expenditure on account of lighthouses in 1872 was 4,866l. 19s. 5d., being slightly larger than in the previous year. The amount of light dues received (2,080l. 3s. 2d.) was smaller by 182l. 15s. 11d. The sum of 4,444l. 7s. 11d. was received from the Australian Governments as their proportion of the expense for 1870-1, and part of 1872.

Salmonbreeding establishment. The only point in connection with the salmon-breeding establishment which need be mentioned is the work done by its aid during the year. That part which consists in the distribution of ova and fry is shown in the subjoined return furnished by the Secretary to the Commissioners:—

Return showing the distribution of Ova and Fry, from the Breeding Ponds, River Plenty, during the year ending 31st December, 1872.

### Ova.

Salmon Trout—Launceston		•	400
Brown Trout—New South Wales	-	-	500
Victoria		-	5,500
New Zealand	•	-	3,100
East Coast Rivers, Tasmania		-	500
Launceston	-	-	600

Fry.	Tasmania.
Salmon Trout—Swansea 20	
Huon 81	
Brown Trout—Swansea 180	
Upper Derwent 350	
Victoria 510	
Upper Derwent 350	
Kermandie 200	
Mountain River 400	
Jordan 250	
Total 12,941	

The number of inmates and net expense of the penal and chari-table institutions under the control of the Government, or assisted by institutions. it in 1872, is shown in the statement which follows:—

<b>7</b>		mber charge- e to	Proportion of Expense chargeable to						
Institutions.	Imperial Colonial Government.		Imperial Government.	Colonial Government					
PENAL. Port Arthur* Gaol for Males, Hobart Town Ditto for Females, ditto Ditto, Launceston Reformatory, Cascades  Total Penal  CHARITABLE. Cascades Pauper Establishment General Hospital, Hobart Town Ditto, Launceston	311 3 11 41 32 323 191 31	221 157 913 113 353 6184 2583 804 634	\$\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \fra	2 s. d. 6,251 5 7 3,710 3 10 1,185 1 0 2,676 17 3 331 3 4 14,154 11 0 2,567 7 103 3,129 14 4 2,587 12 10					
Invalid Depôt, ditto - Hospital for Insane, New Norfolk -	1 <sup>2</sup> 34	127 <sup>1</sup> 259	11 16 41 758 14 8	1,494 6 4 4,699 10 7					
Ditto, Campbell Town Queen's Asylum Ditto Farm Brickfields Pauper Estab-) lishment	17½ —	323}  2464	281 14 4	171 12 0 4,999 0 2 493 1 6† 2,757 15 2‡					
Industrial School for Fe-	_	_	_	409 10 0					
Benevolent Societies Ragged Schools The Boys' Home Aborigines Out-door Charitable Relief	<u>-</u> - -	=======================================	- - - -	1,484 18 8 300 0 0 344 13 5 60 0 0 9,206 13 6					
Total Charitable	75 <del>8</del>	1,358,5	1,392 15 63	34,705 16 5					
Total Penal and Charitable	398 <b>g</b>	1,976	10,422 12 51	48,860 7 5					

For 1871 the proportions not being stated are arrived at by calculation.
 Net expenditure, not crediting milk and firewood supplied

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Comparing these amounts with those in the similar Table in the Report for 1869, we find a reduction in the cost to the Colony of penal establishments of (in round numbers) 5,327l. On that of charitable establishments there appears to be an increase of 8,272l. But deducting the charge for out-door charitable relief, which in the present case amounts to 9,206l. 13s. 6d., the total for 1872 would be 934l. less than in 1869; or, adding to the total for 1869 the sum expended, 5,511l. 4s. 11d., which was not included in the tabular statement of the Statistical Returns for that year, there would be an increase of 2,761l. The increase, therefore, was caused entirely by the growing demands on account of the out-door relief.

Road Trusts.

The return relating to road trusts is at present incomplete, some of the districts having neglected to send in the information required from them, and the same difficulty is experienced year by year. Sometimes where this cause of complaint does not exist, there is another, which gives hardly less trouble—inaccuracy, arising in some cases from absolute want of sufficient education to comprehend and apply the ordinary principles of account-keeping. The change in the law made by the Cross and Bye Roads Act of 1870, by which the Trustees were directed to make up their annual accounts to the end of February, instead of to the end of December, as was previously the case, causes much inconvenience in regard to the preparation of the statistics, by delaying for two months the rendering of the returns.

Municipalities. The receipts (including balances) of the municipalities of Hobart Town and Launceston were 34,580l. 9s. 9d.; and the expenditure 34,199l. 18s. 2d. The rural municipalities had an aggregate of receipts of 21,574l. 4s. 3d., and of expenditure of 22,068l. 16s. 6d.

Valuation of property,

The annual value of property in the Colony, as shown by the valuation rolls, in 1872, was—

										£	
In municipalities of	Ho	bar	t T	own	and	La	unc	esto	n -	159,376	
In rural municipalit				-	-		_			338,846	لت:
In police districts	_		_		-	-		-	-	102,254	

amounting together to 600,476l., which is lower by 23,146l. than it was in 1871.

#### V.—Crown Lands.

Land sold.

The sales of Crown land during 1872 were:-

Description of Land.	Number of Lots.	Area.	Proceeds of Sale.	Average price per Acre.
Country lots Town and suburban lots	303 57	25,782 1 4 382 3 29	29,993 8 2 1,890 11 8	2 s. d. 1 3 3 4 19 0
Total	360	26,165 0 33	31,883 19 10	

As compared with the corresponding figures for 1871 there was an increase in the number of lots of 69, and in the amount realized of 4,107l. 9s. 10d.; in the average prices there was also an increase

—of country lots of 5s.  $8\frac{3}{4}d$ . per acre; of town lots of 1l. 1s. 4d. On the area of land sold there was a decrease in 1872 of 4,718a. 3r. 5p.

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The area of land leased in 1872 was 1,761,003 acres, producing Land leased. a rental of 6,745l. 1s. 8d. On the former there was an increase of 364,997 acres; on the latter, of 5971. 17s. 9d.

The number of lots and area of land held under "The Gold Fields Gold fields. "Act," in the last two years were-

			Veere		Water	Business	Gold Min	ing Leases,	Prospect-	Machinery	
	1 (4)	5.			Rights.	Rights.	Licences.	No.	Area.	ing Claims.	Areas.
1871 1872	-	-	_	:	No. * 855	No. 4 4	No. 18 14	15 26	Acres. 810 474	No. 3 1	No. 10 10

Not ascertainable; number issued in 1871, 516; in 1872, 810.

The amount received on account of the occupation of land at the gold fields in 1872 was 831l. 15s. 9d., against 1,190l. 17s. 6d. in 1871. The number of miners' rights issued in 1872 was, however, greater than in 1871 by 294.

Under "The Mineral Leases Act, 1870," there were granted in Mineral leases. the past year eight leases, of an aggregate area of 565 acres—five for the purpose of iron mining, at Ilfracombe; one for tin-mining, at Mount Bischoff; one for slate-quarrying, at Piper's River; and one for coal-mining, at New Town.

At the present time, when the extraordinary advance in the price Minerals:of iron and coal makes it a matter of world-wide interest to discover Iron. any fresh sources of supply, it may not be without use to furnish such particulars as are obtainable in regard to the chief deposits of those minerals in Tasmania.

The subject of iron manufacture has, as no one in the Colony need be reminded, for some time occupied a considerable share of public attention, and one company has not only been formed, but has erected furnaces near Ilfracombe, on the west bank of the Tamar. In this district there are large stores of iron ore, as to which the Government Geologist reported in 1866. He found four varieties, the principal of which is earthy brown hematite, crystallized brown hematite, and magnetic oxide, with earthy red hematite in smaller quantities. Unlike other iron ores which he observed in many parts of the Colony, these, he states, "appear to be contained in real "mineral lodes, or to be derived from the contents of such." regards the principal deposit, he calculates on a rough estimate the cubic contents of a portion of the vein above the water level-300 yards in length by about 22 in width—at about 705,800 tons. "Assuming that only one half of this is rich ore—and I consider this "to be an estimate below rather than over the mark,—we have an "amount of 350,000 tons of rich ore lying above the water level, and "presenting every facility for being quarried in stopes at an exceedingly low rate per ton, the other moiety presenting equal "facilities of working; while every yard in depth below the water

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"level would yield, on the same calculation, 20,458 tons, without "taking into consideration the extension of the lode westward, which "would largely augment it. The ore contained in this lode is "brown hematite. . . . It will probably average from 55 to 60 "per cent. over a large portion of the lode. It stands out from the "surface in weathered blocks, and towards the upper end detached "masses of immense size occur. The largest of these blocks has the "following dimensions:—12 feet in height, 22 feet in length, and "15 feet broad."

Another deposit, similar in character, but much less extensive, he found on the end of the tramway on which the first is situated, and about ten miles from the shipping place. This also appeared to be a defined reef or lode containing brown hematite, of a less pure description than the ore just referred to.

At the Ironstone Hills, in the same district, about two miles from the water's edge, occur large boulders of iron ore, which, as Mr. Gould thinks, are likely to be "nothing more or less than what miners call "the back of strong lodes of magnetic oxide of iron.".... "In "fact, the drift below points to the existence of veins of magnetic "oxide of some size, while the magnitude of the surface deposit "renders it probable that that size would be considerable. I consider "that eventually these spots will become of great value."

Besides these deposits, which are on Crown land, others were found on private property, which presented indications of the existence of regular lodes.

As to the facilities for working these ores, Mr. Gould reports that limestone exists in the district in sufficient abundance, but coal has not yet been found in the immediate vicinity, though it might be readily brought by water from the mines at the Don, where, at the distance of about 30 miles, coal of excellent quality can be obtained.

Mr. Gould sums up the substance of his Report from which I have been quoting, by expressing his confidence "at least of this, that at "no very distant period the district in which iron ore of such quantity, "abundance, and favourable position occurs, must become one of the "most important in the Colony."

Iron ore in large masses is said to exist in other parts of the Colony, but of these, as far as I am aware, no scientific or careful examination has been made.

One of the most active promoters of the Company above referred to has, at my request, furnished me with the following analyses, which seem to me to be of sufficient importance to be inserted here: and, as to the second, he adds, "Understand, this is not an analysis of ore" or stone, but of the red oxide of iron or earthy matter of which our "land is almost wholly composed."

1. By Mr. George Foord, Government Chemist and Assayer, Melbourne, 1866:—

"The external characters of this mineral are those of magnetite, or magnetic oxide of iron; it conforms pretty closely to the fibrous variety described by Dufresnoy. Hardness over 6, gravity 4.98, streak black, obedient to the magnet, and susceptible of permanent magnetism.

"Like most of the examples of this mineral it has the sesquioxide

of iron somewhat in excess of the formula for magnetic oxide. This excess appears to exist in the sample partly or wholly as limonite.

Protoxide of iron	30·547 66·151
Together Difference of allumina, silicic acid, and	96.698
water	$3 \cdot 302$
In parts	100.000

"Preceding determinations were made by permanganate of potassium. The sample is free from other constituents such as are occasionally present in magnetite.

Metallic iron, per cent.		-		-		-	$70 \cdot 00$
Existing as protoxide Existing as sesquioxide	•	-	-	~	•	-	$\frac{23 \cdot 76}{46 \cdot 30}$
							$\overline{70.06}$

"If this mineral exists in quantity, and under circumstances otherwise favourable for economic treatment, its high percentage of iron and its freedom from all obnoxious constituents will render it of great value for iron and steel manufacture."

2. By Mr. T. H. Forrest, Analytical Chemist, Glasgow, October, 1872:—

Analysis and Report on Sample of Hematite Iron Ore, received from Thomas Ellis, Esq., Coatbridge, 3rd September, 1872.

"The specific gravity of the sample (which was received in powder) is 3.26. The weight of a cubic foot is therefore 203.75 lbs.

Peroxide of iron	-		equal to in		-	٠.	-	43·96 1·40
Sulphur and phosphorus	- n - tr	one.	<u>'</u>	Fotal		-	-	45.36
	100	0.00						

"Remarks.—The foregoing analysis shows the ore to be free from sulphur and phosphorus; it is therefore calculated to make iron of the very highest quality. The presence of such a notable quantity of manganese renders the ore particularly suited to the manufacture of the variety of pig iron known by the name of 'Spiegeleisen,' which is of such importance in the manufacture of Bessemer steel. It will be understood that these remarks are based upon the analysis alone. The applicability of any ore to the manufacture of the pig iron in the blast furnace depends very much upon its being sufficiently hard:

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a soft or friable ore can only be used in small proportion in the blast furnace."

Coal.

Coal, another commodity to which attention is at the present time especially directed, is distributed in almost every part of the Island. That found at the Don is said to be the best for steam purposes. At Mount Nicholas, in the Fingal district, is a seam of bituminous coal, stated to be 12 feet thick, from which there is a continuous descent to the sea, about twelve miles distant. Other seams, more in the interior, may become valuable as railway communication is extended to their vicinity.

Slate.

Slate has been discovered near Piper's River, and is now being utilized. It is said to be of good marketable quality. If it maintains that character, it ought to supersede the slates hitherto imported from Europe.

Tin.

Numerous and rich veins or lodes of tin have been found on and around Mount Bischoff. The small quantities hitherto exported (the difficulty of inland transit at present precluding its being conveyed in larger bulk) are understood to have yielded handsome profits; and I am informed by the Hon. the Minister of Lands and Works, who has personally examined the locality, that a sample of the stream tin which he forwarded to Melbourne for assay, produced over 60 per cent. of pure metal.

Stone.

Stone also occurs at many places on the coast, whence it might readily be shipped to the neighbouring Colonies.

These are some of the directions in which capital might be more or less profitably employed; and in view of the low rate of interest now prevailing, and the high price of two of the products mentioned

Agricultural and live stock returns.

-coal and iron—they are worthy of consideration. The fact that the agricultural returns from some of the districts are outstanding at the date of writing this paragraph (3rd June), obliges me again to publish the Agricultural Statistics for 1872-3 as an Appendix to this volume, and precludes any comment upon them. There have always as yet been a few such districts, whose negligence or inability to perform the work in proper time, keeps back the publication of the whole, and causes constant dissatisfaction to everyone concerned with or interested in the Annual Statistics. The defaulters this year are—Clarence, Glenorchy, Port Sorell, and Richmond. find that last year Clarence did not send its returns until the 28th May, Glenorchy until the 2nd May, Port Sorell until 17th June, and Richmond until 21st May. But, with the exception of Port Sorell,\* they had all furnished the information required of them before the present date. The Warden of Glenorchy accounts for the delay by the death of the collector on whom he placed his chief dependence, but the other districts have not assigned any reason for it. From Richmond, the superintendent of police informed me on the 12th May last that the returns were nearly completed, and that he would certainly forward them not later than the 15th.† It often happens that the districts whose returns are the most behind-hand are the smallest, and therefore have the least excuse for delay.

<sup>\*</sup> These were since received, complete, on the 9th instant.
† They are still outstanding, nor has any reply been received to various applications for them, 14th June.

It has long been with me a question whether the preparation of the Agricultural Statistics might not be facilitated by sending a schedule to each owner of stock or crops, but what has hitherto induced me to abstain from doing so is the fear that many would not fill it up correctly without the aid of the collector. In the case of those who cannot write, or have but little education or intelligence, it would be impossible, or if possible, unadvisable, to trust wholly to themselves to set down the required particulars. Perhaps, however, a union of both systems might be productive of improvement: that is, blank schedules might be sent by post to those who are considered capable of filling them up correctly; and as regards those who are not, the collectors might still go round as they are now required to do in every case, and take down the particulars in loco, correcting them, when necessary, with the aid of their own knowledge and intelligence. In this way, the returns may be obtained earlier, but as long as many of the collectors are not under the control of the Government who pays them, it will be impossible to deal effectually with cases of negligence.

Under a more perfect system the agricultural tables might be published in the Government 'Gazette' considerably earlier than is now possible, but they can never be completed as early in the year as those of the Australian Colonies, because the seasons here are at least a month later; and in making comparisons this should always be borne in mind. Another circumstance which presents a difficulty in this respect is the inequality of climate in Tasmania, caused by its mountainous character. In the interior and higher parts, where the weather is colder than near the coast, and in the more humid districts, the crops are proportionally later, and the returns must naturally be somewhat delayed. When such is the case, if undue pressure were put upon the collectors to force them to send in their returns by the appointed time, the result would be, that instead of statements of actual produce, we should in very many cases get only vague estimates of grain still in the stack.

If, however, the defaulters who now delay the completion of the tables so long by their failure to transmit their returns in reasonable time, could be made to render them with all possible promptitude, the Agricultural Statistics might be published, according to the season, by the middle or end of May, and thus a month or six weeks might be saved.

Although unable to complete the tables, there are some points in the reports of the collectors which I am unwilling to let pass without comment. At Campbell Town there is stated to be a steadily increasing improvement in the breeding of sheep, and flock-owners from the Australian Colonies are said to have purchased at very high rates. At Longford it is reported that improvements are being made in underground draining. Some years since I was informed by a gentleman residing in this district that he had drained a field by tiles, which he had made on his own ground, and that the increase in the first year's yield paid all the expenses. At Sorell a slight increase in machinery is reported. At Ross, as I am informed, some low lands have been drained, and other lands have been brought under irrigation, "much increasing the value for fattening purposes." The



collector at Franklin gives some interesting particulars relating to the growth of small fruit in his district, from which it appears that the quantity of raspberries sold to buyers from Hobart Town (independently, as it appears, of that which was made into jam on the spot) was  $108\frac{1}{2}$  tons. The quantity of jam made is stated to have been 75 tons, not including that intended for private consumption, While on this subject it may be well to mention, that I have been informed, on what must be regarded as good authority, that at and around Launceston during the past season, large quantities of fruit have been suffered to rot on the ground unused. It is certainly hard to understand why there is no jam manufactory at Launceston, and why some of the Hobart Town firms have not established branches there.

At Horton (or Russell), "a good many people," it is reported, "have been trying experiments in a small way in the growth of flax, "but they are too poor and too ignorant of the process involved to "venture boldly into such an experiment; and the results, as far as "they have gone, have not been very encouraging." It is pleasing to find that in this district "there is a marked improvement in the "condition of the farmers this year: better crops and better prices "have done good for them in one way, while the trials of the last two "or three years have done good also in enforcing more careful and "economical habits." Industry and economy are the true secret of well-being, for they are constant, while seasons and prices are fickle and precarious. There is only one way to make cultivation succeed, and that is by taking advantage of the favourable years to lay by sufficient means to supply the deficiencies of the unfavourable: but this involves an amount of self-denial and forethought which is seldom found.

At Oatlands underground drainage is reported to be practised on a few farms, and with good results; and much attention is given to improving the breed of sheep and cattle, the result being that "fancy"

prices have been obtained for prize stock.

At Westbury, it is stated, when labour is scarce in harvest time, reaping and mowing machines are much used, though why only then, I am unable to comprehend. The double-furrow plough is mentioned as being extensively employed in this district. Farmers seem slow to recognize the fact that one double plough will do as much as two single ploughs, with no additional expenditure beyond that of one horse—so that the cost of a man and horse is saved. another important point raised in the Report from this district. Where a failure in the grain crops has taken place, it is attributed to want of drainage; and the collector very sensibly adds: "If the tenant "farmer received such encouragement from his landlord as would "enable him to make drains of a permanent nature, in a few years the "outlay would well repay" both. The landlord might either do the work himself, charging the tenant with interest on the money expended; or the tenant might do it, receiving a quid pro quo in the shape of a lease for a certain number of years, and some other consideration for his outlay. Horses are stated to be in such demand in this district, that nearly double the price ruling in the last four years can be obtained for them.

From Port Sorell, also, the Report is highly favourable. "The



Crime.

"prices," I am informed, "are better; there is more foreign capital in "circulation; and the prospects of next year look much brighter than "they have done for years;" the use of machinery is increasing, and anticipations are indulged that the working of the mineral deposits in the north-western country will increase the demand for local produce.

There seems to have been a general improvement in regard to the keeping of stock, caused by the advance in prices; while the state of agriculture, with a few exceptions, was nearly stationary. must continue to be generally the case as long as the farmers remain in their present condition of sluggishness and isolation, and allow local jealousies to stand in the way of united action.

# VI.—Law, Crime, &c.

The committals in 1872 were 123, being 14 fewer than in 1871. The number of persons tried in the Supreme Court and in the Recorder's Court at Launceston was 108, of whom 82 were convicted. Of the former number 25 were offenders against the person, and 83 against property; 95 were tried for felonies, 13 for misdemeanours.

It will be seen from the following Table, commencing with 1866, that there has been a regular decrease in crime throughout the To the continuous diminution in the number of committals, and of cases of drunkenness, there are no exceptions.

			Offenders	dealt with	
Years.	Committed for Trial.	By Supe	rior Courts.	Ву Мад	istrates.
		•Tried.	Convicted.	For Drunk- enness.	For other Offences.
1866	238	200	155	*	*
1867	227	• 174	127	1842	5554
1868	178	139	99	1624	5850
1869	155	112	81	1595	5711
1870	138	110	83	1569	5155
1871	137	105	74	1407	4956
1872	123	108	82	1240	5081

\* No return for this year.

There were no executions in 1872. Indeed, during the last seven years only three persons have suffered the extreme penalty of the

In the past year 139 inquests were held on persons, against 161 Inquests. in 1871. Curiously enough, the number of males who became the subject of them was in both years the same, namely, 108.

The returns of litigation (combining those of the Supreme Court Litigation. in its Small Debts Jurisdiction, and of the Courts of Requests) show a decrease in 1872 of 206 in the number of summonses issued, and of 1,157l. 1s. 10d. in the amount sued for; an increase of 79 being however observed in the cases tried, and of 353l. 8s. 53d. in the amount of verdicts obtained.

On the writs of summons issued by the Supreme Court in its ordinary course of business there was a decrease of 91, or 25 per

cent. nearly; and on the number of causes tried, of 3, or nearly 18 per cent.

Probates, &c.

Probates and letters of administration were granted in 74 cases. the value of the property being sworn under 83,542l. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the number of 11, and in the value, of 6,045l.

Bankruptcies.

The proceedings in bankruptcy were much more numerous than in 1871; 12 persons having been adjudicated bankrupt against 9 in the previous year, and 35 having presented petitions for liquidation by arrangement, instead of 16.

Mortgages and bills of sale.

The mortgages upon land registered in 1871 and 1872 under both systems were-

	18	71.	18	72.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Under the old system Under the Lands' Titles Act	254 139	129,336 41,487	250 127	119,537 40,553
Total	893	170,823	377	160,090

A return has been added this year of bills of sale, which completes the incumbrances upon property of all kinds registered during the year. The number of bills of sale (including renewals) was 173, and the amount secured by them, 92,680l.

Grant deeds.

There were registered in 1872, 325 grant deeds, being 65 more than in 1871.

# VII.—Education, &c.

Public schools.

The returns relating to schools under the Board of Education show that 9 additional schools were opened in 1872. The number of distinct scholars on the rolls during the year was 9,979, the average being 6,938; average daily attendance 5,224; the number who entered during the year 3,641; number who left 2,676; number of teachers and assistants 216, and of pupil teachers and monitors 41. On the average daily attendance there was an increase of 37; and on the average number on the rolls, of 152.

The amount paid to teachers by the State, in salaries, gratuities, &c., was 10,905l. 6s. 11d.; in house allowance, 531l. 13s. 4d.; together 11,4371. Os. 3d.; besides which they received in school fees from parents or guardians 3,853l. 5s. 11d., making a total income of 15,290l. 6s. 2d. On school buildings, in rent, repairs, furniture and fittings, and on school books and other requisites there was expended the sum of 733l. 8s. 7d., making the total cost to the State of the public schools 12,170l. 8s. 10d.; the amount for each child, calculated on the average daily attendance, being 21. 6s. 7d.

Scholarships, exhibitions, &c.

The expenditure on account of the Council of Education (including 400l. for two university scholarships) was 711l. 16s. 8d.; and for exhibitions tenable at the higher schools in the Colony, awarded partly by the Council and partly by the Board of Education, 565l. 19s. 9d.

Friendly societies.

In regard to friendly societies I shall only remark that the number

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of those which filed returns, as required by the law, was smaller in 1872 than in the previous year; and that it is very desirable, not only for statistical purposes, but also for the protection of the societies themselves, that the provisions of the Act in this respect should be complied with.

TASMANIA.

### VIII — Vital Statistics.

During 1872 there were registered the births of 1,527 males and Births. 1,486 females, together numbering 3,010, being a decrease of 40 as compared with 1871. The ratio of males to females was as 102.76 The birth-rate per 1,000 of population in 1872 was 29.27.

The number of deaths registered in that year was 1,411, of which Deaths. The death-rate, 833 were those of males, and 578 of females. including 5 convicts under punishment at Port Arthur, whose deaths were not registered, was 13.76 per 1,000, being 0.45 in excess of the rate in 1871 (13:31), which was the lowest of any year, with the exception of 1865. The deaths of children under one year were at the rate of 21.69 per cent. of the whole number of deaths registered.

It is worthy of mention that two deaths were those of persons of

100 years and upwards, and 10 of persons between 90 and 100, 55 being between 80 and 90.

The 1,411 deaths registered were classed as follows:—

		Males.	Females.
I. Zүмотю	Miasmatic Diseases	91 4 7 7 109	111 2 5 2 120
II. Constitutional -	{Diathetic	53 82 135	35 71 106
III. LOCAL	Diseases of the Nervous System Organs of Circulation	145 54 93 44 20 — 1 4 361	89 28 58 41 8 5 1
IV. DEVELOPMENTAL	Of Children	19 94 25 138	12 14 44 17 87
V. VIOLENCE	Accident or Negligence	67 5 6	22 
	Unspecified Causes	12	13

TARMANIA.

In the hospitals (not including that for insane persons) 1,361 cases were treated during the year, and there occurred 164 deaths, being at the rate of 12.05 per cent., against 14.20 per cent. in 1871. At the Queen's Asylum 326 cases were treated (the average daily number through the year being 2461) without any death.

At the penal establishment, Port Arthur, the mortality—calculated on the average daily number—was 4.80 per cent.; at the Cascades, adults, 10.20 per cent., children (average age 5), 11.76 per cent.; at the gaol, Launceston, adults, 2.83 per cent.; at the invalid depôt, Launceston (average age 69), 21 09 per cent.; at the invalid depôt, Brickfields (average age 70), 10.94 per cent.; at the hospital for

insane, New Norfolk (average age 45), 6.45 per cent.

Meteorology.

Turning to the Meteorological Tables, it appears that at Hobart Town the mean height of the barometer in 1872 was 29,837 inches; temperature, 57.34; diurnal range, 21.87; solar intensity, 93.30; terrestrial radiation, 42.16; humidity of air, 0.71; elastic force of vapour, 334; ozone, 7.64; wind force, for the month, 60.47 lbs. per square inch. The total rainfall in the year was 31.76 inches, being 9.05 above the 30 years' average; and the number of days on which rain fell, 160, being 20 above the average. The mercury was lower, the temperature higher, the diurnal range greater, solar intensity, radiation, and (somewhat strangely) humidity were lower;

elastic force of vapour and ozone in excess of the average.

Conclusion.

On the whole, we have found an improvement, as compared with the previous year, in the imports and exports; in prices of home produce; in the number of trades and industries; in the amount of money deposited in the banks: in the number of letters and packets which passed through the Post Office, and in the number and amount of Money Orders; in the business of the Telegraph Office; and in the sales and rental of Crown lands. On the other hand, there was a decrease in the revenue; but a change has already taken place in this respect, and the receipts since the close of 1872 have risen con-The revenue of 1873 may therefore be expected to siderably. contrast favourably with that of the previous year. There was also a decrease in shipping.

The improvement seems to be due principally to the increase in both quantity and price of wool, to the increase in hops, and to a good harvest and better prices for produce. Harvests are uncertain, since they depend upon the seasons; and it is therefore very desirable that we should have some less precarions source of income, such as mines and manufactures. I believe that there are many ways in which capital could be profitably employed, but past experience seems to

show that our only hope lies in attracting it from abroad.

I have, &c., E. C. Nowell. (Signed) Government Statistician.



# WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Western Australia.

No. 25.

No. 25.

#### Governor WELD to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

My Lord, Government House, Perth, 12th July, 1873.

In transmitting to you the Colonial Secretary's Report on the Blue Book for the past year, I will only add that the progress of last year bids fair to be surpassed by that of the current one, and that up to the present time the prospects of the agriculturalists are good, the weather having been most favourable; I dare not, however, after the experience of the past seasons, rely upon the wheat crop, whilst our agriculturalists in some districts seem unwilling or unprepared to give

their attention to any other.

2. It is a matter of regret that the timber trade, instead of increasing, should have fallen off, but it cannot be a matter of surprise, for it appears that very inferior timber has been hitherto in some cases shipped, instead of good and well-seasoned jarrah; moreover, shipping has been almost unobtainable, owing, I believe, chiefly to the great activity of the Newcastle (New South Wales) coal trade; these causes have led the West Australian Timber Company almost entirely to suspend its operations; but their manager here states that they have timber cut and ready for exportation, to the value of twenty thousand pounds (20,000l.), and the Colonial Secretary, who saw the Melbourne Directors on his way to the Intercolonial Postal Conference, is of opinion that their capital and plant will not long be allowed to remain unreproductive.

3. The Wanliss or Rockingham Timber Company, though they have exported little, have supplied a considerable amount of timber for colonial works. I am informed that since the Sydney Exhibition there is reason to expect that large orders for jarrah will be received. Jarrah has been recommended by the Engineer for Harbour Works at Sydney. Inquiries are made from California, the Cape, New Zealand, and other countries, and I see no reason at all to doubt that the trade will revive and attain that importance which was predicted

for it by Mr. Doyne, the eminent civil engineer, and others.

4. The progress of all our industries has been highly satisfactory, and I need add nothing further to the Report.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) FRED. A. WELD,

The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Kimberley, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Governor.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth, 30th June, 1873.

On my return from Sydney, on the 14th instant, I found that the Blue Book for the past year, which had been creditably compiled in my absence by my chief clerk, Mr. George Phillips, had been Western Australia. transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, by the May mail, and that in the Despatch which accompanied it, your Excellency stated that my Report would be forwarded by the succeeding mail. The short interval between my arrival and the departure of the mail on the 19th instant, will, I trust, be sufficient excuse for the delay:

Statistics.

2. The statistics of the Colony show a steady progress in many respects, and the figures below cannot be viewed otherwise than in a satisfactory light in the face of a stationary population, a decreasing Imperial expenditure, and a very general failure of the wheat crops from a recurrence of the scourge of "red rush," which has again caused distress and hardship among the agricultural portion of the population.

		1871.		1872.
		£		£
Revenue	-	98,605	-	105,301
Expenditure -		107,148	-	98,248
Imports	-	198,011	-	226,656
Exports		199,281	-	209,197
Tonnage (entered)	-	62,279	-	69,309
Do. (cleared)	-	64,669	-	68,411

Public works loan 3. The sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to a small loan of 35,000%. has enabled several public works of an important nature to be undertaken, that would not probably have been attempted for some time from current revenue. Some of these works will be in a great measure self-supporting, and will do much to facilitate business and generally to supply wants much needed in various parts.

Amended tariff.

4. To meet the expense connected with this loan an amended tariff with increased duties on various articles was passed, and many articles which had been hitherto subject to an ad valorem were charged with specific duties. An attempt was made by some members of the Legislative Council to place a protective duty on flour, which was not successful, but an import duty was (in opposition to the wish of the Government) made payable on wheat and grain of all kinds, on hay, butter, meat, and other articles which are not as yet produced in sufficient quantity to meet the requirements of the Colony.

Mines.

5. A considerable impulse has been given to mining operations, and the continual discovery of fresh lodes of copper and lead of rich quality is creating attention in the neighbouring Colonies, from whence more than one company has been formed to prosecute works in Western Australia. The further discovery of gold in quartz reefs in quantities that would pay well elsewhere to work, leads me to regret that the proposal made by the Government to secure a vote thoroughly to prospect the country was unsuccessful.

Telegraphic communication. 6. The extension of telegraphic communication to King George's Sound, and the progress of the line to Champion Bay, have done much to bring all settled parts of the Colony more closely together, and if the lines continue to be used as they have hitherto been, the returns will not only meet the interest on the money that has been expended, but give in addition a considerable sum to the general revenue.

7. The Rockingham Timber Company has nearly completed its railway, and will shortly be prepared to supply jarrah timber in large quantities. The exertions made by this company to open a Timber. great trade with various ports of the world are exceedingly praise-worthy, and they well deserve all the success they may, and I trust will, meet with. The export of jarrah during the year has been very small, little in excess of of 2,000l. in value, but it requires no foresight to be assured that it must rapidly increase and will shortly put into the shade the return of sandalwood exported, which in 1872 exceeded 31,000*l*.

Western AUSTRALIA.

8. This industry is becoming one of an important nature and bids Pearl shell fair to attract attention from places outside the Colony. The exports during the year amounted to 185 tons, and were valued at 1401, per ton, and at this rate would amount to about 26,000l. The real value I believe to be nearer 200l. per ton, and there is good reason to believe that a much larger quantity and at a more remunerative rate will appear in the return of the current year. A considerable number of pearls, some of them of great value, have been exported, but it has been found impossible to arrive at any correct estimate, though I believe I am within the amount in assuming the sum to be in excess of 6,000l.

9. The attempts made to introduce the cultivation of the mulberry Sericulture. with a view to the production of silk, promise to be successful, several persons having prepared land and commenced work in earnest. Samples of cocoons from hence have been pronounced of first-class quality, and there is little doubt that as regards soil and climate few places are so well adapted for the establishment of this industry.

10. The year 1872 has not been one marked by events of a stirring Concluding nature. Steady progress has been made in more than one direction, remarks. and the commercial interests of the Colony were perhaps never on a sounder footing. The debentures issued for the small loan have been purchased in the Colony at a premium, and there is a general feeling that the country is moving onwards.

The readiness of the Eastern Colonies to admit a representative for Western Australia at the Intercolonial Conference of 1873, may be looked on as a proof that, in their opinion, the time had arrived when she should be no longer debarred from exercising a voice in Australian councils, and the great interest evinced in all that relates to the Colony and her resources leads to a belief that the future and early prosperity of the Colony is perhaps more earnestly credited by those beyond its precincts than by those within its boundaries.

I have, &c., (Signed) FRED. P. BARLEE.

His Excellency Governor Weld, &c. &c. &c.



My LORD,

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

### FALKLAND ISLANDS.

No. 26.

### No. 26.

### Governor D'ARCY to the EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands, March 22, 1873.

In accordance with the regulations I have the honour to transmit the Blue Book for the year 1872, with the following Report:-

## 1. Imports and Exports

show an increase in value of 726l. in the imports, and an increase of 6,7431. in the exports.

# 2. Legislation.

The following Ordinances were passed in 1872:—
1. The Land Ordinance of 1872.

- 2. Savings' Bank Ordinance.
- 3. Naturalization Ordinance.
- 4. Marriage Amendment Ordinance.

# 3. Shipping.

The following ships arrived in distress: -

mo a mag ann	ho c	XI I	110		ı u	ωw	Coo	• -	_			
- '												Tonnage.
Francis	-		-		-		-		-		-	704
Monarch		-		-		-		-		-	-	1,444
Henry Ba	th		-		4		-		-		-	490
Fifeshire		_		-		-		-		-	-	<b>699</b>
Ladoga	_		_		_		_		_		-	865
Prince Ha	888	n		_		_		-		-	-	<b>39</b> 9
Prince Ha			but	ba	ack	а	sec	ond	l ti	me	(	399
Brunette		- `		_		_		-		-	´-	<b>332</b>
Cecilia	-		_		_		_		_		_	611
Terzo -		_		_		_		_		_	-	993
Mandarin	_		-		_		_		_		-	<b>320</b>
D. H. Da		_		_		_		_		_	-	350
Egeria	_				-		_		_		-	1,066
Haye -		_		_		-		_		-	_	<b>862</b>
Doldney	-		-		-		_		_		-	330
Oxford -		-		_		_		-		_	-	916
Star of In	dia		_		_		_		_		-	1,697
Lady of the		La	ke	_		_		-		-	-	307
<i>J</i>												
												12,784

The following ships put in for water and provision	ns :
	Tons.
Benton	<b>952</b>
Golden West	99
Anglesey	1,018
Leon Crespo	696
Columbia	1,471
H'Oenig Ivendorf	386
Flying Fish	74
Edeline	499
St. George	392
William Gifford	241
	5,828

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Such figures show the necessity of retaining this port as a harbour of refuge; the shelter it has afforded to the merchant marine of all nations is incalculable.

# 4. Births, Deaths, and Marriages,

are as follows; from a population now of 950, 14 deaths have taken place (2 accidental), 43 births (21 male, 22 female), with 7 marriages.

### 5. Public Works.

The new gaol is now completed by the labour of the Royal Marines, adding considerably to the appearance of the town, being the only dwelling in Stanley, besides Government House, which may be termed a house.

6. The Government School, under the zealous care and superintendence of Bishop Stirling, has received much benefit. His Lordship met a difficulty under which it had suffered with prompt organization; the children having of late years increased considerably in numbers, it was found impossible for one schoolmaster to instruct 100 children, but during the last six months of 1872 the bishop established successfully the monitorial system which has worked exceedingly well, and the school is no longer a crèche. The expense of this undertaking, 481. a year, has been borne by myself in three-fourths, and by the bishop in one-fourth; but we hope to be relieved from this charge by asking the parents to raise their school-pence from threepence the week to sixpence, which would not only meet the deficiency, but leave a small margin for the contingent expenses which are always occurring in a large scholastic establishment.

### 7. Trade

has, as I foretold last year in my Report, taken the route I expected: royalties have been paid for permission to work the guano in and about the small islands adjacent to the shore; but it can only be worked in the summer months, shelter, except of a very temporary

FALKLAND ISLANDS. kind, for the workmen being so difficult and expensive to procure. Several homeward-bound American schooners from the South Shetlands having put into Stanley for provisions, loaded to the water's edge with cargoes of sealskins valuing between 4,000l. and 5,000l., a fresh impetus has been in consequence given to the sealing trade, and early next season an expedition of at least three schooners is going to venture for the first time to the South Shetlands on a sealing cruize; it will be attended with some danger, in consequence of the masses of floating ice which abound, so liable to crush the strongest vessel, and as there is no anchorage one schooner will be obliged to stand on and off the shore, while her consort attends to the fisheries in shore.

#### 8. Climate.

Professor Agassiz has recently given to the world the theory that a branch of the Gulf Stream has within the last few years taken from the Gulf of Guinea a south-west course, embracing these islands; this may account for the temperate winters we have recently enjoyed to the great advantage of pastoral interests, for certain it is that twenty years ago the winters were much more severe than they are now. However, this might easily be tested by comparing the range of the thermometer in the logs of her Majesty's ships 'Erebus' and 'Terror' during the first commission of those vessels in 1842 when they wintered at Port Louis, with the meteorological returns recently forwarded to the Trinity Board by the keeper of the Cape Pembroke Lighthouse. The dead-level of cold which abounds throughout the year, although healthy and invigorating, has its drawbacks, inasmuch as it becomes necessary to have firing nearly all the year round; this necessitates service, which is difficult to obtain even at a great price, thereby reducing the income of the Government servants considerably. Bell-hour manual labour receives in the islands from 5s. to 6s. a day, but domestic labour being continuous demands much more.

The absence of consumption and fatal termination of pulmonary complaints in these islands is due, Surgeon Fisher of the Navy believes, to the sea-air which abounds in and around these islands: the operation of the sea-air on health is unexplained, and consequently cannot be regulated or rationally directed; but it is evident and very powerful, and still remains a noble field of observation for a scientific physician.

### 9. The West Falkland Island

presents interesting features which only require time to develop into a prosperous pastoral settlement; it furnished to the revenue during 1872 1,000*l.*, and is therefore entitled for the first time to a place in this Report.

The settlers, some ten in number, who have elected to commence life as sheep-farmers under the protection of British laws rather than in the more genial climate of the plains adjacent to the River Plate, where the laws are not respected, have sunk considerable sums in the purchase of stock, in construction of their dwelling-houses, and in their dipping apparatus: building in this island for some time to come

must continue to be very expensive, lumber being  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . the square foot in Stanley, which can be purchased in England at  $1\frac{1}{4}d$ .

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The concessions granted by the Land Ordinance of 1871 have been of incalculable benefit to settlers on this island, more especially so to those who, acting as pioneers, first took up land on the West Island, and whose enterprising example was undoubtedly the cause of every acre of ground being taken up by more recent settlers, thereby securing a revenue to the Colonial Government of 1,000l. per annum, so much required since the Parliamentary grant has been decreased from 6,000l. a year to 3,500l. The first settlers were quite unable to meet their expenses, owing to the high rents originally enforced, and would have found it quite impossible to purchase the required amount of land at the expiration of five years, as stipulated in the original leases.

To understand the difficulties they had to encounter in stocking their land conformably with the then existing land regulations of the Colony, it is necessary to remember that the Proclamation under which the West Falkland settlers first took up their runs, was that which imited the term of the stocking licence to twelve months; this term would have been amply sufficient had it been possible to buy sheep on the East Island, but the only large flock-masters at that time were the Falkland Islands Company, who refused to sell, although 40s. a-head were offered for their sheep. The West Falkland settlers just arrived from England were therefore obliged to proceed to the River Plate for stock, and this immediately upon taking up their land, since, unfortunately for their interests, it is only possible during three months of the year to ship sheep from the warm climate of the Plate to so inclement a station as the Falklands; many of the lessees lost the opportunity, and those who did succeed in landing their unacclimatized stock were embarrassed considerably by having to construct houses for themselves to reside in before the ensuing winter, otherwise they would have simply perished. It is here much to be regretted that the first settlers on the West were unable to purchase sheep from the Falkland Islands Company, for it has been well ascertained that, had they commenced farming with the acclimatized breed of the Company, their flocks would, including the last lambing season, have numbered 60,000, whereas they are but 30,000 in number.

The expense and loss attending the carrying of sheep a distance of upwards of 1,000 miles, and from a hot climate to a cold one, was very great; nevertheless, understanding that the Government intended to insist upon the land being stocked within the twelve months, the settlers brought down from the River Plate a sufficient number of sheep to meet the requirements of the law, but in doing this they incurred enormous losses in two cases—out of 3,000 sheep shipped, in each case only 1,000 survived the winter.

It was just at this time, 1868, upon the expiration of the one year's licence, that the settlers received notice of a further year having been granted: in most cases this concession came too late; had it been granted earlier, and at the time of the settlers' application for it, they would have been saved several thousands of pounds.

It must also be remembered that the cost of erecting houses, woolsheds and fences, on an uninhabited island like the West Falkland,

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FALKLAND ISLANDS. which, I need hardly mention, has not a tree upon its surface, was very great in the first instance, goods, labour, and the charter of schooners being exorbitantly dear in the Settlement of Stanley; this expenditure, together with their losses in stock, told at a time when they had to complete the required number upon their runs, or lose their land,—it was in most cases with the greatest difficulty that they succeeded in doing so, having already the current expenses of their farms to provide for, together with an annual rent which some had to pay of hundreds of pounds.

It will easily be perceived that the first settlers, the pioneers of the West Falkland, found themselves in a very unfortunate position, their capital sunk in stock giving but a trifling return in wool, and yet with

the incubus of a rent to pay.

Early in 1870 this deplorable state of things took place,—the West Island settlers were on the verge of bankruptcy. Your Lordship was, however, pleased favourably to consider my proposals for improving their condition by lowering the rental, and the compulsory purchase of land altered from five years to ten years after the date of the lease, and by the gift of the wild cattle. Without such concessions I am now assured it would have been impossible for the greater part of the settlers to have retained their stations; such a climacteric would have been sad to witness after they had in each case for the most part expended as much as 8,000l., after having undergone great hardships in settling on this uninhabited island; notwithstanding all these sacrifices of time, labour and capital, ruin was before them, and they must have returned to Europe penniless, but the Land Law was bestowed in time to prevent so sad a calamity to the individual settlers, and moreover so detrimental to the future prosperity of the Settlement.

Under the existing Land Regulations there is every reason to believe that the sheep-farming interests on this island will prosper; houses have been erected in every part of the island. Six years ago a shipwrecked crew would have died of cold and hunger, but now within ten or fifteen miles, in whatever part they might be cast ashore, shelter and food is within their reach. Scab, the bane of sheep-farmers, is no longer to be dreaded, many flocks being entirely free from this disease: it must always be remembered that as long as it remains uneradicated the profits of sheep-farming must be reduced to a minimum.

The cure of this disease amongst the sheep was effected by the building of dip-yards, where the sheep are well bathed after shearing in a strong infusion of tobacco; this system was introduced by Mr. Bertrand, a New Zealand farmer, at some considerable outlay amongst the extensive flocks belonging to the Company, but the success which followed the mode of cure fully warranted the expense: it is now universally adopted by the farmers of both islands.

A great deal of attention is paid to improving the breed of the sheep by judicious crossing with English stock; several of the farmers have gone to considerable expense in bringing stock from England. The result of the cross between the Mestizo sheep and the Leicester has been to double the weight of the fleece, and to increase the value of the wool from 9d. to 1s., to 1s. 3d. and even 1s. 6d. per pound!

FALKLAND 18LANDS.

The great want of the settlers has been regular mail communication, without which it is difficult to conduct their business: communication between the two islands was very rare; it is now improving as the West Island has been stocked, but still the difficulty exists: although only ten miles of sea intervenes between the islands, yet I have known the settlers remain four months without their letters after their arrival at Stanley! The last 200 miles from Stanley round to the West Falkland by water is more difficult to bridge over than the 14,000 miles from England, and when we take into consideration that the settlers now contribute one-fifth of our small revenue in the one item of rent alone, I am sure your Lordship will consider the time has arrived when they may expect the extension of the mail service to a central harbour on the east of the West Island, and I propose placing a sum on the estimates of next year for your Lordship's favourable consideration to carry out this essential service.

In a few years I expect the sheep-farmers of this island will realize their hopes, and at the same time the revenue will be considerably increased according to the Land Law your Lordship was so liberal as to recommend to the Sovereign; for, although their flocks have increased but slowly during the five years that the West Island has been inhabited and sheep-farms established, the value of the annual crop of wool has in most cases equalled the amount of the yearly

expenditure incurred by the farmers.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks enumerated, the prospects of the West Falkland farmers are brightening; the climate and soil is adapted for the raising of sheep, the scab is no longer regarded as incurable, the shepherding is now better attended to, the staff being larger, the grasses are succulent, the climate of the West Island is more genial than the East, the winds are not so cold, and the camp is firmer, rivers and mountains in the West take the place of streams and hills in the East,—altogether the West is the finer island of the two. Half-way between Port Howard and Shallow Bay with pleasure I observed a large flock of partridges, the first ever seen in the islands; they must have been blown over from the coast of Patagonia in a gale of wind. I trust they will also become settlers, another article of food being much required in a land where the sun is not powerful enough to ripen wheat or corn, rendering the land comparatively valueless except for pastoral purposes.

This Report is the result of very recent personal observation; during the month of February I rode over nearly all the West Island, visiting the different stations, and I was glad to perceive that my expectations were realized with regard to the wild cattle; now that the Government has so liberally bestowed them upon lessees it has been their object to tame and preserve them, and breeding herds abound in every direction easy to rodeo: it is unlikely, however, that the wild cattle will be exterminated; the strongest, the most independent, who will not "turn" to a horse, have taken to the mountains where a mounted gaucho cannot follow them, the deepest and most treacherous bogs being invariably on the tops of the moun-

tains whilst the valleys are comparatively easy to cross.

It is an interesting sight to witness a rodeo (a Spanish word meaning "inclosing cattle for the purpose of marking or counting

Falkland Islands. them"); early on a fine day the proprietor gives the word to his gauchos to assemble all his cattle on a well-known central spot, the spectators assemble on this parade-ground, and soon perceive the herds approaching from all points of the compass followed by the mounted gauchos. Amongst the tame herds are a few wild bulls who have descended from the mountain fastnesses to enjoy the society of the tame cattle and for a time cheerfully accompany the herds, but soon they show signs of impatience and attempt to break through the cordon of horsemen. On arriving at the rodeo-ground the cattle show no signs of impatience for the space of one hour, during which time the gauchos lasso the wild bulls in the midst of the tame herd for the sake of their hides, the tame animals regarding the process with quiet indifference; sometimes an exciting chase takes place, and it is interesting to watch the dexterity with which the gaucho collects his lasso at a gallop after having failed in his cast.

Captain Strode, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship 'Pylades,' assured me that in all his travels he had never witnessed a more interesting sight than the rodeo which Mr. Edward Packe was good

enough to order for the officers of the 'Pylades' to witness.

On the cordon of horsemen being withdrawn the cattle return to their feeding-grounds in order; without these weekly rodeos or parades the cattle would soon revert to a wild state.

### 10. Government House.

An inventory of contents (not being private property) of the Government House is attached to the Blue Book, together with the Vaccination Returns agreeable to the Colonial Regulations.

I have, &c.,

The Earl of Kimberley, (Signed) G. D'ARCY, Governor.

#### LONDON:

PRIFTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET AND CHARING OROPS, FOR HER MAJEST'S TATIONERY OFFICE.

# PAPERS

RELATING TO

# HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

PART II.-1874.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1874.



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#### No. 1.

EXTRACTS from REPORTS presented to both Houses of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada.

# Immigration.

(

THE total number of immigrants from all parts who entered the Dominion in 1872 was 89,186. This shows a very large increase, as will appear from a perusal of the following comparative table:—

<del></del>	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Via the St. Lawrence - Via Suspension Bridge)	28,648	30,757	84,300	48,114	44,475	37,020	34,748
and Inland Ports of Ontario and Quebec		25,681	36,511	30,326	23,857	27,865	49,130
Maritime Province and other ports	_	1,190	637	925	687	1,337	5,813
Totals	51,795	57,578	71,448	74,365	69,019	65,722	89,186

The number of immigrant arrivals by the St. Lawrence route in 1872 showed a decline as compared with 1871—a decline which has appeared for the last four years, commencing with 1869.

The subjoined statement gives the number of immigrants by the St. Lawrence route to the Port of Quebec from 1854 to 1872, inclusive:—

1854 -		-		-		-		-		-	53,180
1855	•		-		-		-		-	-	21,274
1856-		-		-		-		_		-	22,439
1857	-		_		_		_		-	•	32,097
1858-		-		-		-		_		-	12,810
1859	•		-		-		-		-	-	8,778
1860 -		-		-		-		_		-	10,150
1861	_		-		-		-		-	-	19,923
1862 -	,	-		-		-		•		_	22,176
1863	_		-		-		-		_	-	19,419
1864 -		-		-		-	,	-		-	19,147
1865	-		-		-		-		_	_	21,355
1866 -		-		-		_		-		-	28,648
1867	-		-				•		_	_	80,757
1868 -		_		-		•		-		-	34,300
1869	_		_		_		-		_	_	43,114
1870 -		-		_		-		-		_	44,475
1871	-		•		_		•		-	_	87,020
1872 -		-		-		-		-		-	34,743

While a decline appears in the number of arrivals by the St. Lawrence route, the increase in the arrivals by the Suspension Bridge

Dominion of Canada.

and other ports of the Dominion is very marked. This fact does not, however, in any manner affect the question of immigration to Canada proper. It merely shows that emigration to the West has been active; and that there has been great activity on the part of the agents of the several steamship lines who have had interest to send emigrants by other than the St. Lawrence route.

There appears an increase in the arrivals at the ports of the Maritime Provinces, but the number of immigrants entering these

Provinces is yet limited.

The national origins of the immigrants who landed at the port of Quebec during 1872, as compared with the two previous years, were as follows:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
English Irish Scotch German Scandinavian French and Belgians Other origins	20,934 2,858 3,279 595 16,780 —	17,915 2,980 3,426 9,300 2,999 — 4,000	14,867 8,410 4,165 764 10,148 1,366 23
	44,475	87,020	84,743

The following statement exhibits the trades and callings of the steerage male adults who landed at Quebec during the three years 1870, 1871, and 1872:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Farmers	4,144 12,248 1,717 146 10	2,989 11,465 1,674 89 4	2,336 6,189 6,809 79 14
	18,265	16,221	15,427

There is no classification of national origins and trades and callings of immigrant arrivals, except at the port of Quebec.

The numbers of immigrants who passed through the Dominion and proceeded to the United States during the last seven years, as reported by the Dominion Government agents, were as follows:—

1866	-		-		-		-		-	41,704
1867		-		-		-		_	-	47,212
1868	-		-		-		-		-	58,683
1869		-		-		-		-	-	57,202
1870	-		_		-		-		_	44,313
1871		-		-		-		•	_	37,949
1872	-		-		-		-		-	52,608

The numbers of those reported by the Dominion agents at the several ports to have settled in Canada during the same period of seven years, were as follows:—

1866	-				-		-		-	10,091
1867		_		-		-		-	•	14,666
1868	-		-		-		-		•	12,765
1869		-		-		-		-	-	18,630
1870	-		-		-		•		-	24,706
1871		-		•		-		-	•	27,773
1872	-		-		-		-		-	36,578

The two preceding statements are those which are of chief interest in considering the question of immigration to Canada. The first shows increase in 1872 over 1871 in the number of those who passed through Canada to go to the United States; and the second shows that there was a very large increase in the numbers of those who announced to Dominion agents their intention to settle in Canada. There appears considerable fluctuation during the seven years in the numbers of those who passed through Canada for the United States. But the increase in the numbers of those who stated they intended to settle in Canada has been steady, year by year; the apparent increase in 1872 over 1871 being 8,805, or 35.34 per cent. If we make the comparison with the first of the seven years of the statement, namely, 1866, the increase is still more marked, the figures being 262.48 per cent. An increase approaching the total number in 1866.

An impression has prevailed in many quarters, and it has appeared in statements in publications, to the effect that very large numbers of immigrants come to Canada and then go on to the United States, because, after arrival, they do not find it advantageous to remain in Canada. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The fact is, that the United States was the destination of these immigrants before they embarked in Europe, and that they simply selected the St. Lawrence route as the shortest, the easiest, and the best to reach the Western States. The distance from Liverpool to New York is 3,095 miles; that from Liverpool to Quebec, by the route taken by the ocean steamers, is 2,649. The St. Lawrence route is thus 446 miles shorter, and possesses the advantage of smooth water—of inland navigation for about one-third of the whole distance. Passengers who take this route for the Western States for the most part come provided with through tickets, and they do not stop at all on their way. These persons, therefore, cannot be regarded in any way as immigrants to Canada, who, after arrival, had chosen the United States in preference; but they are simply passengers for the Western States who have chosen the St. Lawrence route.

The increase in the number of settlers in Canada appears contemporaneous with the remarkable increase of the prosperity of the Dominion since Confederation.

The remarkable increase during 1872 is in a measure attributable to the active exertions of the agents of the Dominion to make known the resources of Canada, and the advantages which it offers as a field for immigration, in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe; and also to the fact that assistance was afforded to a considerable extent by the Dominion Government, by means of passenger warrants, enabling immigrants to obtain passages at 41. 5s. sterling, instead of 6l. 6s.; children in proportion.

A very large proportion of all the immigrants who come to this Continent are aided in some way or other. Very few of the poor labouring classes who have come, for many years past, have been able to pay the cost of passage from their own means. They have been aided by individuals, by charitable societies who collected funds from the public, by poor law guardians, and to the largest extent by remittances from friends who had emigrated before them. The amount of these ascertained remittances in 1871 from North America, as reported by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, was about five million dollars; over half of which was in the form of prepaid passages. In some years the amount of these ascertained remittances (many were not ascertained) was more than double those in 1871. The ascertained amount from 1848 to 1871 was 17,036,7991 sterling.

The greater part of this large sum was sent from the United States, the stream of immigration having, in the first place, more decidedly set there; and this, coupled with the large aid in the form of advances from companies of various kinds, to be repaid from wages, is the

cause of the large continued immigration to that country.

In considering the extent of the labour needs of Canada, and the actual state of immigration to this country, it is important to bear these facts in mind. The class of immigrants of whom Canada is most in need is agricultural and other labourers; and the Department of Agriculture is in possession of information which establishes the fact that unlimited numbers of these are both anxious and willing to come, but are wholly without the means to enable them to do so. The wages earned by agricultural labourers in the United Kingdom being from twelve to sixteen shillings per week, are not sufficient to enable them to support themselves, and save any surplus, particularly in the case of families.

It was in view of this state of things that the two Acts hereinbefore referred to, containing provisions to incorporate Immigration Aid Societies and to render valid contracts made out of the Dominion for advances for passage money, were passed during last Session of Parliament.

Farmers or other employers of labour in Canada can obtain the supplies of which they are in need if they will make advances of the As already stated, unlimited numbers of suitable passage money. labourers, both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, are willing to emigrate, and to enter into engagements to repay any advances made to them for the cost of passage by savings from their wages, after arrival in Canada. And it is important for those who suffer from want of labour in this country to consider whether it is not advisable for them to make such advances. These would be taken in charge by the Dominion agents, who would carefully make selections of emigrants, and also make the necessary contracts with them. This principle was tried during the last season by the Ottawa Valley Immigration Society; it was found in practice to work well, and that very little loss occurred in the advances made. It may be added that a very large proportion of the persons whom that Society assisted in the spring saved sufficient money to remit in the summer for their friends to join them in the fall. A copy of the constitution of the Society appears in the Report of Mr. Wills, the Ottawa agent.

At the beginning of last season every indication seemed to be unfavourable to the expectation of a large immigration. There was a revival of trade and industry in the United Kingdom, and also in many parts of the Continent of Europe following the war, together with increase of wages. The agencies for promoting emigration to several of the Colonies of the Empire, to the United States, and parts of South America, were at the same time exceedingly active, while Canada was only just beginning by means of agents to enter the field. In view of these circumstances, I felt it to be my duty to state in my place in Parliament, on the occasion of asking for an appropriation for the purpose of immigration, that I did not anticipate any large result during the year 1872. I stated that I could not make any promise as to direct result from the efforts I proposed to make, and for which I asked Parliament for the means. I did not expect to be able to do more than maintain the number of the previous year of immigrant settlers in Canada. The increase of 35.34 per cent, in 1872 over 1871 may therefore be accepted as a gratifying answer to the exertions of the Department and its agents; and also to the exertions of the several Provinces.

It is probable that the exertions which have already been made and those now being made will lead to much further increase in the number of arrivals during the year 1873. But still the broad fact will undoubtedly remain that those numbers might be very much augmented, while there are many thousands of persons of the class this country most requires, who are willing and anxious to come, both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, if they could obtain the means to do so. In fact they appeal both to the sympathies and interest of the people of Canada to enable them to come.

The Dominion agents, without the use of exaggeration, have been very active in their exertions to awaken and enlighten the people in the overcrowded countries of the old world, as to the advantages which Canada offers as a home for the intended emigrant; by pointing out its vast undeveloped resources; by showing the field it offers for agricultural and other labourers; the channels it opens for artisans, and the demands for labour that will arise from the immense public works about to be undertaken; the labour for which must come, for the most part, from beyond the seas, the Dominion not having nearly sufficient, at present, for the supply of its own ordinary wants.

They have also pointed out the existence of millions of unsettled acres of prairie lands in Manitoba and the North West territory, of the richest productive capacity,—lands which are probably more favourable for the growth of wheat in greater abundance and perfection than those of any other country in the world; and which at no distant day it is believed and hoped will become the homes of many millions of men from the old world.

The desire to emigrate having been awakened, the interest to do so clearly demonstrated, and the need for labour felt in every part of the Dominion, there comes the question of the duty of the people of Canada in the premises. It is of vast importance that they should supplement the action of the Government. The Government may do much to assist immigration; and it is its duty to use the utmost exertion within its power; but whatever is done or expended by the

Dominion of Canada.

Government must be paid for by the people indirectly. already, through the agents of the Departments, made an appeal to the employers of labour in Canada to provide for themselves in the labour markets of the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe the supplies they need. They can do this without much risk, and indeed without any appreciable risk, if they unite in societies. agents of the Government, as already stated, are instructed to receive the money advanced in this country; they will make selections of the emigrants; they will make contracts with them, which are protected by law, to repay the money advanced, in labour. More can be done by this means than in any other way to enable many thousands of immigrants to reach Canada; the demands for labour will at the same time be supplied; and that in the only way in which they can Both parties will thus be benefited,—the employer of labour as well as the labourer; as will also the Dominion, which will contribute its quota to the arrangement.

It will be the interest of every man in Canada to consider, before the season is too far advanced, where his labour this year is to come from. It may be stated with positiveness that it cannot come from the ordinary immigration. And I have the confident hope and belief that the appeal which has been made to the farmers, manufacturers, contractors, and others, in Canada, will meet with a favourable response, and that they will advance the means, to be repaid in full, for bringing to them the labour which they require and which they cannot otherwise obtain.

Should the appeal which has been made fail to awaken that interest in the employers of labour in Canada in a great work that has been well begun, I should feel that a great opportunity had been lost to obtain a considerable influx of population, and that the efforts which have been made by the Government would be to some extent defeated, either by the apathy of the people or a too great reliance on what the Government can itself unaided do; but in either case the result would be one to be regretted.

The total expenditure in the service of immigration in 1872 was much larger than in previous years, as will appear from the following comparative statement for three years:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Quebec agency Montreal ditto	1870.  \$ c.  \$1,000 80  2,839 43  1,444 73  888 23  2,584 63  1,152 91  1,509 62  1,055 25  478 44  —	26,263 79 3,933 73 1,629 05 1,040 16 2,329 24 1,195 40 1,167 01 1,139 485 00 1,292 20 3,051 88	\$ c. 86,715 62 7,965 93 2,054 51 1,563 51 1,563 50 1,141 24 497 25 3,203 00 17,941 47
European agencies and travelling agents	18,594 55	20,271 17	49,867 60
	\$56,548 09	63,796 22	126,124 47

Dominion of Canalia.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Grosse Isle quarantine Halifax ditto St. John, N.B., ditto Inspecting physicians, Quebec	\$ c. 8,781 36 2,328 56 23,182 22 2,600 00	\$ c. 13,828 47 2,844 66 2,251 95 2,599 99	\$ c. 14,755 85 3,679 22 3,157 26 2,599 88
	16,892 14	21,525 07	24,192 21
Total	\$73,440 23	85,321 28	150,316 68

A grant of \$70,000 was voted at the last session of Parliament in aid of the Provinces for the encouragement of immigration, as requested by delegates from the Provinces at the Immigration Conference, held in the fall of 1871, which was distributed, under the authority of your Excellency, as follows:—

To Ontario - " Quebec - " New Brunswick " Nova Scotia -	- 	-		•	- 25,000 - 20,000 - 10,000 - 10,000
" British Columbia	-	-	-	•	- 5,000
					<b>\$</b> 70,000

The increase in expenditure appears in the items of European agencies, including salaries and expenses; and the item of general immigration contingencies, including publications. There was also considerable increase at the Quebec agency, arising from the greater number of persons to whom aid was given to proceed to points in the west of the Dominion. There was an increase of the same kind at Montreal, together with additional expenditure incident to the opening of the new immigrant station at Point St. Charles.

The amounts collected from the Capitation Tax up to the time of its repeal (July 10th) by the Act of last Session, was as follows:—

Montreal - Quebec - St. John, N.B. Halifax, N.S	-	•		-	•	-	126 18,311 13 348	00 00
Total		-	-		-	-	<b>\$</b> 18,798	00

The total amount of expenditure by the Dominion Government for affording assistance and transport to indigent immigrants was \$33,873.55 against \$21,112.31 in 1871.

The sums spent by the Dominion Government, both for inducing immigration and assisting immigrants on their arrival, were supplemented by considerable expenditure by the Provincial Governments. The Province of Ontario spent during the year, the sum of \$57,678.14: of which \$25,290.00 was in the form of refund bonus, \$12,303.16 in provisions, free transports, medicines, &c., for immigrants, and \$20,084.98 in other expenses.

Dominion of Canada.

The Province of Quebec spent during the year \$30,373.94; of which \$15,722.65 was for aiding immigrants, and 14,651.29 for other disbursements. The Province of New Brunswick expended \$20,594.27; of which \$2,472.45 was for house building and furnishing for immigrants, \$10,656.79 for passages of immigrants and expenses connected therewith, \$6,428.01 for road building, chopping, &c., and \$1,037.02 for miscellaneous expenses. The Province of Nova Scotia expended \$3,000 in printing, establishing agencies in Europe, &c., and it has authorized an expenditure equal to \$12 per head in aid of emigrants.

The combined total expenditure for the service of Immigration and Quarantine in the Dominion, including the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, in 1872 was therefore \$261,963.03; namely — \$111,646.35 by the Provinces, and

\$150,316.68 by the Dominion.

At Quebec, Montreal, and Kingston, the new immigrant stations referred to in my last Report as being erected, were opened for use during the season of 1872. A new station was also erected at Sherbrooke, for the use of immigrants distributed in the eastern townships; also one at Winnipeg, for the use of immigrants in Manitoba.

It is proposed to erect early in the coming season, so as to be available during the summer, an immigrant station at London, Ontario.

All these stations are provided with facilities to enable immigrants to wash and cleanse themselves, with facilities for cooking, and with large sleeping apartments. Provision is afforded at them, at the public charge, for absolutely indigent immigrants; and meals are afforded at very reasonable charges to others.

The agents at the several stations afford to immigrants every information within their power as to routes, and the points at which they can obtain employment; and, as a matter of fact, the immigrants who arrived during the season of 1872 were immediately distributed, the numbers of the arrivals supplying only a small portion of the demand for labour.

A circular was sent out by the Department of Agriculture inquiring, among other things, as to the number of immigrants who could find employment in different parts of the Dominion. The whole of the returns are not yet in, but those which have been furnished ask for a supply of 146,615 immigrants of various classes.\* The actual number which arrived in 1872 was 36,578, from which it will appear that the whole arrivals were only sufficient for about one fourth of the demand.

As a general rule the immigrants who have come to this country do well, and many of them in a few years become comparatively independent.

The Reports of the several immigration agents furnish particulars

of interest relating to the several localities.

That of Mr. Stafford, the Quebec agent, gives detail of the arrivals

<sup>\*</sup> Since this Report was written subsequent returns to these circulars have been made up, from which it appears that the demand amounts to the number of 168,268; and all the returns are not in yet.

by the St. Lawrence route, and their distribution. He generally states "the immigrants of this season have been of a good class." and that all found immediate employment at high rates of wages. Of the number that arrived at this port, 22,166 remained in Canada; and 12,577 went to the United States. He remarked that a large number of French and Belgians settled in Quebec, and expresses the belief that they will be followed by many others. He states that the new station at Point Levis has been found in every way suitable.

Mr. Donaldson, the Toronto agent, reports that the distribution of immigrants at that point was exceedingly active. He corroborates Mr. Stafford's statement respecting the good class of settlers during the year, and adds that many of them brought with them a considerable amount of capital, which was principally expended in purchasing improved farms. He states that the Reports from the settlers in the free grant districts are generally satisfactory. He distributed

at his station 9,565 immigrants.

Mr. Daley, the agent at Montreal, reports that he found employment for 763 immigrants, afforded assistance to 2,050, and gave halffare tickets to 630. He states that but a small proportion of the applications for labourers could be supplied, and that considerable numbers came to Montreal who did not pass through his office. Province of Quebec, through its office at Montreal, distributed and found places for 2,013 immigrants who arrived during the season.

Mr. Rae, the Hamilton agent, reports the arrivals viâ the United States were 45,704 at his station, of whom 11,049 remained in Canada, having destinations in different parts of the Dominion, the

remainder being passengers to the Western States.

Mr. Wills, the Ottawa agent, states that he provided for 2,105 immigrants, but that there were applications for 6,614. The arrivals were therefore inadequate for the demand. His statement shows a marked increase in the arrivals at this station. The Ottawa Valley Immigration Society advanced means to bring out 200 immigrants; and this system of advances having been found to be successful, will be continued and extended during this season.

Mr. Macpherson, the Kingston agent, states that there was a large immigration to his agency during the past year over the previous But the demand for all classes of immigrants (with the exception of clerks) was greatly in excess of the supply. He could have found situations for four times the number of those that arrived, and anticipates a still greater demand in the coming season. The total

number of immigrants distributed at his station was 4,890.

Mr. Clay, the Halifax agent, reports the arrival of 1,432 immigrants at that port by sea. He states that there also came a considerable number of passengers from the United States, mechanics and others. who settled in the Province; but he was unable to obtain the exact number, as they did not report at his office. Of those coming by sea, there was an increase of 882 as compared with the previous year, of whom 581 remained in Nova Scotia, the remainder going on to New

Mr. Shives, the agent at St. John, N.B., reports that 802 immigrants settled within the limits of his agency during the year, being an increase of 106 over the previous year. The immigrants were all Dominion of Canada. of a good class, to whom the highest rates of wages were freely given. He states that the demand for agricultural labourers, boys, girls, and artizans, has been very great, and there is every reason to believe it will be still greater during the coming season. He further states that the new Danish settlement of New Hellerup, in the county of Carleton, which was commenced last spring, appears likely to increase; and the other new settlements in the same county are in a thriving and satisfactory state.

Mr. Wilkinson, the agent at Chatham, Miramichi, N.B., reports an increase in the whole number of immigrants at his agency from all parts, as compared with the previous year. In 1871, the whole number of arrivals was 861, and in 1872, 1,177. Nine hundred and ninety-nine of the arrivals in 1872 were labourers attracted by work on the railway. Many of these have already applied for free grants of land, with the intention to settle permanently in the Province. He states that the price of labour is generally high in his agency. The

want of immigrants is much felt.

Mr. McMicken, the agent at Winnipeg, reports the arrival of 1,400 immigrants at that station during the year. An immigrant station has been erected there, and found exceedingly useful to immigrants on their arrival. The agent states that henceforth there need not be any apprehensions on the ground of too numerous arrivals. that arrived during the last two years have made rapid progress towards comfortable settlement; and a large area of surveyed lands now being thrown open for the settler, there is ample room for all who may go. Nine hundred and fifty-four of the settlers during the last year were from the Province of Ontario, 115 from the United States, 78 from the Province of Quebec, and the remainder from other places. The population of the town of Winnipeg, Mr. McMicken reported, consisted of 1,019 males and 448 females. One hundred and twenty-four buildings have been erected, comprising residences, stores and warehouses. It is expected that the growth of this town will be rapid.

The addition of the numbers of immigrants stated by the several agents to have been distributed by them does not exactly tally with the numbers of those who announced their intention to settle in Canada. The reason is that many of the immigrants went directly to their friends, without going to the immigrant stations; and further, the Reports of the distribution do not include a large portion of those who went to the Eastern townships, or of those who settled in the

district of Quebec.

Mr. John Sumner, the agent who was appointed by the Department to travel on immigrant trains, in order to see that the wants of immigrants were properly provided for, and generally to afford them information, reported the accommodation offered by the Grand Trunk Railway was on the whole satisfactory. The only exception arose from a sudden and large influx of immigrants at one time at Point Levis. But the Grand Trunk Company are providing for such emergency by increasing the stock of second-class cars. This agent saw that the immigrants were provided with suitable means at reasonable prices at the way stations.

The Reports of the various agents in the United Kingdom and on

the Continent furnish information of interest as regards the existing state of things, in relation to the prospects of immigration.

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The total number of immigrants assisted by benevolent societies and individuals in 1872 was 2,435, as is shown in the Report of Mr. Stafford, Dominion Immigration Agent at Quebec. In 1871, the number was 4,590, showing a decrease last year in immigrants of this class of 2,163. The decrease is, of course, owing to the unwillingness of the public to subscribe money for the purpose of emigration in the face of revival of prosperity and absence of distress.

The following statement shows the numbers of immigrants who were assisted by the different societies and by individuals in 1872:—

British and Colonial Emigration League		-	101
National Emigration League	-	-	<b>4</b> 04
Rev. Mr. Fletcher		-	20
Mr. Shipperly (Bristol)	-	-	6
Rev. Mr. Herring		-	655
Rev. Mr. Oliver (Hertford)	-	•	5
Red Hill Reformatory		-	4
Brighton Emigration Society	_	-	79
Shoe Black Brigade		•	7
Cow Cross Mission	-	-	132
Miss Macpherson		-	433
Hon. Mrs. Hobart	-	-	266
Mr. Hogg's Institution		-	11
Mrs. Spottiswood (Aberdeen)	-	-	44
Risley Farm School		•	25
Sydenham Emigration Club	-	-	17
Feltham School		-	2
Home for little Boys	-	•	3
Upper Bagot Asylum		•	3 2 4
South Dublin Union	-	-	4
Cheltenham Reformatory		•	2
Rev. Mr. Hartly	-	-	2
Miss Rye		-	187
Middlesex Industrial School	-	-	2
Tiffield Reformatory		-	2
Rev. Mr. Smith	-	-	20
Total		- 5	2,435

# ANNUAL REPORT of the STATE of the MILITIA for 1873.

Sir, Headquarters, Ottawa, January, 1874.

The money estimates being voted by Parliament for the fiscal year ending 30th June, and the force having been permitted to perform the drill during the current financial year at times most convenient, has militated against the efficiency of the militia service and the drill and training of the militia in a satisfactory manner.

The season most suitable for drill in camp commences about the

10th June, and ends in September. The time most suitable for a

majority of the force is from the 10th June to 20th July.

The fiscal year, however, divides this period into two, and renders it impossible to furnish any Report as to the numbers of men who have drilled during such year, unless made up to the end of June; but as Parliament usually meets in February or March, such a Report on the state of the militia, being at least eight months in arrear, would not give requisite information.

I have therefore obtained from the Deputy Adjutants General of Districts, Reports relating to that portion of the drill for the fiscal

year 1873-1874 completed since 1st July, 1873.

By these Reports it appears that the following numbers of officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the active militia have performed the annual drill for 1873-74:—

Military	District No.	1		_		-		-		_	2,088
•	,,	2	-		-		-		-	-	2,852
	,,	3		-		-		-		-	2,877
	,,	4	-		-		-		-	-	768
	,,	5				-		-		-	2,897
	"	6	-		-		-		-	-	377
	,,	7		-	•	-		-		-	2,066
	<b>,,</b>	8			-					-	2,444
	"	9		-		-		-		-	3,594
		To	tal		-		•		-	-	19,963

The remaining corps will complete the drills during the winter at their several drill-sheds, or in battalion camps, prior to the 30th June. 1874.

The General Orders relating to the drill and training of the current year, provide for the drill of companies for sixteen days at company head-quaters, on the understanding that the men will be subsisted and lodged at their homes during the days appointed for drill, or by battalions in eight-day camps, as may be found most suitable.

The Reports presented herewith will show the mode adopted by corps in the respective districts. Regarding the country companies, there seems a difficulty in their carrying on the drills in a satisfactory manner, except in cases where the periods of drills are continuous, and arrangements are made for subsistence at the place appointed for drill. The reasons are obvious—the men, as a general rule, reside at distances varying from one to eight miles from the company head-quarters, which renders the daily journey to and from the drill a serious obstacle. It is therefore apparent that, as regards many of the country companies, the plan has not worked well. For drill by battalions the case is different—the men have only one journey to make coming and going, and they are subsisted and lodged on the spot; besides this, the drills performed where a number of companies are brought together creates an emulation which cannot be otherwise obtained.

Owing to the great extent of country, the diversified interests of

the inhabitants, affected by climate and occupation, it is not easy to frame any regulation which will bear equally on all. In the west the weather is milder, with less snow in winter, and the spring work commences earlier; in the east, more particularly along the River St. Lawrence and the Atlantic coast, the commercial and shipping interests must be consulted.

These difficulties are exemplified more particularly in the cities in respect to drill. For instance, in London, Hamilton, and Toronto, the force usually turns out for sixteen days' continuous drill in camp with readiness and apparent ease; coming eastward, Kingston and Ottawa are less ready, but could send their corps into camp reduced in strength. In Montreal, Quebec, St. John, and Halifax, the shipping and other interests seem to place a barrier in the way of taking the men from their homes for drill in camps, and a preference is shown for drill on different days during the year, as circumstances

may permit.

There are reasons, no doubt, why the system of voluntary service bears more heavily upon some portions of the country than upon The most important is, that in the newly-settled districts, the first organization of a volunteer company absorbs the whole of the volunteer element for the time being within a radius of miles from the company head-quarters, so that when the period of three years, for which these men have volunteered to serve, expires, other men cannot be found within a convenient distance, who will volunteer to fill The consequence is, that in order to maintain these company organizations, many old volunteers continue to serve in the ranks for even four, five, or six years.

In these thinly-settled districts there will always be a difficulty in keeping up a continuous company organization by voluntary enrol-There would, however, be no such difficulty if company headquarters were changed from place to place, as the period of service of each set of men expired; but then the distance from the places of residence of the present officers to the new head-quarters would be such an obstacle as to prevent many from taking that active personal interest in the company indispensable to secure efficiency, and would result in an absolute necessity for cancelling commissions and the appointment of other officers who would qualify themselves and undertake the duty.

Under existing regulations, if the old officers had served the necessary period of five years in the militia, three of which have been as an officer, and the last rank held two years out of the three, to entitle them to retain their rank, they would of course do so, but where the whole period has not been completed, even although an officer had passed through a military school, and obtained a certificate of qualification, he would necessarily be deprived of rank; but if three years' service only had been completed, it would be entitled to count as the three years he is liable to serve in his turn as a militiaman.

These difficulties are understood, and will always be felt in maintaining the organization of a purely volunteer force. The remedy suggested by some of the officers is, that in all cases where a volunteer company now organized cannot be kept up to its full nominal strength by voluntary enrolment, the officers be authorized to ballot from

the reserve for the number of men necessary to complete from time to time.

It is evident that any militia system which looks to efficiency must be so devised as to meet the question of labour, and at the same time be in accord with the spirit of the institutions of the country. must therefore be apparent that the confederation of Provinces which had separate militia laws, and which were governed locally by different municipal regulations, renders it a matter of difficulty to perfect a uniform system for drill and training under central control, that will work equally well in all the Provinces; but considering the many difficulties and the desire of the great majority of the people to maintain an active force on the basis of voluntary enrolment, I think the groundwork of the present law admirably adapted to meet the circumstances of the country, and the provision made in it for changes in detail by regulations based on Orders in Council is well suited to remedy such defects as may be found to exist, as the work of organi-The law is equally applicable for a purely volunteer zation goes on. force, or a force raised by conscription on the basis of each locality being required to furnish its quota—all that seems requisite is a decision as to the mode, and the necessary appropriations by parliamentary estimate to cover the cost.

Apart from the question of pay, it appears to me that in the absence of stimulating causes such as would call for the country companies being ready for military duty other than drill and training, it cannot be expected that the eagerness to volunteer which has hitherto characterized the population will continue; indeed there are indications that the nominal strength as now established in some of the districts is in the excess of the number who are inclined to volunteer for continuous service for three years as bonâ fide members of corps, thus showing that as the country is reverting to its normal condition after the excitement caused by the position of affairs since 1861, the proportion of men who are inclined to volunteer for mere drill and training is diminished. It is therefore quite certain that if this state of affairs continues, and the present nominal strength is required, provision must be made for compelling each locality, as is the practice in England, to furnish its quota of the total number, or failing that to apply the ballot.

The question as to drill and training on its own merits, resolves itself into one of expenditure as a preliminary to efficiency. If reduced estimates be insisted on, or rather, if enough money be not available for military equipment and all the incidental expenses necessary for the maintenance of the authorized strength on a satisfactory basis, over and above the amount required for pay, a corresponding diminution in the strength of the force to be drilled and trained should be made. A small force, carefully trained and well paid and cared for, is much more desirable from every point of view than a numerically large force without these requisites to efficiency.

In respect of drill for the current year, it was not intended that any brigade camp would be formed, but I may mention that in Military District No. 3, the 40th, 45th, 46th, and 57th Battalions of Infantry, and the Northumberland and Durham squadron of Cavalry, made

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local arrangements and performed the eight days' drill in the same camp of exercise. In many instances a similar preference is shown for drill in brigade camps, and as regards the one now noted, the cost of extra transport over that requisite for drill in battalion camps was borne by the corps.

Respecting the pay to the officers and men, I consider that in all cases where officers are required to go into camp for drill and training, or are otherwise especially employed on militia service, it will be more satisfactory to give them the pay of their rank with such allowances as are or may be specially authorized by regulations—taking the pay of the officers of a battalion into account, the average daily pay only amounts to about \$2.10, while the net pay of a lieut-colonel is \$4.87\frac{1}{2}\$, and that of an ensign \$1.28—in either case the pay is small, but by paying each officer according to rank, it will be found that each will only receive comparative remuneration for the responsibilities devolving upon them.

Regarding the pay of the men, I do not entertain the belief that any reasonable increase in the present rate of 50 cents per diem, which is exclusive of all other necessary expenditure any man is put to, from the time he leaves his home for camp until he returns, will cover the present difficulty.

The force, as now maintained, is on the principle of voluntary enrolment pure and simple—the men join their corps for purposes of drill and training from different motives, which combine patriotism and love of the service in various degrees, and for various reasons aside from the question of pay. Such men are real volunteers, and will be found ready at all times for service; it therefore seems to me that it is only because the present nominal strength is in excess of the number of willing men in any locality, that any difficulty arises in maintaining corps up to the authorized standard.

In all cases where the labour market has to be entered for recruits, the character of the force naturally changes—at any rate in so far as this new element is required to make up the strength—the interests, feelings, and motives of the volunteer is entirely opposite to those of the men who agree to work for pay; there is therefore little doubt that in many instances a want of harmony in feeling will be found in corps whose strength requires to be recruited in this way.

# Force on Service at Fort Garry.

The establishment, as reported on the 31st December, 1873, consisted of the following:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Staff.	Captains.	Lieutenants	Ensigns.	Staff Sergeants.	Colour and other Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Нотвея.
Artillery			1	2	••	3	4	4	3	66	••
Infantry	1	4	4	4	4	9	16	16	5	195	3
	1	4	5	6	4	12	20	20	8	261	8

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For further information relating to this force, I respectfully refer you to the Report of Lieut.-Colonel W. O. Smith, C.M.G., Deputy

Adjutant General, Military District No. 10.

During the year hut barracks have been erected at Fort Garry, and the same are now occupied by the Dominion force at that station. This measure has added much to the comfort of the men, and will prove economical as compared with previous arrangements.

## Rifle Associations.

The aid given to Dominion, Provincial, and other rifle associations amounts to about \$18,000 per annum; that granted to the Dominion Association is expended in prizes, and for the expenses of a team of Canadian marksmen to Wimbledon each year. The success which has attended the efforts of the Association in respect of this team, renders the object worthy of continual support and commendation. Apart from the good results to the men, and the emulation it creates amongst Canadian marksmen to be selected for the team, it has tended in a remarkable manner to make the Dominion better known throughout the whole world; and as an advertisement for emigrants is of great value.

The aid granted to provincial associations is entirely expended for

prizes and expenses attending the matches.

Under the present system the local associations obtain aid direct from Government, without being compelled to affiliate with any central organization; but it appears to me that these organizations for competition in rifle shooting have attained such a position as to render

the adoption of some plan on one uniform basis necessary.

Such a plan might perhaps be arranged as follows:—1st. Provide the necessary means for expenses of the Wimbledon team and contribution in aid of the Dominion Rifle Association. 2nd. Divide one-half of the remainder of the appropriation amongst the several Provincial associations according to population, and the other half amongst the several county associations in the Dominion, on the understanding that only those affiliated with the Provincial associations of their respective Provinces, and who make proper returns of matches or prize meetings, be recognized as entitled to aid. 3rd. The grant to county associations to be based on the number of competitors at matches, and upon the amount of local contributions in money, in aid of the funds of the respective associations for prizes. 4th. Returns of prize meetings from all associations receiving Government aid to be sent to the Department of Militia and Defence.

# Aid to Efficient Bands.

The total sum available for this service during the past year was \$7,000, and it has been divided amongst the battalions of militia who maintain bands of music; the amount paid to each ranges from \$50 to \$100 per annum, according to extent and efficiency of the bands. This aid, trifling as it is, has proved a great boon to the officers, and reduces to some extent the personal expenses of each, in respect of payments to the band fund of their respective corps.

## Ordnance and Equipment of Field Batteries of Artillery.

The expenditure authorized under this head has been devoted during the past three years to the purchase of the new 9-pounder muzzle-loading rifled field-guns and harness, such as are being issued to the Royal Artillery. The guns are issued as received to the older field batteries of artillery, in exchange for the smooth-bore guns now in possession; and the latter are thus made available for newly organized batteries not yet equipped.

# Horses for Field Batteries.

Some difficulty is experienced by commanding officers providing horses, for the allowance, and under the regulations now in force. This difficulty is not confined to any one district, but is more apparent in some districts than in others. I have therefore taken steps to communicate with these officers through the staff in the different districts, in order to ascertain the difficulties, and the suggestion each has to make in respect to his own corps.

## Schools of Instruction.

The two Schools of Gunnery at Kingston and Quebec continue to afford a satisfactory means of instructing officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the artillery. These schools have been most successful since their organization, and there seems to be no difficulty in keeping the strength up to the full establishment. Seven officers and 136 non-commissioned officers and men have joined the school at Kingston, and 7 officers and 150 non-commissioned officers and men have joined the school at Quebec during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

In addition to the Schools of Gunnery at Kingston and Quebec, there are six schools of military instruction in operation under the District Staff, viz. Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Fredericton, and Halifax. The numbers in attendance at these latter schools are fully up to former averages, but as the schools are only maintained during the winter months I am unable to submit the exact returns until after the first June next. These schools have been most useful in imparting primary instruction to the officers of corps and candidates for commissions in the militia. It is, however, evident that they are not sufficient to supply the higher class of instruction which has become indispensable to the maintenance of the present force in a satisfactory condition; nor do they supply instruction such as is necessary for the education of those who may be required for the future military necessities of the Dominion.

The ordinary duties of an officer may be performed without special training, but the higher class of duties and the capacity for superior command can only be reached through a long course of study and preparation. It is therefore certain that some provision beyond that now existing is needed. This want might be met in two ways: 1st. By sending a number of young men to England, where suitable

Dominion of Canada. facilities are available. 2nd. By the establishment of a high-class military school in Canada.

As distance would likely prove an impediment to the first course being adopted, the second will, no doubt, commend itself as worthy of consideration. An institution at which young men could secure a superior military and scientific education would produce results alike beneficial to the Dominion and to those who join for instruction. To the Dominion it would prove a ready and economical means of providing officers whose military services could be utilized hereafter in the different districts, and to the cadet an education which would fit him for both civil and military duties, would give undoubted facilities for remunerative employment at all times.

I have &c.,
(Signed) WALKER POWELL, Lieut.-Col.,
Acting Adjutant-General of Militia, Canada.

The Minister of Militia and Defence, &c. &c. &c.

To the Hon. ISAAC BURPEE, Minister of Customs, &c.

Sir, March 20, 1874.

In laying before you the trade and navigation Tables for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1873, as deduced from the returns of exports, imports and shipping transmitted to this Department from all the ports of entry of the Dominion, it is satisfactory to be able to state that the statistical aggregation of those returns shows a progressive increase in the trade and commerce of the country.

This fact is exhibited in the following comparative statement of the value of exports, the value of goods imported and the amount of goods entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the six years following the Confederation of the Provinces:—

	th June, 1868 - 57,567,888 ,, 1869 - 60,474,781		Entered for Consumption.	Duty.			
Fiscal Year ending-	\$ 000	\$ 014	\$ 000	\$ c.			
1960 _	57,567,888 60,474,781	73,459,644 70,415,165	71,985,306 67,402,170	8,819,431 63 8,298,909 71			
" 1870 -	73,573,490	74,814,339	71,237,603	9,462,940 44			
1970		96,092,971 111,430,527	86,947,482 107,709,116	11,843,655 75 13,045,493 50			
" 1878 -	89,789,922	128,011,281	127,514,594	13,017,730 17			
Aggregate for 6 yrs. \$	438,219,362	554,228,927	532,796,271	64,488,161 20			

The only year in which the imports appear to have fallen short of those of the preceding year, is that of 1869. This was no doubt due to the increased importations in the Maritime Provinces in 1867, to avoid the duties of the Canadian tariff which were rather higher than those in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, thus producing a depression in the importations of the year mentioned (1869).

This Table shows that the exports of the country increased in six.

years 55.95 per cent.; the imports entered for consumption, 77.13 per cent.; the amount of duties 47.59 per cent.; and that the average yearly excess during that period of the value of imports over exports was \$19,334,094—the average yearly excess of goods entered for consumption being \$15,762,818. This last amount includes an average of \$6,015,091 of free goods, of which again an average of \$1,100,000 yearly consists of the value of property brought into the country by immigrants, under the name of settlers' effects, which latter amount, it is considered, may clearly go in deduction of the excess of importations, thus reducing that excess to \$14,662,818.

It is not my province to examine into or to speculate upon the bearing which the received theory of political economists, touching the balance of trade, may have upon this feature of the statement. It is my duty to confine myself to figures, but I trust I may be permitted to notice that there exists one momentous item of gain to Canada which does not appear in figures in our commercial statistics, and that is the value of our British and foreign carrying trade, which is almost exclusively in the hands of our large ship-owners, whose magnificent steamships and sailing vessels bring the products of foreign countries to our shores, and carry from our shores the products of Canada to foreign markets.

The statements of Canadian shipping, to be found in this volume, will show the large amount of tonnage employed in our carrying trade seaward, from which some inference may possibly be drawn of the value of that branch of our trade, measuring it by the magnitude of our import and export trade as exhibited in the statements which are now submitted.

The value of Canadian exports to Great Britain and foreign countries is shown in the following comparative statement for the fiscal years ending respectively on the 30th June, 1872 and 1873:—

	Value of	Exports.
Countries.	1872.	1878.
	\$	\$
Great Britain	25,862,9 <del>4</del> 0	81,486,571
United States	36,232,939	40,554,655
France	102,242	31,907
Germany	36,232	76,553
Spain	25,08 <del>4</del>	25,080
Portugal	122,225	191,156
Italy	209,189	177,232
Holland	6,376	13,142
Belgium	60,777	17,754
British North American Provinces -	1,767,866	2,283,638
British West Indies	2,319,702	1,939,733
Spanish West Indies	1,632,681	1,614,812
French ,	273,547	299,060
Other West Indian Islands	100,222	91,630
South America	782,854	1,259,266
China and Japan	49,711	46,389
Australia	30,823	40,965
South Africa	5,618	4,978
Other countries	220,453	229,991
Goods not the produce of Canada	12,798,182	9,405,910
Total	\$82,639,663	89,789,922

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The aggregate increase of the exports in 1873 over the exports of 1872 is \$7,150,259. That increase is most conspicuous in the products of the mine, the exports under that head showing \$3,936,608 in 1872, against \$6,471,162 in 1873. Gold-bearing quartz dust and nuggets, the exports of which were almost nominal in 1872 (only \$50), rose to \$1,035,254 in 1273, and silver ore increased from \$1,087,839 to \$1,379,380. The increase in the exportation of mineral (or earth) oils is also worthy of note—the quantity exported in 1872 being 7,897,054 gallons, value \$1,341,099; in 1873, 9,355,325 gallons, value \$1,819,183.

The exports under the other heads of classification exhibit the following increase respectively in 1873 over 1872, viz.:—

Produce of the Fisheries	_		_		-	430,769
" Forest -		-		_	-	4,901,434
Animals and their products	-		-			1,826,404
Agricultural products -		-		-	-	1,616,778
Manufactures	-		-		-	532,367

The value of imports entered for consumption, and the amount of duties collected thereon, as also the countries from whence the goods were imported during the fiscal years 1871-2 and 1872-3 are shown in the following statement, by which it will be seen that the value of goods entered for consumption in the latter year exceeds the value entered in the former by \$19,805,478:—

Countries.	Value of Good Consun		Duty (	collected.
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Great Britain	63,148,736	\$ 68,522,776	\$ c. 7,917,246 01	\$ c. 7,398,460 17
United States	35,639,586	47,735,678	2,410,401 89	
France	1,827,858	2,023,288	582,968 12	
Germany	941,691	1,099,925	300,696 86	
Spain	434,158	477,886	93,587 80	
Portugal	67,430		20,411 75	21,245 21
Italy	33,605	52,425	9,717 53	
Holland	194,712	216,628	313,368 24	294,569 02
Belgium	204,344	346,702	53,835 40	94,504 87
British North American Provinces	1,968,587	1,808,997	162,744 13	97,147 31
British West Indies	1,128,236	964,005	427,327 55	401,444 24
Spanish "	1,278,361	1,143,241	512,362 30	412,117 42
French	35,906	43,412	6,420 91	9,049 77
Other West India Islands -	6,934	24,274	3,883 44	
South America	81,176	416,199	39,819 37	
China and Japan	388,359	1,663,390	144,990 54	
Switzerland	110,982	120,514	15,445 98	
Australia	1,103	388,352	110 31	
South Africa	_	97,999	_	-
Other countries	217,352	293,871	25,691 23	35,533 31
Amounts for which no re-	1	-		
turns were received by the Department	_	_	4,464 14	5,126 92
Total \$	107,709,116	127,514,594	13,045,493 50	13,017,730 17

The collective trade of Canada in imports and exports with the undermentioned countries during the fiscal years 1871-2 and 1872-3, as exhibited in the following statement, establishes a steady mainte-

nance of our commercial relations with the mother-country, and largely increased commerce with the United States. With Great Britain the increase of 19.35 per cent. noted in my last Report as representing our trade with that country in 1872 over 1871, has been more than maintained, the increase being 20.5 per cent. in 1873 as compared with 1872. With the United States, however, the percentage of increase in 1872 over was 1871, which only 10.19 per

cent., is shown to have risen in 1873 over 1872 to 24.9 per cent.

Dominion of Canada.

Countries.	Aggrega	te Trade.
Countries.	1872.	1873.
	\$	\$
Great Britain	89,011,676	107,266,624
United States	71,872,525	89,898,204
France	1,930,100	2,055,195
Germany	977,923	1,176,478
Spain	459,242	502,966
Portugal	189,655	266,188
[taly	<b>242,794</b>	229,657
Holland	201,088	229,770
Belgium	265,121	364,456
British North American Provinces	3,736,453	4,609,552
British West Indies	<b>3,447,938</b>	2,933,548
Spanish ,,	2,911,042	2,767,432
French ,,	309,453	343,221
Other West India Islands	107,156	119,224
South America	864,030	1,701,633
China and Japan	438,070	1,709,856
Switzerland	110,982	120,514
Australia	31,926	430,174
South Africa	5,618	102,977
Other countries	437,805	566,847
Goods (not produce) exported	†12,798,182	
Total \$	190,348,779	217,304,516

<sup>†</sup> The distribution of this amount would slightly diminish the increase of trade in Great Britain and United States, but would not affect materially the figures of the other countries.

The statement shows the value of goods entered for consumption from Great Britain and value of our exports to that country, aggregated, to have been in 1872-3, \$107,266,624. The goods from the United States and goods exported thereto during the same year show an aggregate value of \$89,808,204.

We have thus a total trade, in imports for consumption and exports, with those two countries of \$197,074,828, equal to 90.73

per cent. of the whole trade of Canada.

The only British North American Provinces outside of the Dominion on the 30th of June last, were Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. With these two Colonies our trade ranks next in order, the aggregate value of Canadian imports from, and exports to, those Colonies having been, during the last fiscal year (1872-3), \$4,609,552, thus retaining the position assigned to them in my last Report; and if we include our trade with the British West Indies, which amounts to \$2,933,548, exhibiting for the fiscal year under consideration between Canada and Great Britain and Canada and Britain's other possessions in this hemisphere, an aggregate amount of purely

<sup>\*</sup> Sic in orig.

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"British trade" of \$114,809,724, being an increase of \$20,128,326 upon the amount stated in my Report of the previous year.

The value of the goods in bond in the Queen's warehouses at the various ports of the Dominion on the 30th June, 1873, was \$6,710,420, representing duties computed under this present tariff of \$2,523,449.11.

The returns of the sea-going shipping entered inwards and outwards at the seaports of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia show an increase in the tonnage engaged in that branch of the carrying trade, as will be seen by the comparative statements following, in which British is distinguished from foreign tonnage.

Number and Tonnage of Sea-going Vessels Entered and Cleared. Inwards.

	18	371–72.	18	37 <b>2-</b> 73.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
British Foreign	8,218 2,140	2,188,372 801,421	8,620 2,469	2,132,250 900,496
Total inwards	10,358	2,989,793	11,089	3,032,746
	Outw	ARDS.	!	
British Foreign	7,933 1,965	2,168,292 788,619	8,250 2,258	2,190,753 862,036
Total outwards	9,898	2,956,911	10,508	3,052,789
Total inwards and out-	20,256	5,946,704	21,597	6,085,535

With regard to the tonnage of vessels employed in the inland trade between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the United States, the returns, if correct, show a falling off which cannot well be explained when coupled with the fact of a large increase of our trade with the United States. The increased facilities for the transport of merchandise by railway between the two countries may, it is believed, partially account for the anomaly; and the inference is strengthened by the official statements we see of the large increase which marked last year the traffic of our great railway lines crossing or connecting with the international boundary.

The statement of the tonnage employed in the inland trade last referred to for the fiscal years 1871-2 and 1872-3 is here presented:—

enteu :—		1871–2.	1872-3.
British, inwards ,, outwards		Tons 1,975,572 - 1,822,566 - 1,606,576	Tons. 1,644,721 1,481,858 1,349,713
Foreign, inwards ,, outwards Total, inwards and		- 1,456,742 - 6,861,456	1,187,170 
Total, illwards and	outwarus	- 0,001,400	0,000,40

The returns showing the number and tonnage of ships built during the last fiscal year in each of the Provinces of this Dominion, of which an abstract is here given, affords evidence of the tendency to build ships of a larger class than heretofore. A comparison of these returns with those of the year preceding, whilst showing a numerical increase of ships built — of two, only, established an increase of 26,315 tons of shipping.

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Built 1871-72.							BUILT 1872-73.					
Provinces. Steam		eam. Sail.		Total.		s	eam.		Sail.	Total.		
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
25	4,915	30	5,374	55	10,289	29	6,682	33	7,263	62	13,945	
6												
5	421	88	36,043	93	36,464	7	774		41,927	104		
-						<u> </u>	!					
	No.  25 6 -5 1	6 916 5 421 1 156	Steam.  No.   Tons.   No.    25 4,915   68   916   68	Steam.         Sail.           No.         Tons.           25         4,915           6         916	Steam.         Sail.           No.   Tons.         No.   Tons.         No.   Tons.           25 4,915 6 916 68 13,284 74	Steam.         Sail.         Total.           No.   Tons.         No.   Tons.         No.   Tons.           25 4,915 68 916 68 13,284 74 14,200         188 52,882 188 52,882           5 421 88 36,043 93 36,464 1 156 3 74 4 230	Steam.         Sail.         Total.         Steam.           No.         Tons.         No.         Tons.         No.           25 4,915 30 6 916 68 916 68 52.882 188 52.882 188 52.882 1 1 156 3 74 4 230 1         13,284 74 14,200 7 14,200 7 188 52.882 188 52.882 1 1 156 3 74 4 230 1	Steam.         Sail.         Total.         Steam.           No.   Tons.         No.   Tons.         No.   Tons.         No.   Tons.         No.   Tons.         No.   Tons.         No.   Tons.   Tons.         No.   Tons.   Tons	Steam.         Sail.         Total.         Steam.         No.         Tons.         No.         Tons.	Steam.         Sail.         Total.         Steam.         Sail.           No.         Tons.         No.         Tons.	Steam.         Sail.         Total.         Steam.         Sail.           No.   Tons.         No.   Tons.         No.   Tons.         No.   Tons.         No.   Tons.         No.   Tons.         No.   Tons.   No.	

It will be seen upon reference to the statement of Canadian exports, that the value of our manufactures sent abroad to foreign markets stands at the comparatively small figure of \$2,921,802. It is believed, however, that although this is an advance of \$532,367 upon the previous year, the exemption of machinery from duty under the authority of the 34 Vict. cap. 10, passed in 1871, is calculated to give an impulse to the manufacturing energies of the country which will largely and rapidly increase this branch of the exports. The value of machinery imported in 1870-71 was \$524,113, of which \$15,218 was free; in 1871-2 the importation amounted to \$829,568, of which \$259,021 was free; and in 1873 the gross value of the imports of machinery was \$1,236,275, of which amount \$419,853 was entered under the exemption.

I stated in my Report of 1871-2 the proportion which in each of the six Provinces the collections bore to the whole customs duties collected in the Dominion. The ratios have not widely altered during the fiscal years 1872-3, as will be seen by the following comparative statement:—

			1872.	1873.	
Ontario			29 · 64 per cent.	33.01 per cent.	
Quebec	-		47.34,	45.15 ,	
Nova Scotia		-	10.25 ,,	9.56 ,	
New Brunswick	-	-	9.78;	9.57	
British Columbia -		-	2.63 ,,	2.33 ,	
Manitoba -	-	-	0.36 "	0.38 "	

The increased ratio in Ontario (3.37), which has more or less diminished the ratios of the other Provinces, gives unmistakable evidence of its rapid growth and consequent commercial developments,

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all the more remarkable from the fact of the general growth and commercial advancement of the Dominion at large.

The whole humbly submitted, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

REPORT on the INLAND REVENUES of the DOMINION of CANADA.

SIR.

Herewith I have the honour to submit the usual financial and statistical statements respecting the business of this Department

during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1873.

As compared with the total revenue accrued in 1871-72, the revenue of 1872-73 shows a decrease of \$187,757, or somewhat more than 3\frac{1}{3} per cent. The increase in 1871-2 over the previous year

was 91 per cent.

The present decrease is more than accounted for in the diminution of the revenue derived from excise, which decreased \$249,184, or about 5½ per cent. From public works there is an increase of \$43,837, or 7½ per cent. There is an increase of \$5,254—7½ per cent.—from the Supervisor of Culler's office, and of \$12,335, or 6½ per cent. from bill stamps.

I may here mention that the General Expenditure Account, No. 2,

now includes for the first time the cost of the inside service.

The following is a summary comparison, in continuation of that given last year, showing the accrued revenues for 1867-8 to 1872-3.

,	1867-68.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871–72.	1872–73.
Excise Public works Culling timber - Bill stamps	3,078,212 486,811 70,886 119,712	3,664,465 543,596 66,475 136,276	4,301,389 579,132 63,228 184,255	4,762,978 592,961 74,512 189,161	4,513,194 636,798 79,767 201,496
	8,755,621	4,410,816	5,128,004	5,619,012	5,431,255

The total decrease in the revenue from excise is as above stated, \$249,184, and arises in two articles—spirits and tobacco.

# Spirits.

The quantity manufactured during the year was 5,547,517 proof gallons, and the revenue derived from this source shows a decrease of \$58,926—a little more than 2 per cent. The quantity entered for consumption was less by 90,538 proof gallons in 1872—3 than in 1871—2. At the commencement of the first-mentioned year there were in warehouse 1,140,842 proof gallons, and at its close the quantity had increased to 1,621,801 gallons. The quantity manufactured was therefore in excess of the quantity required for consumption and export by 480,959 proof gallons.

The quantity of spirits exported during the year was 327,531 proof gallons, as against 432,047 exported in 1871-2—a decrease of 104,516 gallons. The quantity taken into bonded manufactories was 262,539 gallons, as against 221,797 gallons in the previous year. An increase of 40,742 gallons.

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### MALT AND MALT LIQUOR.

### Malt.

The quantity of malt returned as made and placed in warehouse in 1872-3 was 44,133,995 lbs., as against 42,479,199 lbs. in 1871-2—an increase of 3.8 per cent. The quantity in warehouse on the 30th June, 1872, was 13,381,439 lbs., and on the 30th June, 1873, the quantity was 12,862,041 lbs. There was ex-warehoused for consumption during the intervening period 34,459,762 lbs., as against 30,114,492 lbs. in the previous year. In 1871-2 the exports amounted to 8,765,786 lbs.; in 1872-3 they amounted to 10,193,631 lbs.

There has therefore been an increase of 4,345,270 lbs., or 141 per cent. in the quantity consumed, and of 1,427,845 lbs., or 16½ per cent. in the quantity entered for exportation.

# Malt Liquor.

The quantity of malt liquor produced in 1872-3 was 11,060,521 gallons, being in excess of the previous year's production by 1,503,193 gallons, or 15% per cent. Of the whole quantity produced in 1872-3, 588,803 gallons were produced from malt used in combination with other substances—chiefly glucose syrup. The beer so produced was subject to a duty of 3½ cents per gallon, and yielded a revenue of \$19,247.55. But, under the Order in Council of 10th March, 1868, the brewers obtained a refund of the duty paid on malt used in combination with syrup. The refunds so paid amount to \$13,752.17. So that the beer produced from other substances than malt was subject to a duty of \$5,495.38. Deducting from this, \$111.51, the duty collected on beer made from raw grain, combined with malt, there will remain the sum of \$5,383.87, collected on beer made from glucose syrup, and this is equivalent to about 1.9 cents on the beer made from each pound of the syrup returned as having been used.

The quantity of beer made from malt and other substances combined with it in 1871-2 was 559,183 gallons, so that there has been

an increase of 29,620 gallons, or about 5½ per cent.

In addition to the refunds above referred to, there has been refunded the sum of \$2,829.63, being the duty on malt used in the production of beer exported. The quantity of beer exported in 1871-2 was estimated at 159,800 gallons. The exports of 1872-3 were 85,361 gallons.

Taking the revenue from malt and malt liquors together and deducting the refunds, the net revenue from this source is \$368,110. as against \$330,688 for the previous year. The increase being nearly equal to 12 per cent, which may be compared with an increase of

6:27 in 1871-2 over 1870-71.

### Tobacco.

The revenue accrued upon this article falls short of the accrued revenue of 1871-2 by \$238,727. During the same period the revenue actually collected has fallen off by \$238,930, and the quantity taken for consumption has decreased by 1,606,310 lbs. A decrease in the revenue from this source was predicted in my Report for 1871-2, and I then explained the circumstances likely to cause it, as follows:—

"But with reference to this large increase—\$217,342—it is proper to state that the quantity entered for consumption in May, 1872, was considerably more than double the quantity taken during any previous or subsequent month, and that these entries were passed while Parliament had under consideration the removal of the tea duties. It may therefore be assumed that parties holding considerable quantities of manufactured tobacco in bond hastened to clear them out of warehouse, in anticipation of an increased duty on tobacco as a partial compensation to the general revenue for the loss of the tea duty. This inference is supported by the marked decrease in the duty collected on tobacco during the subsequent months. Under these circumstances it would not be safe to accept the apparently greatly increased consumption of the year as a fair indication of a corresponding increased demand by the actual consumers."

In confirmation of the above, I may point out that the duties collected on tobacco in the month of May, 1873, were less by \$175,936 than they were in May, 1872, and that each of the following months until December showed a considerable decrease. By that time the disturbance appears to have nearly disappeared. Comparison should therefore be made with the consumption of 1870–71, rather than with that of 1871–72. There was collected in 1870–71 \$1,035,794, and in 1872–73 the collections were \$1,013,557—a difference of \$22,237—so that it may be safely assumed that the quantity taken for consumption in the last-mentioned year is considerably below the normal requirements of the trade, it being less than the quantity taken in 1870–71 by 226,822 lbs.

The quantity manufactured in 1872–73 was 6,451,119 lbs. The quantity in warehouse at the commencement of the year was 1,953,641 lbs., and at the close of the year there remained in warehouse 1,490,546 lbs., showing that the production of the year had fallen short of the demand for consumption and export by 463,095 lbs.

The entries for export during the year were for 645,932 lbs., showing a decrease as compared with the previous year of 55,887 lbs., or 83 per cent.

### Petroleum.

The revenue from petroleum, including inspection fees, is \$3,780 in excess of the revenue of the previous year, but it still falls short of the revenue of 1870-71 by \$9,583. The quantity taken for consumption in 1872-73 was 4,516,490 gallons, as against 4,398,315 gallons in 1871-72, and 4,437,709 gallons in 1870-71. The decrease in the revenue is therefore due to the reduction in the fees charged for inspection.

There was exported in 1872-73 9,635,998 gallons, as against 8,085,794 gallons exported during the previous year—an increase of 19 per cent. The quantity in bond at the commencement of the year was 543,631 gallons; at the close of the year there remained in warehouse 736,797 gallons. The production had therefore been slightly in excess of the demand for consumption and export.

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### PUBLIC WORKS.

#### Canals.

The revenue from these works in 1872-73 was \$446,222, being an increase of 26,278 over the revenue of 1871-72. Of this increase \$4,627 accrued on the Welland Canal, \$277 on the St. Lawrence Canals, \$4,261 on the Chambly Canal, and \$18,384 on the Ottawa and Rideau Canals. There is a loss of \$2,241 on the Burlington Bay Canal, due to a reduction in the rate of toll, and a revenue from the St. Peter's Canal in Cape Breton, amounting to \$970, now appears for the first time in the returns of this Department.

Heretofore the statistics of the canal traffic have been given only for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June. This is necessary as a check in the financial statements, but it has been found exceedingly inconvenient in making comparisons with reference to the commercial transactions of the country.

The quantity of grain transshipped at Port Colborne during the seasons of 1872 and 1873 is given below. The total number of grain-laden vessels lightened at Port Colborne in 1873 was 175, as against 166 in the previous year. The number entirely discharged without entering the canal was 120 in 1873, as against 119 in 1872. The quantity of grain lightened was as follows:—

								1872.	1873.
Wheat	-		-		_		-	9,425 tons.	14,327 tons.
Corn		-		-		-	-	7,405 ,,	5,930 ,,
Barley	_		_		_		_		123 .

The quantity discharged from vessels at Port Colborne, which did not enter the canal, was as follows:—

•				1872.	1873.		
Wheat - Corn	-	-	-	-	_	- 21,121 tons. - 43,163 ,,	36,930 tons. 31,115 ,,

### Slides and Booms.

Of the revenues accrued on these works there is now outstanding a balance of \$125,961, being an increase of \$25,020 over the balance outstanding on the 30th June, 1872. The dues accrued in 1872–73 amounted to \$127,172, of which there was collected \$103,692.

# Hydraulic Rents.

There was outstanding under this head on the 30th June, \$174,940. The annual charge is \$33,805, and the collection during the past year amounted to \$20,572. The difference being made up mainly of dis-

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puted items, but it also includes some amounts as to which there is no dispute, and for the recovery of which steps should be taken if not speedily paid.

## Culling Timber.

The revenue collected for this service was \$81,038, of which \$79,766 accrued during the year. The revenue accrued in 1871-72 was \$74,512, so that there has been an increase of \$6,526. The total cost of collecting this revenue was \$69,272. The surplus was therefore \$10,494. In 1871-72 the surplus was \$7,970.

## Bill Stamps.

The net revenue from bill stamps was \$201,442, being an increase of \$12,281 over the revenue of 1871-72.

## Weights and Measures and Gas.

The Acts of last Session, 36 Vict., cap. 47 and 48, respecting the inspection of weights and measures and gas will not take effect until the expiration of the six months' notice to be given by proclamation in accordance with the requests of the law. This proclamation cannot be made until the standards have been deposited. Arrangements have been made in England for the construction of these standards. and for their verification with the standards of the United Kingdom. But their construction and verification requires considerable time, and it is not expected that they can be deposited before June next. Immediately thereafter the Act may be proclaimed. It is therefore certain that the law will not come into full operation until January, 1875, when the appointment of deputy inspectors will become necessary. In the meantime arrangements are in course of completion for obtaining the apparatus and standards necessary to enable them to perform their duties.

A special Report has already been submitted to you of the steps taken for obtaining the Dominion and departmental standards above referred to, and for having them duly verified by their prototypes. This document will accompany the present Annual Report of the

Department.

On reference to page 30 of the Annual Report of the Department for 1871-72, there will be found a footnote to the financial statement No. 17, explanatory of the reservation of \$4,000 out of the votes for the inspection service of that year. In consequence of an unexpected delay in the delivering of the apparatus and standards ordered in 1872, only \$559.90 out of the \$4,000 was disbursed prior to the 30th June, 1873. This sum was paid to Mr. Oertling, of London, for two balances and a set of standard avoirdupois weights delivered by him for the use of the Department. The remainder, \$3,440.10, will be accounted for in the financial statements for the current year.

# Inspection of Staple Articles.

The administration of the laws passed during the last Session of Parliament respecting the inspection of staple articles (36 Vict., cap.

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39), has been added to the other duties of this Department. service is not intended to add anything to the revenue, but it adds materially to the Departmental correspondence, and somewhat to the expenditure. A reliable estimate of the expense cannot yet be made, but as it is made the duty of the Department to provide for the selection and distribution of the standards mentioned in the Act, the cost of doing so must be provided for.

I have made arrangements for recording and printing the statistical returns received from the Inspectors, which may form a useful addition

to the statistics of this Department.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c., A. BRUNEL, (Signed) Commissioner.

The Hon. the Minister of Inland Revenue.

REPORT of the Indian Branch of the Department of the Minister OF THE INTERIOR.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable The EARL OF DUFFERIN, Governor-General of Canada, &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency,

SIR.

I have the honour to transmit for the imformation of your Excellency, the Report of the Deputy Superintendent General of

Indian Affairs for the year ended the 30th June, 1873.

As the Report relates to transactions which occurred when the Indian branch of the Department was connected with the late Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, prior to the establishment of the Department of the Interior, and many months before I assumed the management of that Department, I do not feel that it is necessary for me to make any comment on the Report.

I have, &c., DAVID LAIRD, (Signed) Minister of the Interior.

Indian Office, Ottawa, Department of the Interior, March, 18, 1874.

I have, in accordance with the usual practice, the honour to submit the Annual Report on Indian Affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1873.

The gradual additions made to the funds in the hands of the Government on Indian account, has permitted, from the revenues derived therefrom, the extending of many advantages to those Indians from the sales of whose lands and timber the capital has been created.

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The capital derived from these sources was, on the 30th June, 1873  To which is to be added the capitalization of	<b>2,105,382</b>	°. 17
annuities payable for cessions of territory	704,765	66
And making a total of	\$2,810,147	83

The interest and annuity moneys divided among the numerous Bands entitled to participate in them (and separately altogether from the transactions with the Indians of Manitoba and the North West territories, growing out of the treaties of 3rd and 21st August, 1871, which will appear elsewhere), amounted to, combined with salaries, surveys, and incidental expenses, \$190,339.53.

The amount received during the year on account of land and timber, was	65,246 77
Interest on investments	150,972 62
Grants in aid of Indians of Nova Scotia	
and New Brunswick, and for blankets for	
aged Indians of Ontario and Quebec -	8,300 00
Total	<b>\$224,519 39</b>

The quantity of land sold during the year was 27,282 acres.

The amount divided among the Indians, between July, 1872, and 30th June, 1873, exceeded, by the sum of \$5,862.04, that divided during the year which ended 30th June, 1871.

The annuities paid to the Indians of Manitoba and the North West during the year ending 30th June, 1873, was \$16,745.

It will be interesting, as respects the progress of education among the Indian people, to furnish in this place some particulars. In the Province of Ontario the pupils number according to recent returns, 1,307; in the Province of Quebec, 471; in the Province of Manitoba, 120. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, offers made by the Department to give support to Indian schools appear to be ineffectual. The one at Bear River, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia, at one time sustained with Indian funds, seems to have been discontinued. We are unwilling to ascribe this to apathy on the part of the local agents.

In British Columbia, it is believed that the leading religious societies who it was shown in my Report of last year were engaged in educating and civilizing the Indians, are continuing the same laudable efforts.

The intelligence of the Indians of that Province gives encouragement to the expectation, that with liberal encouragement, the Indians, who form so large a proportion of the population, may, as they are not deficient in enterprise, be transformed into valuable members of the community. Superintendent Powell's General Report of last year will be found worthy of a reperusal; it discloses the evils of past systems, portrays the capabilities of the Indians, and the inducements which exist for a great effort to advance their condition.

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The fact cannot be disguised that in too many quarters an intolerance of Indians as a race is continually manifested, and the limited number of acres which a humane care of them demands are begrudged them; and efforts to effect their removal from the reserves guaranteed them by solemn treaty and contract are not infrequent. The knowledge which reaches them of attempts made to transfer them from their reserves to remoter localities, is to them both harassing and prejudicial. Fortunately, they are protected by statute. But they are not unaware that law does not always remain the same.

A persevering effort has for a number of years been made to prevail with each head of an Indian family to establish a homestead, to be transmitted to those who succeed him as its head. The plan is now finding increased acceptance among those people. Its tendency is to elevate them in the social scale. Each has or can have the boundary of what thereby becomes his property defined by lines of survey. He acquires, which he had not before, a species of free-hold; and he learns to attach to his position a respect which it had not previously, and thus an important step is taken towards assimilating the condition of the Indian people to that of those of other origins.

The transactions for acquiring the Indian title to lands in Manitoba and the North West were moulded on those which preceded them in the late Province of Upper Canada, and thus the inconvenience and danger of attempting to pass over the territorial rights of numerous Bands, who might (had justice been withheld from them) have become formidable, has been avoided. Thanks to the Missionary Societies, the work of education had already been initiated, and the assurances given in the treaties that the work of education would be sustained by the Government has been to the required extent verified.

With reference to the promotion of agriculture among the Indians of that part of the Dominion, the supplies of ploughs, harrows, spades, hoes, scythes and axes, and farming stock, delivered to such as were prepared to take proper care of them, testify to the Indians the fidelity with which all agreements will be carried out, and will enable them, from the produce of the soil, to subsist their families, independently almost of the game which formerly was almost their entire dependence and support.

In addition to those tribes of Indians with whom treaties in Manitoba were made, there was found to be a migratory Band of Sioux Indians, for whom it was deemed very advisable to make provision. Their case being reported upon, locations of 80 acres to each family were authrized. They have proved themselves to be expert hands at harvesting, when employed as they have been by the White settlers. They, as a roving Band, with no rights of soil (for such was a few mouths since the case), were becoming an object of anxiety, and theirs would soon have become a sort of gipsy life, but for the timely grants of land which have been authorized by Order in Council. They have now strong inducements to conduct themselves well

In regard to the Indian Affairs of British Columbia, it was hoped that the plans formed and concurred in by Order in Council for

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assigning to each Indian family a location of 80 acres, would have been carried into effect. Difficulties in the way of doing this have, however, interposed, but which it is trusted may ere long be removed. For until the Indians are satisfactorily located on lands, and they are judiciously collected into communities, schools for their instruction and other ameliorative arrangements cannot properly be proceeded with. And further, that by limiting, as heretofore, the land to each family to a minimum quantity, agriculture can be nothing else than a mere farce, and it is in vain to tell those people to support their families by farming, unless land enough be allotted to each, out of which to make a farm.

It is with considerable satisfaction we can refer to the continued successful management of the Industrial School near Brantford, conducted under the auspices and at the expense of the New England Society of London; and of that at Mount Elgin, sustained in a principal degree from Indian funds, and conducted by the Wesleyan Methodist Society. The pupils from these and some other schools, exclusively for Indians, are qualifying the young people of both sexes for the usual avocations of life; and the extension of such establishments to other Provinces of the Dominion could not but prove an important boon to the different Bands for whose benefit they may be brought into existence.

It seems to my mind, that the training of some considerable number of young Indian people to industrial pursuits, and the following systematic processes for realizing objects to be attained, are necessities to be supplied, if it be accepted as a duty that the Indian population are not to be left to stagnate, but must be improved, by introducing among them some such educational machinery as public opinion everywhere proclaims must be provided for those who have a whiter skin than the Indian.

The claims of the Indians to liberal consideration, as respects their condition and their rights, and the obligation to promote their welfare. has now-a-days few advocates, and not a year passes but that attempts are made to acquire from them the little remnants of reserved lands which they occupy. There is among the Indians. it is to be admitted, as among many people of other origins, a great drawback to be contended with, and that is, with many of them an indifference about the future. The providing the necessaries of life only just as they are required, seems to be their main concern. tendency of agriculture, and in the pursuits of it, we are from time to time offering all the encouragement in our power, is to counteract those habits of improvidence; and hy increasing the number of industrial institutions among them, and fostering those already established, the cultivation of the soil will, it is hoped, be intelligently carried on upon all the principal reserves. As one of the results of the industrial schools, the number of Indians who are occupied in handicraft employment is evidently increasing.

With regard to social and moral improvement, I believe that with the exception of some localities, where the Indians are specially exposed to injurious influences, owing to their proximity to towns where the laws which prohibit the sale or barter of intoxicating liquors to Indians are not respected, they are becoming more con-

DOMINION OF CANADA.

scious of their responsibilities as members of society, decidedly orderly in their conduct, more industrious in their habits, and less addicted to crime; and with regard to the commission of crime, probably there are fewer instances of it than among an equal number of persons who are not of Indian blood.

From the population returns it will be observed that the sanitary condition of the larger proportion of the Bands is very satisfactory. These returns dispel the idea which did prevail very generally, that the Indian race was dying out. With better habitations, a sufficiency of the necessaries of life, proper clothing, and suitable medical attendance, their physical condition is an improvement upon what it used to be. The amelioration of their state is doubtless also largely owing to the Christianizing influences brought to bear upon them.

In the disposal and management of the lands which have been given up for sale, and nearly all of which is disposed of upon the express condition of actual occupation and improvement, there has been a fair degree of success, and the local agents and superintendents have performed their duties relating thereto satisfactorily.

The closing up of land transactions of many years and the adjusting special claims, occupy unavoidably much time. The transfers of purchases, the management of the timber business, and the apportioning of moneys for the various objects to which they are devoted, entail much correspondence and render the business of the Indian Office increasingly onerous. But I can claim for myself and for the gentlemen serving under me, the merit of all being animated by a sense of duty, and of having faithfully acquitted themselves.

The land and timber business of the current year afford promise of ample receipts from them. And the construction of roads, through the instrumentality of those entrusted with the management of affairs, proceeded with in the Sangeen Peninsula and on the Great Manitoulin Island, affording access to the lands still unsold, and the erection of two flouring mills and two saw mills on that Island, have conferred great benefit on the settlers.

It is trusted that the construction of the road, which has been surveyed throughout the length of Batchawana Bay Reserve to the North of Sault Ste. Marie, will be proceeded with during the approaching season, and that thereby the settlement of that extensive tract will be facilitated. This road must form an important link in a great highway between the Sault Ste. Marie and Thunder Bay and the intervening Mining Districts, and will open the way to any such lands of fertile quality as may be traversed in its course.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) Wm. Spragge,
Dep. Supdt. Genl. Indian Affairs.

BERMUDA.

# BERMUDA.

No. 2.

### No. 2.

# Governor LEFROY to The EARL OF CARNARYON.

Government House, Bermuda, My Lord, May 9, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for the year ending the 31st December, 1873, and to submit the following observations.

#### Revenue.

2. The duties on imports remain as they have been for some years past, nothing being heavily taxed except wine, which pays a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem, and spirits which are charged 3s. per gallon; the revenue raised under the Supply Act continues to increase slowly. It has never been greater than in 1873 (23,791l.). The average of the last three years exceeds that of the three previous years by not quite 10 per cent. I have on a former occasion pointed out that the revenue of the Colony is made to appear larger than it really is by the practice of entering all the receipts of the Treasury under that head. Thus, in 1871, 5,120l. borrowed for the completion of the causeway was entered as revenue. This year 2,300l. deposited in the Savings Bank appears under the same head.

The real local revenue of 1873 was as follows:—

•••				£27,130
From incidental sources  By proceeds of the Annual Supply Act		-	-	4,771 22,791
From fixed sources	•		-	1,000

And this sum has not varied to the amount of 100l. for the last three years. On the other hand the expenditure is equally stationary, except so far as affected by paying off of debentures, or by the Colony engaging in works of improvement of a permanent character. The erection of a new lunatic asylum now in progress may be classed under this head.

### Pauperism.

3. The very small number of persons returned as paupers in Bermuda is an evidence of general comfort and well-being in the population, as well as of a praiseworthy sense of independence and self-respect which will not accept of parish relief. It is only 68, or 1 to 190 souls. There are workhouses in St. Georges and Pembroke parishes, none in the parishes of Hamilton, Smith, Paget, Devonshire, Southampton, or Sandys. There is a small building, formerly I believe a lockup for vagrant slaves, in Warwick parish, with one inmate, who receives one shilling a week.

A sum of 400% was bequeathed by the late Miss Davenport for the

BERMUDA.

support of an almshouse at St. Georges, but it has not yet been brought into operation. Outdoor relief, ranging from 2s. to 4s. a week, is the usual resource, supplemented by assistance from Church Offertories, taken here every Sunday, and by private charity. There appears to be room for improvement in the mode of relief of the sick, infirm, and aged poor, which is left in a great degree to voluntary parochial associations and casual benevolence. This will scarcely be effected until the parishes are led to combine in voluntary union for such purposes. On the other hand, I have the satisfaction of stating that a comfortable infirmary of two wards, with four beds in each, having the same furniture as the Military Hospitals, has been annexed to the workhouse at Pembroke parish, from the proceeds of a rate, assisted by private contributions.

## Schools.

4. The number of scholars nominally receiving elementary education in schools assisted from the Legislative Grant is 908, out of not fewer than 2,600 children of school age, being 35 per cent. The number whose attendance is regular and continuous is much smaller. The children of the white labouring classes suffer most from educational neglect. The parents will neither send them to schools frequented by the coloured race, nor for the most part make adequate, or indeed any sacrifice to maintain separate schools. The town and parish of St. Georges are unhappily conspicuous for this indifference: according to the census of 1871, there are 469 children of school age (5 to 15) in the parish, of whom 144 are on the common school books, and 47 on those of uninspected schools, viz. 19 boys and 28 girls in St. Georges, all white, exclusive of a few individuals permitted to attend the military school. A competent schoolmaster has recently had to betake himself Of the handful of white to other pursuits for want of support. children mentioned above, who represent all the white education of the ancient capital and principal sea-port of these islands, half are in two small infant schools; and not above 20 are over 9 years of It follows that there is a comparatively large number of young persons of both sexes and both races receiving no education, except such as may be derived from attendance at Sunday schools.

# Agricultural Products.

5. The agricultural exports of Bermuda were rather less in total value in 1873 than in the previous year. The falling off is, however, chiefly in exports of arrowroot, which fluctuates with the state of the market. Taking the staple products, onions, potatoes, and tomatoes, there is on the whole an increase from 59,551l. to 61,844l. The experiment of introducing labourers from Sweden has been on the whole successful, although a few have broken their engagement to serve two years, and left the Colony. They have generally proved sober, industrious, and faithful servants.

# Visit of H.M.S. 'Challenger.'

6. The visits of H.M. surveying ship "Challenger' to Bermuda, in April and May, 1873, were memorable events in the year, no other scientific expedition having ever done so. She was here on the whole

BERMUDA.

36 days. I am in no position to speak of the scientific results which may follow these visits, but their moral effect, in leading many of the people to take a more intelligent interest in the objects which surround them, will endure for a long time; and I trust that permanent benefits to navigation may follow the attention given by Captain Nares, R.N., to the dangers of these coasts.

## Marine Slip at St. Georges.

7. The marine slip at St. Georges has taken up the same number of vessels for repair as last year, viz. 16, of which 13 are British, 3 American. The number of vessels stranded or lost on the reefs in 1873 was unusually large, viz.:—

1873.
January 6.—Steamer 'Minnie Breslauer,' sunk.
March 7.—Steamer 'Petersburg,' a wreck.
" 8.—Ship 'Charlotte,' a wreck.
" 9.—Steamer 'Maharajah,' stranded.
" 25.—H.M.S. 'Royal Alfred,' stranded.
April 25.—Ship 'Beaumaris Castle,' a wreck.
May 9.—Barque 'Hannah Hicks,' stranded.
Oct. 16.—Steamer 'Darien' stranded.
Nov. 25.—Schooner 'Spark,' stranded.

The subjoined table shows the number and tonnage of vessels taken up on the slip from March, 1866, to April 30, 1874, and at the same time shows what class of vessels most frequently meet with disaster in this neighbourhood; only 25 out of a total of 128 are over 300 tons burden; 75 are under 200 tons.

Vess	els un	der 1	00 t	on	S	-		-		-		-		<u> </u>	21
100	under	200	tons	1	-		-		-		-		<u> </u>	-	53
200 800	,,	300	,,			-		-		-		-		-	29
800	"	<b>4</b> 00	"		-		-		-		-		-	-	7
400	"	<b>500</b>	"	-		-		-		-		-		-	11
500	27	600	,,		-		-		-		-		-	-	5
744	tons	-		-		-		-		-		-		÷	4
904	,,	-	-		-		-		-		-		÷	-	1
	••														
															<b>12</b> 8

A small local steamer of the War Department, called the 'Bluebird, is not included. The number of vessels disabled by storms at sea, and seeking these islands as a port of refuge, was also very large. Here is their legitimate business and their true function; and in proportion as this is realized by the inhabitants, and a good commercial character established by upright dealing and fair charges, must be the development of St. Georges by the legitimate profits of shipping business.

The Earl of Carnarvon, (Signed) J. H. LEFROY.
Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c. &c. &c.

## BRITISH GULANA.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 3.

#### No. 3.

#### Administrator Rushworth to The Earl of Kimberley.

Government House, Georgetown, December 26, 1873.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a Report prepared, by my direction, by Mr. Walker, the Acting Government cember, 1873. Secretary, on the statistics comprising the Annual Blue Book for

20th Do-

1872. Mr. Walker has explained the cause of the delay in the preparation of the Blue Book itself, and I have only to add that it will be forwarded to your Lordship immediately on its receipt from the contract printers.

I have, &c.,

The Earl of Kimberley, &c.

EDWARD RUSHWORTH. (Signed)

Government Secretary's Office, December 20, 1873.

1. In submitting at this late date, in compliance with the directions of his Excellency the Administrator, the following observations on the statistics comprising the Annual Blue Book for 1872, it is to be regretted that such delay should have occurred in their preparation for transmission to the Secretary of State. The returns from the different departments were furnished in due time; and in the probability of the continued absence, from illness, of the Government Secretary, their compilation, with the exception of those relating to revenue and expenditure, was completed in the month of February. public accounts are usually closed and in a form for publication about the end of April or the middle of May, and the completion of the Blue Book is thus thrown on the printer's busiest time of the year, during the Session of the Combined Court and at the beginning of the financial year.

2. Until some more expeditious and satisfactory arrangement for the public printing can be made than that under the present contract, which will expire at the end of next year, the retrograde mode of preparing the Blue Book in manuscript appears to be the only sure remedy within reasonable cost of securing its earlier com-These circumstances, however, do not excuse a delay under which the printer has not even at this date put the book out of his

hands.

# 3. Revenue and Expenditure.

The only very material alterations in the tariff of Customs' duties for some time past was made at the Session of the Combined Court of 1872, by the reduction of the rates of fish from 2s. 1d. per 112 lbs., and in flour from 4s. 2d. per barrel of 196 lbs. to 21d. and 5d. respectively, and by the abolition of the duty of 1s.  $0\frac{1}{2}d$ . per 100 lbs. on

British Guiana., rice. The duties on fish and flour have since July 1, 1873, been restored to their former rates; but the effect of the temporary alteration may be shown by the following Table of the receipts from these sources of duty:—

s or day .—	Fish.	Flour.	Rice.
1870 to June 30 ,, Dec. 30	3,615 4,418	8,620 10,161	10,597 5,705
	8,033	18,781	16,302
1871 to June 30 , Dec. 31	4,557 3,030	10,339 9,240	6,360 9,677
	7,587	19,579	16,037
1872 to June 30 , Dec. 31	4,888 503	10,405 1,138	9,662 Free
	5,391	11,543	9,662
1873 to June 30	487	951	Free

- 4. There was therefore a loss of revenue in these respects in 1872, as against the previous year of 16,607*l*, and a comparative decrease in the latter half year of 19,444*l*. By a few Coolies clubbing together and buying a bag of rice, the abolition of the duty might be felt, but by the ordinary consumer, who buys his fish, flour, and rice in small quantities of the value of a few pence, no benefit was experienced from the alteration.
- 5. The prices of these somewhat perishable articles depend on their supply by import, and on their introduction being in the hands of a very limited interest. The prices ranged in the financial year 1871-2—of fish, per qt. of 448 lbs., from 41s. 8d. to 116s. 6d.; duty 8s. 4d. Flour, per barrel of 196 lbs., from 25s. to 39s. 5d.; duty 4s. 2d. Rice, per bag of 160 lbs., from 20s. to 22s. 11d.; duty 1s. 8d.; and in 1872-3, during the whole of which the reduced rates of duty were in force, of fish, per qt. of 448 lbs., from 41s. 8d. to 108s. 4d.; duty 10d. Flour, per barrel of 196 lbs., from 24s. to 36s. 5d.; duty 5d. Rice, per bag of 160 lbs., from 16s. 3d. to 18s. 6d., being free of duty. The fluctuation in the prices of fish were thus eightfold the amount of the higher duty, and in the case of flour threefold.
- 6. For the last five years the revenue and expenditure have been as follows:—

			Revenue.		Expenditure.
			£		£
1868	•	-	290,881	•	297,348
1869	-	-	311,377	-	293,636
1870	-	-	354,130	•	325,855
1871	_	-	379,647	-	<b>338,053</b>
1872	-	-	377,742	-	<b>391,226</b>
			-		•

BRITISH GUIANA.

7. There was therefore a slight falling off in the total revenue, and the steady and considerable increase which had been going on since after the depression of 1866 was checked, though the total receipts were still 34,9671. in excess of the average for the preceding lustrum. The comparative statements of each head of revenue show a decrease in import duties—not with standing the less by the reduction of the rates on fish and flour, and by the abolition of that on rice of 16,6071.—of only 6,9851, in interest of 4,2621, and in superannuation abatements, owing to their discontinuance, of 3,124l. the other hand, the amount of excise duty received on rum, and of tax on retail spirit licences, exceeded that of the former year by 9,9381., and of 1870 by 21,3451. The collection of the excise revenue under the provisions of Ordinance No. 25, of 1868, by which the weight of the tax was transferred from the duty per gallon on the rum to the licences for its sale, assessed by a Board according to the dealer's sales, and to the circumstances of his local position, compares thus with the system in force before January 1, 1869.

								Duty on Rum.	Retail Licence.	m	
							· Rate.	No. of Gallons.	Amount.	- Recall Licence.	Together.
1866 - 1867 1868	-	•	-	•	-	:	8 4 —	122,299 112,740 108,317	57,413 51,671 48,364	21,757 21,291 21,606	79,170 72,962 69,970
1869 1870 1871 1872	•	•	•	-	<u>.</u>	:	1 0}	197,089 204,797 242,482 300,068	11,675 12,192 14,720 18,599	66,476 73,050 81,929 87,989	78,151 85,242 96,649 106,588

8. The growing amount of spirits on which duty has been paid is not to be accounted for by any increased consumption, but rather suggests the extent to which the facilities in the country for the illicit supply of this article were practised in previous years.

9. The expenditure of 1872, which appears to have exceeded that of 1871 by 53,167*l.*, and the revenue of the year by 13,478*l.*, includes the sum of 27,661*l.*, set aside from the surplus revenue of 1871, and invested in liquidation of the public debt; and, as the surplus balance in question does not appear in the heads of revenue for the year under review, should for the purposes of comparison be considered as less by that amount.

10. Classified under the principal heads the expenditure of the two years compared as follows:—

, -	1871.	1872.
•		
	. £	£
1. Civil establishments	34,315	34,445
2. Judicial, including police and prisons	95,354	100,525
3. Hospitals, including poor, Orphan		•
Asylum, and Leper Asylum -	46,474	49,065
4. Ecclesiastical	20,200	22,084
5. Education	15,641	17,408
6. Pensions and gratuities	5,062	7,252
7. Immigration	28,465	25,519

BRITISE GUIANA,

		1871	1872.
8. Public works, &c 9. Interest and debt 10. General and miscellaneous -	- - -	29,575 19,518	54,041 60,700 20,181
	£	338,053	£391,220

- 11. The increase under the judicial head of expenditure was in the police department, to which some men for special employment, whose cost was reimbursed by the parties benefited, as well as a new coast-guard vessel, were added. The men also commenced to receive one suit of uniform each annually, the cost of which had hitherto been defrayed out of their own pay, and the mail carriage service, which in the fares received and appearing as revenue is remunerative, having been extended, entailed an additional outlay. The amount under the head of Ecclesiastical was increased in 1872 by the purchase of a residence at a cost of 2,500l. for the Bishop of the Diocese, to whom an annual vote, which is now consequently discontinued, had been made for rent and repairs, pending the completion of certain previously proposed arrangements for providing his Lordship with such accommodation.
- 12. Under education, the annual vote in aid of the Roman Catholic Grammar School was increased by 1041, and a special grant of 4171. was made to assist in the thorough repairs of the building of the Queen's College Grammar School, which had been established since The payments which are made in aid of the salaries of 18<del>44</del>. teachers of schools of the several denominations in accordance with a standard laid down in regulations, approved by the Legislature, amounted to 12,446l., and exceeded those of the previous year by As causing the increased expenditure under the head of **1**,375*l*. Public Works, with which steam communication, surveys, and measures for the improvement of the Colony are placed, there are included the cost of the purchase of a cattle and provision estate for the establishment of a village for East Indian immigrants, who have fulfilled their term of industrial residence, and who should receive allotments in lieu of their claim to back passages, and 6,767L in excess of the amount expended in 1871 in the erection and repairs of buildings. Besides the amount set aside from the surplus balance from last year for investment towards the liquidation of certain loans, and before referred to, the further increase under the head of public debt was occasioned by larger provision for sinking funds falling on this year's accounts.

#### Public Debt.

13. The amount of public debt outstanding, as shown in the statement prepared in the commencement of this year for the purpose of being laid before the Combined Court, at its last annual Session, was 411,4921., and the reduction which has taken place, as compared with the similar statement for the previous year, was as follows:—

BRITTEH GUIANA.

	1871.	1872.	Decrease or Increase.
,	£	£	2
Payable by the general revenue for its own	207,333	123,583	83,750 D
Payable by ditto for village purposes, and recoverable from village rates	15,700	15,700	_
Guarantee by general revenue, but payable by corporation of George Town	79,740	67,850	11,890 D
Ditto ditto of Town of New Amsterdam -	2,083	4,167	2,084 I
Ditto ditto by proprietors of estates for immigration purposes	205,300	197,900	7,400 D
Ditto ditto by Roman Catholic Church -	2,709	2,292	417 D
£	512,865	411,492	101,375

14. The amount of debt redeemed, for which the general revenue of the Colony was pledged for its own purposes, has been paid off without any charge for the year, viz. 80,000l. of the Imperial Guaranteed Loan under Ordinance No. 8 of 1850, out of the Sinking Fund provided by an annual investment in Consols for meeting its liquidation in full by 1874, and 3,750l. out of investments made in other Colony bonds, and with a further similar provision which has been made, the moneys borrowed under Ordinances No. 4 of 1853, No. 10 of 1854, and No. 3 of 1859, will be fully repaid.

The advances made by the Colony to redeem the village loans are secured on the rates of the villages, and will be recoverable when the benefits of the improvements made by their means are beginning to be felt. The revenue of the year being amply sufficient, there was no occasion for taking advantage of the borrowing powers given by enactment, with a view to the construction of public works of a permanent character.

To meet the still outstanding direct liabilities there is already invested a sum of 66,990l., which includes that set apart from the

previous year's surplus.

15. The repayments and interest due on account of money borrowed for the Mayor and Town Council of Georgetown were met out of the municipal revenues. The increase of the debt raised on behalf of the Board of Superintendence of New Amsterdam to enable them to secure a supply of water to the town, is owing to a further issue of the authorized amount of bonds to meet the expenses of the progressing works.

16. The loan for the completion of the erection of a new Roman Catholic cathedral is being repaid; as agreed upon, by annual instalments, which will be completed in 1877, and are secured by a preferent lien on the provisions in the Clergy List Ordinance for the

support of this religious body.

#### Commerce.

The value of imports and exports during 1872 and the four preceding years were—

•				Imports.		Exports.
						-
				£		£
1868		-	÷	1,618,878	÷	2,232,212
1869	-		-	1,572,275	-	2,116,014

Britmh Guiana.

	Imports.		Exports.
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
1870	1,897,098	-	2,383,422
1871	1,897,184	-	2,748,720
1872	2,013,553	-	2,462,704

Showing in the year under report, as compared with 1871, an increase of 116,369l. in the imports, and a decrease of 286,016l. in the exports, and thus diminishing the comparative excess of exports over imports to 449,151l.

In the imports the increase occurred in 6,048l. from the United Kingdom, in 61,951l. from the West Indies, in 80,957l. from other British Colonies; whilst there was a falling off to the amount of 29,599l. from the United States, and of 2,986l. from other foreign countries.

These larger figures were due more to some circumstances of the respective markets than to any expansion of export trade from the several Islands and Colonies concerned.

The products of the cane, sugar, rum, and molasses constituted, during 1872, more than eleven-twelfths of the exports, and the discontinuance of the favour which shone on the previous season and the consequently shorter sugar crop by 14,788 hogsheads, quite accounted for the falling off in their total value. The value of these three staple exports amounted in 1872 to 2,268,8751., as compared with 2,567,7031. in the previous year, and their distribution to the various countries between the years 1868 to 1872 was as follows:—

SCGAR.

			DUGAR.			
		1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
United Kingdom British Possessions -		1,009,137 81,431	813,626 46,574	1,024,768 76,886	945,651 77,301	1,035,763 60,445
United States - Other Foreign ditto		599,833 4,454	684,145 1,650	697,180 5,082	1,158,528 9,030	849,288 12,991
	£	1,644,855	1,545,995	1,803,916	2,190,510	1,958,487
			Rum.		•	
United Kingdom British Possessions - United States -	:	247,720 19,630 100	261,832 28,428	281,267 24,713	282,385 21,974 48;	220,463 25,744 221
Other Foreign ditto	-	10,810	8,477	6,463	8,083	8,442
	£	277,760	298,537	<b>312,44</b> 3	811,880	254,970
			MOLASSES.			
United Kingdom British Possessions - United States - Other Foreign ditto		15,185 13,038 86,302 11,580	10,867 30,553 88,237 11,855	81,010 17,056 25,038 10,526	4,666 22,315 82,980 5,351	1,965 11,800 31,110 10,543
	£	126,105	141,012	83,630	65,812	55,418

The trade with the United States in sugar and molasses, which had been steadily increasing from 86,109l. in 1863 received during this year a very considerable check, owing to the alteration of the sugar duties and to the unsettled state of commerce in that country.

British Gulana.

duties and to the unsettled state of commerce in that country.

The export of timber, which reached the value of 74,715l. in 1861 and 62,239l. in 1864, has gradually dwindled down to 6,783l. in 1872. The timber consisted chiefly of the hard wood used in ships' frames, and to the entire substitution of iron in shipbuilding is attributed the chief cause of the falling off of this colonial industry.

The number of vessels entered at the ports in this Colony during 1872 was 1,020, with a total tonnage of 240,131 tons, and those cleared 1,031 with 223,331 tons, giving an aggregate increased tonnage in the shipping, as compared with 1871, of 22,034 tons.

These figures show a maintenance of the slight gradual increase which had taken place during the several preceding years,

## Savings Banks.

The transactions of the two savings banks at Georgetown and New Amsterdam continue to show a satisfactory progress.

During 1872 and the three preceding years the numbers of depositors among each nationality of the community and the amounts respectively deposited were as follows:—

	16	369.	18	370.	1	871.	1872.		
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
Indian Chinese	1,622 46 332 1,774	26,700 1,090 9,726 25,790	2,057 42 193 2,500	40,928 1,219 8,077 33,230	2,501 50 215 3,040	47,055 1,401 10,213 42,327	49 257	59,687 1,162 11,792 47,216	
,	8,774	63,306	4,792	83,454	5,806	100,996	6,793	119,857	

Thus the Indian immigrants, numbering two-ninths of the population, have increased their number of depositors by nearly one-half, and have more than doubled the amount of their deposits; whereas the creole and others, exclusive of the Chinese, who have the reputation of spending all their earnings; and the Portuguese, who engage in petty trade, number about two-thirds of the population, but have not, increased the amount of their deposits in proportion to the number of accounts opened at the banks, some material evidence of the prosperity of the strangers from India in this land. The rate of interest paid since 1st July, 1872, when it was raised from three to four per centum, is the same as is allowed by the chartered banks, in the Colony on amounts deposited at certain notice; but the ordinary rate of interest being six per centum, and even reaching higher, the temptation to the gain-seeking Coolie has led him in several instances, which have come to the notice of the Immigration Department, to incur the danger of a less safe investment than the Colony's savings banks.

An attempt was made by the Executive, in 1866, to establish a branch bank in the country, in the country of Essequebo, with a view

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to bringing this accommodation nearer home, but owing either to distrust, or to the desire of having an excuse for making a trip to town, it failed, and has not yet been renewed.

### Pensions and Gratuities.

The total of the pensions paid, to public officers during 1872 amounted to 4,362l., a decrease of 137l. on those of the previous year, and of 1,343l. of 1870. The list was relieved during the year by the death of one pensioner drawing 196l., and there were added to it three

pensions amounting to 527l.

These pensions are now paid out of the General Revenue, instead of by the Superannuation Fund created under Ordinance No. 22 of 1860, and the balance (not yet quite adjusted) at credit of that fund amounting to about 10,570*l.*, was paid over to form a basis for the scheme for providing to widows and orphans of officers, dying in the public service, pensions calculated by an actuary on the amount of their contributions to the former Superannuation Fund, on the rate of their salary and on the probability, looking to actual and respective ages, of the duration of their widows or orphans as burdens on the fund. The abatement of four per centum on officers' salaries is now also carried to the credit of this latter fund.

The gratuities usually paid to widows on the death of officers in the public service of the Colony amounted in the twelve cases in 1872 to 1,3751. These gratuities, which were paid on a scale of three months' salary for seven years' service, of two months for service under seven years, and of one month if the officer had served under four years, are now discontinued, on the establishment of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. There were also special gratuities, of 1,000l. to one of the judges, who had been compelled by infirmity of body to retire from his office before he had served ten years, and who died shortly afterwards; of 100l., to be continued during the curriculum of a successful candidate for a Gilchrist scholarship, and of 300l. to the widow of the late Mr. Stipendiary Justice Ware as a mark of the estimate of her husband's long and meritorious services, extending over thirty-six years, and which had terminated on his retirement on a pension only two months before his death.

# Legislation.

There were twenty-three Ordinances enacted in 1872. No. 1 amended the law relating to insolvency, and adopted the principles of legislation in the mother country on this subject, except that it required the consent in writing of certain proportions of the creditors in cases of insolvency where the dividend was under fifty per centum, to authorize the court to discharge an insolvent within two years from the date of his adjudication. This latter provision, which was an amendment moved by the elective section in the course of the measure through the Legislature, has had the effect that no insolvent has yet been discharged under this law.

No. 5 provides for the distribution of the proceeds of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and for their appropriation to those concerned in prosecuting, seizing, or giving information or assistance in

BRITISH GUIANA.

any such matter, in such proportions as may be determined by a Board appointed by the Governor.

This was an assimilation to the practice in force in England where

the Commissioners of Customs are vested with the power.

No 6 extended such of the provisions of the Quarantine Ordinance of 1870 as related to the visit and inspection on arrival of vessels from ports which had been declared "infected" to those arriving from any port whatever, and defined more precisely what should constitute communication with the shore on the part of those in quarantine.

No. 7 authorized the appointment of additional Sessions of the Inferior Criminal Court, extended its jurisdiction in some particulars, and regulated a few points in the manner of proceeding as well as in the personal expenses of the officers of the Court, and in the remuneration of witnesses. So much of one of the provisions which enacted that males under the age of sixteen years might be whipped for any offence within the jurisdiction of this Court has since been repealed, and this description of punishment for youthful offenders is now restricted to convictions of larceny and embezzlement.

No. 8 amended in some respects the jurisdiction and manner of

proceeding of the Inferior Civil Court.

Nos. 10 and 12 provided for the payment of a minimum daily rate of wages, and for the issue of certain rations to all immigrants introduced into the Colony from India, and enacted that contracts to serve in this Colony made by immigrants in India should be binding on their employer on arrival here. These measures were promptly passed at the instance of the Indian Government.

No. 14 regulates the storage of petroleum and other dangerous goods, and No. 16 the licensing and controlling of persons having gunpowder or other explosive substance on their premises for sale or otherwise.

No. 15 authorized the Supreme Courts of Criminal and Civil Justice to compel a witness to answer any question which might be put to him, and provided for an indemnity to such witness as a bar to all proceedings in respect of the matters touching which he had been so examined.

No. 17 vested in certain trustees a sum of money voted for providing an episcopal residence for the Bishop of the diocese, and prescribed their powers and functions in the execution of this trust.

No. 20 provided for the enforcing of discipline among the ministers and members of the branch in this Colony of the Established Church

of Scotland.

No. 21 regulates the issue of licences for keeping dogs, and authorized their destruction under certain circumstances. This enactment was passed on the occurrence of several fatal cases of hydrophobia, until then almost unknown in the Colony.

No. 22 consolidated and amended the provisions of six different Ordinances, which regulated the militia force, and had been from eleven to fifteen years in operation. This law still awaits the signi-

fication of Her Majesty's pleasure.

No. 23 sanctioned the transfer of convicts between convict and ordinary prisons, and the removal to any gaol of prisoners awaiting their trial.

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British Guiana.

Inconvenience had been experienced from the absence of any authority for removing prisoners about the Colony to give evidence, or for other temporary purposes.

The other Ordinances merely carried out financial provisions, or

legislated on matters of no special interest.

## Immigration.

There were introduced during 1872 from the East Indies 3,556, from Madeira 367, and from Barbados 2,697 immigrants at the expense of the Colony.

Fifty-eight immigrants from India, who had become free from indenture or service in other Colonies, arrived during the year at their own expense, and being registered at the Immigration Depart-

ment, took bounty on estates.

Emigration from China, so long suspended, is about to be reopened, the difficulty in the great expense of return passage having been removed by the requirement to make a certain money payment in lieu of the return passage, the amount of which, however, has been represented by this Government to be perfectly insufficient for the

purpose.

The Madeirians and Barbadians enter into no indenture, and merely mingle with the rest of the population of the Colony, the former applying themselves almost exclusively to employments connected with shop-keeping and trade, in which their fellow-countrymen have attained a prominent position in this Colony, and the greater portion of the latter being agricultural labourers and artizans, who, after earning a sufficiency of wages, go backward and forward between their native island and this.

There are, therefore, no statistical results of these two descriptions of immigration, except that at the time of the census of 1871, out of a population of 193,491 souls, there were returned 7,920 as natives of Madeira, and 13,385 as of the different West India Islands.

Of the East Indians resident on estates in the commencement of the year there were 33,940 under indenture and 8,823 free Coolies. The difference between these amounts and the number of the natives of India, with their Creole offspring, according to the last census, is unaccounted for in the records of the Immigration Department, but they are employed in pursuits of their own in the villages or towns, or on the several cattle pastures owned or leased by their fellow-

countrymen.

The steamer 'Enmore' left on the 4th September, and the ship 'Rohilla' on the 18th October, taking 988 return immigrants from Calcutta and Madras, who had passed ten years in British Guiana, and who were therefore entitled to a back passage to India at the Colony's expense. These return immigrants deposited in the Colony chest for remittance to meet them in India money to the amount of 22,570l., and took with themselves jewelry, cash, and valuables, which might safely be estimated at an equal sum. The Government also allowed 138 Chinese to take passage in these vessels as far as Calcutta, from which port they would have to pay their way to China at their own expense. The greater number of these paid for their passages at the rates of 14l. 10s. and 9l. 9s. in the steamer and the sailing vessel,

and further deposited 1,479l. as savings for remittance to meet them at Calcutta.

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As evidence that residence here is not looked upon by the immigrants from India with much disfavour, it may be mentioned that there are at present in the Colony upwards of 14,000 of them who are in a position to come up and claim a return passage, but have not exercised this right.

The mortality amongst immigrants resident on estates was for the half year ended June 30 at the rate of 15.5, and for the second half year at 14.2 per thousand, which compares favourably with the annual death rate for the whole colony of 37.02.

### Public Works.

Out of the general revenues there has been expended on the public works and buildings of the Colony during the last five years—

														£
1868	-		-		-		-		-		-		-	19,600
1869		-		_		-		_		_		-	-	6,059
1870	-		_		_		_		_		-		_	8,200
1871		-		-		-		_		_		_	-	27,453
1872	_		-		_		_		_		-		-	34,220

In addition to the foregoing there were executed by loan raised under the authority of Ordinance No. 9 of 1869 works of a permanent character at a cost of 12,165*l*. in 1869, and of 14,061*l*. in 1870.

The most important work is the continuation of the sea wall for the protection of the city of Georgetown from the encroachment of the sea, and the wall was extended during 1872 about 550 feet, at a cost of 8,075*l*., leaving 3,000 feet yet for its completion.

The extension of the wall on the west coast at the mouth of the Demerara river is now also being carried on. The progress of these works is limited by the supply of stone from the penal settlements, and from a few small quarries of free labour. On the Georgetown sea wall is found the principal remunerative labour for the prisoners in the Georgetown gaol, to the number on an average of 150.

Three police stations, another gaol for the county of Essequebo, containing 64 cells of 792 cubic feet, two additional wards at the public hospital in Georgetown, and a two-storied wing to the bonded warehouse, were the principal new buildings either completed or in course of construction.

A closed iron fence 15 feet high on a brick wall was erected round the Georgetown gaol, at a cost of 1,000*l*., and 517*l*. was expended at the penal settlement in materials which were applied by convict labour to the various buildings of that prison.

Owing to the description of our wooden buildings, and to the nature of the climate, there is a very large annual expenditure on repairs and painting.

The work done by the Colony to the public roads is comparatively small. Each proprietor is still required by a very old principle of legislation here to keep up such part of the public road as runs through his estate; and it is only on his neglect so to do that the

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BRITISH GUIANA. Colony intervenes to effect its repair, the cost of which can be recovered by legal process. In cases of drainage by encroachment of the sea, and where the estate has almost been given up to abandonment, the cost of repair has necessitated the estates being brought to sale and purchased by the Government to cover the outlay. burden of repairing and maintaining the road has thus been transferred to the general revenue until the estate can be disposed of.

The larger public road bridges over the creeks running from the interior are maintained at the expense of the general revenue. The cost of these repairs to roads and bridges in 1872 was 2,727l.

#### Criminal Statistics.

The returns do not show any great increase of crime during 1872. The number of offences reported to the police or the magistrates was 30,359, as against 23,195 in the previous year; but it is to be explained, that the return was first called for in this form during the course of 1871, and that the records had not been so kept as to make the information given so reliable as when prepared for the purpose for the next year.

There were brought before the Magistrates' Courts 29.840 persons, of whom 12,697 were discharged either for want of prosecution by the complainant or of evidence, and 4,373 on cases being dismissed on their merits, while 12,430 were summarily convicted, and 343 were referred for trial in the superior courts.

The convictions before the magistrates were classified in comparison with 1871 as follows:—

	1871.	1872.
Offences against the person	2,982	3,826
Prædial larceny	178	80
Offences against property	981	911
Master and servants, including offences		
against the Immigration Law	4,316	4,657
Other offences	3,473	2,956
Total	11,930	12,430
Total	11,930	12,4

The greater portion of the offences against the person are constituted by the use, so freely indulged in by the negro, of abusive language towards his acquaintances, and it is only a very small number that is not contributed by the indentured immigrants to the 4,657 convictions for breaches of the labour laws. Of those convicted, 7,201 paid fines, 2,582 went to gaol in default, 2,454 were peremptorily imprisoned, 54 were flogged, and 139 bound over, with or without sureties.

In the superior courts, judgment was given for the Crown in 288 cases and for the prisoner 93, 48 falling through for want of prosecution, and one prisoner being found insane. Of these convictions, 120 were for offences against the person, and 134 against property. Ten were found guilty of murder, the wife or reputed wife being the victim in four cases, three immigrants murdering an estates' overseer, in another case a Coolie father and son killing a young boy for the sake of his jewelry, and the tenth being a Chinaman for the murder of his fellow-countryman in the heat of a petty dispute.

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Seven suffered the punishment of death, and the sentences of three were commuted, two for the murder of their wives under extenuating circumstances, and the third the boy who with his father had murdered another boy.

The total number of persons committed to all the prisons in the Colony during 1873 was 5,893, and exceeded that of 1871 by 454; but this increase is mainly due to those in detention for safe custody till trial or for want of security, and numbering in the respective years 803 and 380.

The occupancy of the present gaol in the county of Essequebo will be discontinued on the completion of the building still in progress in the immediate vicinity of the Supreme Criminal Court House, and of the principal Police Station of that county. It will contain 64 separate cells, of 792 cubic feet, and is expected to be ready for occupation in about another six months.

To the district prisons of Mahaica and Fellowship only immigrant prisoners are sentenced for breaches of the labour laws, and the prisoner fulfils his sentence there by the performance of as many daily tasks on a scale sanctioned by the Governor, as the number of days of his sentence, and is punished by shot drill in default of such performance. Their labour is hired out to any one of the respectively neighbouring estates under the supervision of an officer of the prison, and at a charge of one shilling per man per diem. The dietary and supervision at Mahaica and Fellowship cost in 1872, 2901. and 3801. respectively, and the amounts received for the prisoners' labour were 2021. and 1891.

# Hospitals.

The average number of patients under treatment in the Colonial Department of the Public Hospital of Georgetown was 429, being an excess over that of the preceding year of 63. The great length of their average stay in the institution is owing to the fact of there being a large number of inmates more properly belonging to an alms-house or infirmary, and this is confirmed by the specification of the longest time for which anyone had stayed being returned at three years and 218 days.

The new building which is now being erected at the Alms House is capable of accommodating 500 additional paupers, and will, it is hoped, relieve the hospitals of many chronic and incurable cases which hardly belong to such institutions. The deaths among the 4,957 cases under treatment in the year, of which the principal diseases were intermittent fever (719) and ulcers (853), numbered 575, 134 being from phthisis, and 75 from dropsy. A raised building of two stories, each containing a ward of 108 by 35 feet was added to the Public Hospital, the one as a maternity ward, and the other for female infirmary patients, together capable of accommodating 60 beds, with an average cubic space for each inmate of 1,543 feet in the one ward and 2,016 in the other.

The daily average in the Seamen's Department during the year was twenty-two; and there were only two deaths, one being from

British Guiana. diarrhoea and the other from stricture. When it is remembered that there is a very stringent enactment for securing any seaman in the port, who may be taken ill, being at once sent to this institution, and that there were 661 cases admitted from a shipping of 228,024 tons, and the average duration of their treatment was only ten days, it is some refutation of the general impression of the unhealthiness of this port, which prevails among naval and mercantile circles.

Dividing the total cubic contents of the wards by the average number in hospital during the year, there would have been for each patient in the Colonial Department 1,162, and in the Seaman's

Department 2,824 cubic feet.

In the Berbice Hospital there were 790 admissions, with a daily average of 73 patients, and with 137 deaths, after an average treatment of 103 days. The average cubic space to each patient during the year was 1,743 feet. In the term given as the longest time under which any inmate has stayed, namely, 2,017 days, it is to be explained that the general asylum for the poor in the county of Berbice is attached to and is under the same administration as the hospital, and that the information in respect of these two branches ought more properly to be separately returned.

In the only Lunatic Asylum, which stands with the Berbice Hospital on the fort lands outside the town of New Amsterdam, the average number of these unfortunate inmates in 1872 had increased to 165. There were added to the buildings of the institution during 1871 ten single rooms as domitories in the female branch of 15,600 cubic feet, and five double rooms for the same purpose and of the

same dimensions in the male branch.

During 1872 a pavilion, 30 feet by 70 feet, for recreation, for Divine Service, and for the males to take their meals in, was erected. Provision was made on this year's estimate for further additional accommodation for 60 males and 40 females, on a plan approved by the late resident surgeon, and at a proposed cost of 5,500%, but after the necessary contract had been entered into, and as the work was about to be commenced, the Board of Directors, supported by the medical officers, desired an alteration in the plan. The present resident surgeon having, however, shortly after, with the consent of the Executive, proceeded on a tour to visit the several lunatic asylums in the West India Colonies, the further progress of these works awaits his return.

The patients being much troubled with mosquitoes, it is proposed to tile-drain the whole of the lands, which were formerly the site of a garrison.

Attempts are made to amuse the patients by music on a harmonium, the admittance of itinerant musicians, by some games, and by an occasional dance.

The daily average number of patients employed during 1872 was 34, being at agricultural or gardening, 10; at trades, 3 males in tailoring or shoe-making, and 8 females as sempstresses; and at household work, drawing water, &c., 9 males and 7 females.

Endeavours are made to extend the useful employment of the inmates, but the greater part of them being of the labouring class, and resenting the confinement, shirk the work they have been accus-

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Situate as the Asylum is, it is not easy of access by the Chief officers of the Government, but it is visited by the Assistant Government Secretary for the county as Inspector, and the remarks in the visitors' book betoken an interest in the institution on the part of members of the Legislature and of the community generally.

#### Conclusion.

The Registrar-General, in his Report for 1872, estimates the increase to the population since the Census of 1871 at 6,552, and shows that this addition is arrived at by 8,580 from immigration, with a deduction of 1,564 for return immigrants, and of 464 for the excess of deaths over births.

These apparently unsatisfactory results are attributed to the disproportion of the sexes among our immigrant population, and to the absence of any record of persons other than immigrants arriving in or leaving the Colony. The number of births during the year was 7,032, and of deaths 7,354, exhibiting the same deplorable mortality among infants as in the mother country, and a death rate for the whole

population of 35.15 per thousand.

The telegraphic communication with England through the West India Islands and the United States was finally completed on the 8th of March, 1872, but the interruptions through accident to the several short cables have been very frequent and continued, and have occasioned so much delay and uncertainty in the transmission of messages that the proprietary Company have drawn only for a short time the subsidy granted by the Colony in aid of the undertaking between this and the States.

Respectfully submitted,

E. N. WALKER, (Signed) Government Secretary.

### ST. VINCENT.

ST. VINCENT.

No. 4.

No. 4.

Governor Rawson, C.B., to The Earl of Carnarvon.

Windward Islands.

Barbados, April 25, 1874. My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit a Despatch, in original, from Lieutenant-Governor Rennie, containing his Annual Report upon the Blue Book for 1873.

2. It presents certain facts of a contradictory character, which appear worthy of notice, and of continued observation on the part of the officer administering the Government; as further examination may throw some desirable light upon the effects of lowering the duties upon articles of food generally consumed in these Islands.

3. Mr. Rennie reports that the production of the staple of the Island, sugar, had fallen off in 1873 by nearly 17 per cent., viz. from

11,332 to 9,432 hhds., which leads to the inference that the labourers employed on the estates earned less wages, and the proprietors had less money to spend. This was counteracted only to a limited extent by the great rise in the value of arrowroot. The quantity exported was slightly smaller, having fallen from 11,782 to 11,342 barrels, but the value had increased by a third, viz. from 18,146l. to 24,708l.

4. Mr. Rennie further reports that a very larger emigration had set in, which he calculates at not less than 7 to 800 persons, which is two per cent. of the population, showing a certain amount of pressure upon the population, to whose poverty he bears testimony when speaking of the operation of the Public Health Act. There was therefore a decrease in the number of consumers.

5. The removal of the troops in the first half of 1873 must have

affected the consumption of the latter half to a certain extent.

6. Mr. Rennie reports that he believes the information which he has received, that the reduction in the duty on the principal articles of food imported, viz. flour, corn-meal, rice, and salt fish has had no appreciable effect upon the quantities retailed, as it would have little

or none upon retail prices.

7. Yet, in spite of all these influences to check increased consumption, the quantities on which duty was paid for consumption—for Mr. Bennie's figures apply to consumption, and not to importation, as the wording of his Report might seem to imply—have increased from 13 to 37 per cent. on the year's transactions, or, if the consumption was stationary up to the 31st May, from 24 to 64 per cent. during the seven months after the change in the duty.

8. It is difficult to account for so large an increase in the face of the antecedent statements. It may be hoped that there has been a greater improvement in the economical condition of the people than Mr. Rennie supposes. He reports that the stocks in the hands of merchants on the 31st December of last year had not increased beyond those at the end of the preceding year. I shall instruct the officer administering the Government to report upon the consumption of these articles during the first five months of the present year. It is certain that Mr. Rennie has done right in resisting the pressure put

upon him to reimpose those duties.

9. With reference to the small diminution which the reduction of duty on perishable articles of consumption effects in the retail price, it must be borne in mind that such a reduction may enable the merchant to supply a better article, to destroy, instead of trying to force a sale of, damaged goods, to purchase, and to order consignments on better terms, and in other ways indirectly to enable him to supply the consumer to greater advantage, although the nominal price of the retailed article is not lowered. It must further be noticed that where competition is not very active, the dealers, wholesale and retail, may combine to keep up for a while the price of their stocks on which the higher rate of duties has been paid.

I have, &c.,
The Earl of Carnarvon, (Signed) Rawson W. Rawson,
&c. &c. &c. Governor.

#### Enclosure.

ST. VINCENT.

#### Lieut.-Governor Rennie to Governor Rawson.

Government House, St. Vincent, March 30, 1874.

SIR, I have the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Book of this Colony for 1873, and to furnish the following Report:—

## Taxes, Duties, &c.

2. The withdrawal of the detachment of Imperial troops formerly stationed in St. Vincent, and the consequent cessation of the subsidy for their maintenance, rendered a considerable reduction in the taxation possible. The mode in which this reduction should be made was a subject of much consideration, and finally it was decided that the total exemption from import duty of the principal articles of food, such as flour, rice, corn-meal, and salt fish, would have perhaps the best results, as it would conduce to a more nutritious style of feeding amongst the poorer classes and at the same time give a stimulus to labour by making the labouring population more anxious to obtain money for the purchase of imported articles.

3. The loss of income by these exemptions is estimated at nearly 3,000l. a year, or about one-tenth of the whole revenue, but there is some doubt if the results desired have been attained or are even in course of attainment. It is alleged, and I believe with reason, that though the duties taken off, viz. 4s. a barrel on flour, 1s.  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . per 100 lbs. on salt fish, 1s.  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . per 100 lbs. on rice, and 1s. 8d. per barrel on corn-meal, are considerable, and sufficient to reduce wholesale rates, they have no appreciable effect on the quantities retailed. When it is considered that the duty formerly charged on a barrel of flour was little over a farthing a pound, and that prices here never move less than a cent at a time, it may easily be seen that even with the best will on the part of the retailers, no immediate change was likely to occur.

4. I am not without hope, however, that a lowering of prices in America, or a brisker competition amongst retail traders, aided by the free-trade policy, will yet bring about the desired reduction, and I have therefore resisted for the present the clamour of those persons who wish for relief from direct taxes at the cost of the re-imposition

of these duties.

5. It is worthy of note that the import of all the duty-free articles has increased considerably during the past year, and more particularly so since the 1st of June, the date of remission. The following is the table:-

	1872.		1873.	
Flour -	6,491 brls.	(To May 31 - From June 1	3,137 brls. 4,835 ,, }	7,972 brls.
Corn-meal -	1,296 "	To May 31 - From June 1	571 ,, 1,189 ,,	1,760 "
Rice	741,401 lbs.	To May 31 - From June 1	329,434 lbs. 511,793 ,,	841,227 lbs.
Salt fish -	1,101,049 "	To May 31 - From June 1	484,868 ", 845,809 ",	1,330,677 "
		<u> `</u>		1

and from what I can learn the stocks in the hands of the merchants were not larger on 31st December last than at the end of the preceding year. The increased consumption may, however, be due simply to a slightly improved condition of the general population.

6. An additional income tax of one per cent. on incomes over 501. a year was likewise taken off, and the export tax levied in aid of the

troops was transferred to the Immigration Fund.

7. The remainder of the troops taxes were incorporated with the general revenue, to provide a fund out of which an increased police force could be maintained, and the education of the people be better provided for.

## Revenue and Expenditure.

8. The revenue of 1873 was 29,246*l*. and the expenditure 28,683*l*. For 1872 the figures were 32,124*l*. and 31,185*l*. respectively. The decrease on the revenue side arises as shown above from diminished taxation, and on the expenditure side from the discontinuance of the

subsidy for the maintenance of troops.

- 9. A return made by the auditor of the assets and liabilities of the Colony on the 31st December last gives a nominal surplus of Assets of 13,493L, but as nearly 8,000L of that amount is on loan to the town of Kingstown on terms which will render the Government annual contribution for water the principal source from which the refund will be made, the remainder, or 5,500L, is all that can be considered as in any way available. Such a balance, however, with no public debt, and by no means heavy taxation, at least in relation to the exported productions of the Colony, affords proof that since the alteration of the constitution whereby the Crown has assumed the responsibilities of legislation, the resources of the Island have been husbanded, though at the same time the duties of Government have been more completely carried out, and public works have been pushed forward with a vigour not previously known.
- 10. The immigration receipts amounted to 3,921*l*., including the contribution from the general revenue and a refund of 1,150*l*. paid to the Colony by the Trinidad Government. The expenditure was 573*l*.
- 11. Municipal taxes from Kingstown and the four other small towns realized 941l. No further local rates of any description were levied in the Colony.

#### Public Works.

12. The same activity which has been manifested in this department

since 1871 has been kept up.

13. The Kingstown Water Works have been completed, and the supply of water through the town is now amply sufficient, whilst a proper reserve has been maintained for the extinction of fires. The mains are kept charged at high pressure during the night and a similar pressure during the day can be applied in a few minutes. The necessity for fire engines is therefore done away with—hose pipes applied to the fire-cocks even with the low pressure being sufficient to reach almost any houses.

14. A large and handsome building for the accommodation of the police force has been commenced and is being rapidly proceeded

The Gaol improvements have been continued, and a new slaughter-house on Kingstown Bay has been erected.

15. The roads of the Island were well kept up, and one new bridge

was erected, and another was in course of construction.

# Legislation. •

16. Although the Acts passed during the year were few in number only eleven in all—several of them were of considerable importance.

17. Act No. 367 provides for the repeal of the taxes formerly levied for the support of a detachment of troops. These taxes realized nearly 6,000l. a year, and any surplus over what was needed for military purposes was carried to the account of general revenue. About 700l.

or 800l. a year was thus appropriated annually.

18. Act No. 368 consolidates some of the additional duties formerly levied on troops account with the ordinary customs tariff, and relieves entirely from import dues flour, rice, corn-meal, and salt fish. The produce of the duties added to the tariff is expected about to counterbalance the loss of revenue from the exempted articles.

19. Act No. 369 imposes a tax on cultivated lands, of 1s. an acre on those on which the staple products are grown, of 6d. on provision grounds, and 3d. on pasture land. Also a tax of 3s. on houses containing one or two rooms, with 2s. 6d. additional for each extra Both the taxes were formerly payable under the Troops Tax The produce of the house tax now forms an Education Fund.

20. It is to me a matter of considerable doubt whether the principle of imposing a tax on cultivated lands is a right one. The tax I would prefer would be one on all alienated lands, thus causing either their culture or their sale or their reversion to the crown. The old Crown leases contain a stipulation of this sort in the shape of an annual quit rent of 6d. an acre, but the collection of these rents has been long left in abeyance.

21. Act No. 370 provides for the continued levy of the additional export tax previously raised under the Troops Tax Acts, and the transfer of the proceeds to the Immigration Fund. No additional contribution is made from general revenue for immigration purposes, and the share of the fund supplied by the Government is thus reduced

from one-third to a little over two-ninths.

22. Act No. 371. This Act abolishes the Grand Jury and transfers the powers formerly exercised by it to the Attorney-General. The change thus effected enables the common jury list to be strengthened, and ensures a more equal administration of the laws.

23. Acts Nos. 373 and 374 have been passed for the purpose of disestablishing the Anglican Church and vesting in trustees nominated by the Church Council the property formerly appropriated to the use of the Established Church. The former Act also provides for the granting of State aid to Anglicans, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics, the amount of such aid being based on the number of persons professing the different denominations as ascertained by the census of 1871. When existing interests have lapsed these amounts will be 1,275l., 1,050l., and 200l. respectively. In the meantime, in addition

to the salaries payable to the Anglican ministers, 650l. a year has been granted to the Wesleyans, and 100l. a year to the Roman Catholics. These amounts to be gradually increased by half the lapsing salaries to the former and one-eighth to the latter until the respective maximum grants are reached.

24. Act No. 375 relates to the formation of public cemeteries and the compulsory sale, at a valuation, of land required for such purposes.

### Civil Establishment.

25. The only change under this head was the separation of the office of Administrator from that of Colonial Secretary, which occurred on my return from Trinidad at the end of May; Mr. Laborde, who had held the combined offices for nearly a year, having then reverted to his own office of Colonial Secretary only.

26. I see no difficulty in a combination of these two offices being permanently made when my tenure of the Lieutenant-Governorship expires, though in such case it would be necessary that the head of the Government should have a seat in the Legislature as President, and thus obviate the weakening of the official side of the House.

## Population and Public Health.

26. The Registrar-General's returns for 1873 give the living births as 1,795, and still births 105; of the former 883 were males, and 912 females, of the latter 52 were males and 53 females. Illegitimate children formed 57 per cent. of these totals.

27. The deaths were 978 equally divided between the two sexes, children under one year of age forming 27.3 per cent. of the total,

and those of all ages under 15 nearly 55 per cent.

28. According to the natural increase of the people since the taking of the census in 1871, the population should have amounted to 36,817 at the close of last year, but I fear that the large emigration to Trinidad which has lately set in will have reduced the actual number to less than 36,000.

29. Taking these latter figures the birth and death rates, exclusive of still births, will have been respectively 50 per thousand and 27 per thousand. The former is the highest I have yet noticed in any of the West India Colonies, and the latter is by no means unfavourable. The births in 1872 were 45 per thousand, and the deaths 27.

30. Only 231 marriages were celebrated as against 237 in the previous year. Anglican ministers performed the rites in 126 cases,

Wesleyan in 68, and Roman Catholics in 17.

31. The sanitary state of the Colony was good, and the benefits of the Medical Aid Act, 1871, are being felt by the labouring classes. The returns of the five district medical officers show that gratuitous advice and medicine was afforded to children under eight years of age in about 2,700 cases during the year, and to sick and destitute and aged persons in about 500 instances. About 2,300 labourers also received advice and medicines under the scale of charges, but I hear great complaints of the difficulty of collecting even the small charge of a shilling for advice in which minor medicines are often included.

32. The district medical officers were only called in 29 midwifery cases, and I doubt not that the inefficient midwives who do attend are

partly the cause of the large number of still births, and of the great mortality in the children under one year of age. Certificates of fitness for the duties of midwife are now granted by the doctors to competent persons, and if the people could be induced to pay attention to these certificates, and give to persons holding them a preference, great good would be done.

33. Successful vaccinations were performed in 1,060 cases, and though this seems hardly to keep pace with the births it must be considered that about 250 children died before attaining one year of age, and that the Grenadines, which cannot be reached for vaccination purposes very easily, were not visited till the beginning of 1874. Moreover one or two of the district officers were unsuccessful in

keeping alive their supplies of vaccine matter.

34. Although no epidemics have visited the Colony for some time, I cannot but think that the state of the villages lays them peculiarly open to infection if one should arise. These villages are generally placed amongst bread-fruit trees and in sheltered situations where rank growth of all sorts springs up very rapidly. The district medical inspectors have directed attention to the necessity of having the bush near the houses kept cut, and the rotting vegetation falling from the trees removed. The Public Health Act at present in force is of too cumbrous a nature for dealing with these cases, and I am considering the propriety of fresh legislation on the subject. The poverty of the people, and the difficulty of supervision over the outlying districts, however, present great difficulties.

## Religion.

35. The disestablishment of the Church, and the limitation of the State payments to the Anglicans to the actual salaries of the existing ministers, should have made the Church Council see the necessity of retrenching expenditure and forming a fund out of which extensive repairs to existing churches, which will from time to time be called for, could be provided. I fear, however, little in this way has been done. On the contrary the diminution of the Government aid seems to have been the signal for building additional Church school-rooms and providing fresh places for the performance of the Anglican service. This shows that disestablishment has had the effect of making the clergy bestir themselves, but I do not think it wise in a small and poor community such as this, to spend from day to day all that can be collected and even run in debt, when heavy demands for a falling roof or bulging church side are showing themselves as imminent, if the Church property is to be preserved.

36. No actual arrangements have yet been made for securing the services of a bishop, but the newly appointed Bishop of Barbados

has been asked to take these Islands under his charge.

37. The Wesleyans and Roman Catholics evince great satisfaction at having been placed on a footing of religious equality with the members of the Anglican Church.

### Education.

38. The Education Act, 1871, which had worked well in 1872, has been still further developed during the past year by an increased grant

for education of about 400l. per annum, and by the introduction of test examinations, by which the schoolmasters' salaries have been made largely dependent on the proficiency of their scholars.

39. An inconvenience long felt, viz. that of having two schools, one under Anglican auspices and the other Wesleyan, in districts where one would suffice, is being corrected by raising the minimum of attendance entitling to State aid. At first 30 in town schools, and 20 in village schools was fixed; it has now been raised to 40 and 30. Large schools enable better salaries to be paid to the schoolmasters, and the examinations have shown that as a rule the larger the school the greater have been the attainments of the scholars.

40. In 1872 there were 53 schools with an average attendance of 2,317, and in 1873 with only 49 schools the average attendance was

2,400.

### Trade and Commerce.

41. The imports of 1873 exclusive of goods entered for re-exportation were valued at 155,466l. against 147,936l. in the previous year. The exports, the production of the Colony, were 198,917l. against 229,521l. in 1872. In previous Blue Book reports the figures given included goods for re-exportation, and foreign produce shipped from Kingstown. On this basis the imports would have been 161,497l., and the exports 209,902l.

42. An increase in the imports in the West India Islands always appears to me a healthy feature. It shows either a greater desire amongst the people to better their style of living, or an importation of estates' articles for the extension or improvement of manufacture or culture. The introduction of new machinery for establishing works on a sugar estate lately reclaimed accounts for most of the increase, but considering that the withdrawal of the detachment of troops has taken away an important element in the consumption of imported articles, I think there must have been a slightly increased demand amongst the working classes.

43. The decrease in the value of the exports arises from a deficient crop and from a lower valuation of sugar. The crops of 1873 and

1872 were:—

	1872.			
Sugar Rum Molasses Arrowroot	9,482 hhds. 2,558 puns. 764 ,, 11,342 brls.	2 141,475 25,582 2,292 24,708	11,832 hhds. 1,933 puns. 1,610 ,, 11,782 brls.	2 181,396 19,205 6,440 18,146

44. It is satisfactory, however, to observe an improvement in arrowroot, for that is the staple export of the native population, and the whole of the money realized by its sale is re-introduced into the Colony and kept circulating. A rise of 10s. a barrel in arrowroot therefore, though adding but 5,000% or 6,000% to the value of the exports, would counterbalance as far as the comfort of the people is concerned a falling off of three or four times the amount in sugar.

45. The shipping returns show a slight falling off corresponding

with the decreased export of sugar. The clearances give 392 vesses! St. Vincent. of 20,595 tons for 1873 against 410 of 22,723 tons for 1872.

## Immigration and Emigration.

46. No vessel with immigrants arrived from India during the past year, and the immigration from other West India Islands was merely nominal. Unfortunately, however, a very large emigration to Trinidad has set in, and I cannot estimate the loss of population in this way for 1873 at less than 700 or 800. It is impossible, however, to keep an exact account of the emigration to Trinidad, because most of the sloops engaged in that trade are owned in the Grenadines, and touch at these Islands which belong to this Government, both going and coming, picking up and dropping passengers of which no record is

47. The emigration of large numbers of labourers from an island in which labour is in demand is a very serious matter, and it shows clearly that the attachment shown by the Creoles to particular estates and localities is rapidly dying out under the advance of civilization, and that the time is coming when the Colony which offers the greatest

attractions will absorb the greatest part of the labour.

48. The eventual acquisition of land by steady and industrious labourers is, I believe, the tempting bait offered in Trinidad, and it can only be counterbalanced by the offer of a similar advantage here. Owners of estates, who have generally large spare tracts of unoccupied land, might easily sell them out, and thus secure a numerous population in the neighbourhood of their cultivation; but they are still imbued with the old prejudice against allowing the lower classes to acquire independence.

49. I have been considering the advisability of bringing the crown lands of the interior into the market, but until surveyors can be procured, and the boundaries of the alienated lands properly defined, this is impossible, besides which I am not anxious to allow settlements

to be made too far off the main lines of roads.

# Grants of Land.

50. No land grants of any sort have been made for the last 25 years, and very little land has been alienated since the sale of the Charib country estates upwards of 60 years ago.

### Crimes and Prisoners.

51. The number of offences reported was slightly less than in the previous year, 2,596 against 2,665. The convictions, however, were more numerous, 1,104 against 1,029, showing greater care on the part of the police in the preparation of cases. Under Masters and Servants Acts only 145 cases were entertained, of which 58 were dismissed for want of prosecution by the party complaining. In 1872 these figures were 171 and 77.

52. The sanitary state of the Gaol was excellent, the only death being that of a prisoner executed. The number of prisoners has been slightly reduced by the establishment of a lunatic asylum, to which

prisoners of unsound mind are at once transferred.

53. A considerable advance in the Gaol improvements has been made, and it is expected that the work will be completed by the end of the present year.

# Hospitals and Asylums.

54. The Hospital returns show a slightly increased number of patients, but a diminished mortality. I am inclined to think this is attributable to the working of the district medical officers, who see cases and send them to the hospital before possibility of recovery is

passed.

55. A very important addition under this head has been made in the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum at Fort Charlotte. Five lunatics were removed there from the gaol and two more have been since admitted. The establishment is only of a temporary nature, as it is expected that the lunatics from St. Vincent will be received in the Barbados Asylum, when the proposed new buildings have been completed.

Governor Rawson, C.B. &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c., (Signed) W. H. RENNIE.

ANTIGUA.

## ANTIGUA.

No. 5.

### No. 5.

Governor IRVING, C.B., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

My Lord,

Leeward Islands, Antigua, July 24, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Book of Antigua for 1873, with a report from Mr. Baynes, the Colonial Secretary.

The Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

I have, &c., HENRY T. IRVING.

Enclosure in No. 5.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF ANTIGUA FOR 1873.

# Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the Presidency is derived from the following sources, viz.:—A duty on imports, a duty on exports, an excise duty, a stamp duty, a carriage tax, a dog tax, a tax on liquor licences, a tax on shooting licences, a tax on licences to deal in metal, a hospital tax on tounage, fees of office, post-office receipts, fines and penalties, incidental receipts, a land tax for the support of the Anglican Church.

2. In 1871 the import duty was reduced by 25 per cent., and the

ANTIGUA.

tonnage duty levied for purposes of general revenue was entirely repealed. The trade and income tax imposed in 1864 was repealed in 1869. The stamp duties were imposed in 1870, and the excise duty on rum was increased from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a gallou in 1868.

3. These alterations in the rate of taxation have been attended with a considerable loss to the revenue:

					£	£
-		-		-	4,200	
	-		-	-	1,400	
-		-		-	600	
						6,200
	-		_	_	800	
-		-		-	800	
						1,600
٠.		_		_	- ;	£4,600
	-			 		1,400 600 800 800

4. Of the entire sum raised by taxation, nearly 60 per cent. is levied upon goods imported into the Island; and of the aggregate amount of 17,151*l*. received from this source in 1873, 7,133*l*., or 41½ per cent., was derived from articles of food, and of this amount the four articles principally used by the labouring population, namely, corn meal, flour, fish, and rice contributed no less than 6,255*l*.

5. Wines, spirits, and malt contribute a due proportion of the revenue.

e <b>.</b>		•							£
The ex	cise duty	on rum	rea	lized	-	-		-	3,875
Import	duty on	wines	-	-		-	_	-	293
"	,,	beer -		-	-	-		-	127
-	- <del>-</del>	rum	_	-		-	_	-	20
"	"	brandy		-	_	_		-	975
"	"		_			-		_	692
"	"	gin	_	_	_	_		_	18
"	"	liqueurs		-	-	_		_	10
								ä	£6,000

6. The duty on tobacco yielded 1,661l.

7. A land tax at the following rates is levied exclusively for the support of the Anglican Church.

Pr	arish.	Rate of Cultivated Land.	Rate of Uncultivated Land	
St. John - St. George - St. Peter - St. Philip - St. Paul - St. Mary -		s. d. 1 2 per acre. 2 21	s. d. 1 2 per acre. 0 11½ ", 1 4 ", 1 0 ", 0 8 ", 0 7 ",	

8. The rate of taxation is 17s. 4d. per head.

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<sup>9.</sup> In the comparative statement the revenues of 1872 and 1873 are given respectively at 38,817l. 16s. 1½d., and 33,313l. 13s. 5d. Both these amounts, however, are inclusive of incidental revenue,

Antigua.

such as loans in aid, refunds, &c. Deducting these items, the net revenue for each of the years is as follows:—

1872 1873		-	-	-	36,578 14 32,530 14	
	Decrease	-		-	£4,047 19	9

10. The principal falling off is in the import duty, which realized 3,692l. less than in 1872. This has been chiefly occasioned by a diminished consumption of the articles of food. The duties on corn meal, flour, fish, and rice produced 1,623l. less than in the previous year.

11. The import duty received during the last five years has been as follows:—

								æ
1869		-	-	-		-	-	20,130
1870	-	-		-	-	-	-	20,436
1871		-	-	-		-	-	22,734
1872	-	•		-	-	-	-	20,843*
1873		-	-	-		-	-	17,151

12. The expenditure of 1873 was 38,168l. 9s. 10d., showing a decrease, as compared with 1872, of 1,701l. 15s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}d$ .

13. The excess of expenditure over revenue was 4,854l. 16s. 5d. This excess was met from the balance remaining from the previous year to the credit of the general revenue, which was thus reduced on the 31st December to 74l. 6s. 84d.

14. The work of retrenchment, which was commenced some ten years ago, and to which special reference was made in the Blue Book report for 1868, has been continued by some further reductions in the establishment of the Presidency during the year. On a new appointment to the office of Provost Marshal and Registrar the salary was reduced from 400l. to 300l., and advantage was taken of a vacancy in the office of clerk of the Legislative Council to reduce the salary of the office from 205l. to 50l.

#### Public Debt.

15. The public debt on the 31st December was-

20. 2.10 Passes and the transfer and the second of the sec	£
Water-works debentures	- 31,046
Local loan	- 5,763
Savings' bank	- 8,700
Immigration fund	- 6,120
Holders of Treasury notes	- 9
	51,638
Less invested in sinking fund for redemption	n
of water-works loan	- 9,874
-	£41,814
16. The public debt in 1867 was 58,448 <i>l</i> .	***************************************

<sup>\*</sup> Import duty reduced from 1st January this year,

#### ANTIGUA.

#### Inland Post.

17. On the 1st of October last, a daily Inland Post was estaolished between St. John's and the country districts. The rate of postage has been fixed at 1d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. The number of letters which passed through the Post Office from the 1st October to the 31st December was only 1,447, and the amount of postage received was 5l. 14s. 7d., whilst the cost of the service was 29l., or a net cost to the revenue of  $3\frac{3}{4}d$ . for every inland letter posted.

#### Militia.

18. The militia force consists of two corps, the Yeomanry Cavalry and the Artillery. The first of these numbers 52 men, and is in a fair state of efficiency. Every sugar estate having over 80 acres in cultivation is compelled to furnish a mounted man, properly armed and accourted, for this service, the estates receiving in return an allowance of 12l. 10s. per annum. The fund for the payment of this charge is raised by a duty on the exportation of sugar.

19. The number of men appearing on the roll of the Artillery corps is 65. This portion of the Militia force cannot be said to be

in an efficient condition.

20. The total cost of maintaining the Militia force was 6151 2s. 4d.

#### Public Works.

21. No new works were undertaken during the year. Extensive repairs were effected at the Hospital and Lunatic Asylum.

22. A sum of 2,404l. was expended on the repair of the roads.

# Legislation.

23. Two Sessions of the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands were held in 1873—one at St. Kitts, in February; the other at Antigua, in October.

24. Seventy-five Bills were passed during the two Sessions. Of these, the Bill for the Creation of a Supreme Court, which was reserved for the signification of the Queen's pleasure, was not assented to by Her Majesty, but was re-enacted, in an amended shape, in the October Session, and came into operation early in the present year.

The Acts, No. 4, to define the number and fix the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Courts; and No. 5, to make temporary provision for the Administration of Justice, have been rendered inoperative by the passing of the amended Supreme Court Act, No. 23, of

1873.

25. The principal Acts passed are:—The Act to establish a common prison, and to authorize the removal of prisoners from the several Presidencies; the Act to establish a Bankruptcy Law; the Act to provide for the administration of unrepresented Estates; the Act to give indefeasible titles to land, and to facilitate its transfer; and the Acts regulating the establishment and procedure of the Supreme Court.

26. The annual Session of the Antigua Legislature was opened on the 6th of March, but the consideration of most questions of imAntigua.

portance was deferred until the arrival of Governor Irving. His Excellency arrived in July, and the business of the Session was proceeded with. The Session lasted till the close of the year, and resulted in the passing of many useful and valuable laws, the most important of which are:

The Act to disestablish and regulate the gradual disendowment of the Church of England in Antigua. This Act provides for the immediate disestablishment of the Church, and for the cessation, saving the vested interest of the present Incumbents, of the salaries heretofore paid from public funds to the Ministers of the Anglican Church.

An Act to impose a rate on property for the maintenance of the Ecclesiastical Establishments. This Act empowers the Governor in Council to raise a tax on land sufficient for the payment of the salaries of the Rectors who have vested interests under the old Clergy Act. The maximum rate authorized to be levied is as follows:—On uncultivated land, 5d. per acre; on cultivated land, 1s. 6d. per acre; on the rental of houses, 1 per cent. The tax is to be gradually diminished on the falling in of the vested interests of the present incumbents, and on the total abolition of the charge for their payment, it will be reduced to a minimum rate of 6d. an acre on cultivated, and 3d. an acre on uncultivated, land, and will then form a part of the general revenue of the Presidency.

An Act to abolish Vestries, and to provide for the appointment of Parochial Boards. A reference to Paragraph 7 of this Report will show the unequal manner in which the land tax was imposed in the several parishes by the Vestries. This Act abolishes the elected Vestries, and vests some of the powers exercised by them in Parochial Boards to be appointed by the Governor. But the right of assessing the land tax under the provisions of the Church Rate Act is reserved

to the Governor in Council.

An Act to abolish the Salary of the Resident Missionary of the Church of the United Brethren in the division of Nonsuch. This Act completes the legislation of the Session in regard to the establishment of religious equality, and repeals the salary of 133l. 6s. 8d., which was granted by an Act passed in 1844 to the resident Moravian Minister at Nonsuch, saving, of course, the vested rights of the present Incumbent.

An Act to provide for the medical and other relief of the labouring population. This Act provides for the sanitary inspection of Estates, and for the gratuitous treatment of contract labourers at the public hospital. In consideration of the relief which the measure will afford to the proprietors of estates from the obligation of providing hospital accommodation for their contract labourers, and with the view of meeting the additional expense which will be thrown on the Treasury by the arrangement, the Act imposes an export duty on sugar of 1s. a hogshead, and a tax of 1s. on houses in towns and villages, the labourers living in such towns and villages being, in consideration of this tax, entitled to gratuitous treatment in hospital.

An Act to abolish the Record Tax, and to impose in lieu thereof an additional duty on exports. The collection of the Record tax was found to be troublesome and expensive, and the returns under it were in no way reliable. This Act imposes an export duty on sugar at 8d.

a hogshead in lieu of the Record tax, which was levied at the following rates:—

 $\frac{1}{9}d$ . on every acre of land,  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . on every 100 lbs. of sugar,  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . on every 100 gallons of molasses,  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . on every 100 gallons of rum.

An Act for obtaining certain annual statistical returns. This measure was rendered necessary in consequence of the repeal of the Record Tax Act. It provides for the preparation by a paid and responsible officer of annual returns, showing the number of acres of land planted in canes, cotton, provisions, and other cultivation, the quantity in pasture, and the quantity of uncultivated land; and the quantity of sugar, rum, and molasses produced in the island.

An Act to establish certain rates of tonnage duty for the erection of a Lighthouse, and for other improvements in St. John's Harbour. This Act was passed in order to provide for the expenses of the erection and maintenance of a lighthouse on Sandy Island, a small island lying about three miles off the harbour of St. John's.

# Political Franchise.

27. The Legislative Council of Antigua consists of 24 members, viz.:—

4 ex-officio members, the Island Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and the Treasurer;

8 members nominated by Her Majesty; and

12 elected members.

28. The qualification for nominated and elected members is the possession of real property within the Island of the value of 66l. per annum, or an annual income of 200l. derived from a profession, trade, &c.

29. The qualifications for voters are:—For the city and towns: Owner or tenant of land or house of the value of 26l. per annum. For the country districts: Owner of 10 acres of land, or of 5 acres with house thereon; or owner of land of the value of 111l.; or tenant of land worth not less than 88l. per annum.

30. The Island is under the provisions of the Constitution Act of 1866, divided into 11 electoral districts, viz.:—

The	City of St. John, returning	2	members.
,,	Division of St. John, returning	1	"
,,	" Dickenson's Bay and Five		
	Islands, returning	1	"
,,	,, Popeshead, returning	1	"
,,	" Old Road, Bermudian Valley,		
	and New Division, return-		
	ing	1	**
,,	Town of Parham, returning	1	,,
,,	Division of Old and New North Sound,		
•	returning	1	"
"	Division of Nonsuch, returning	1	,,
	F 7		

The	Division	of Belfast, returning	1	member.
,,	,,	Willoughby Bay, returning -	1	"
"	,,	Falmouth and Rendezvous		
		Bay, and towns of Fal-		
		mouth and English Har-		
		bour, returning	1	••

31. The total number of registered voters for the Island is 324. Of these, 277 are registered for 5 electoral districts: the City of St. John's, the Division of St. John's, the Division of Old Road, the town of Parham, and the towns of Falmouth and English Harbour and Division of Rendezvous Bay; and the remaining divisions, with the number of resident registered voters, are as follows:—

Popeshead		-	1
Dickenson's Bay and Five Islands -	-	-	6
Old and New North Sound		-	12
Nonsuch	-	-	5
Belfast		-	3
Willoughby Bay	-	-	6

32. Difficulty is sometimes experienced in getting the full number of elected members, in consequence of the paucity of voters in these districts. Double elections arising from each candidate polling one or two of the only registered voters for the district, in the Island, are not of unfrequent occurrence,

33. On the occasion of a recent vacancy in the representation of the division of Popeshead, the returning officer made the following

return of the writ:-

"I do further certify that, at the time and place aforesaid, no candidate was put in nomination, there being no voter at present in

the Island qualified to vote in and for the said division."

34. If it is thought desirable to continue the so-called "popular" element in the Legislative Council, it will become necessary to amend the present electoral law, and to reduce the number of electoral districts by merging the very small ones in the larger ones.

# Population.

35. I subjoin a copy of my Report on the results of the census taken in this island in 1871:—

(1.) The total population of the Colony on the night of the 2nd of April, 1871, was 35,157, of whom 15,998 were males, and 19,159 females.

(2.) The population, according to the census of 1861, was 37,125,

viz. 17,060 males, and 20,065 females.

(3.) The decrease in the population since the taking of the census of 1861 is 1,968, viz. 1,062 males, and 906 females, and is at the rate of 0.53 per cent. per annum.

(4.) The population of Barbuda, which island was declared a part of the Colony of Antigua in 1859, is included in the return for 1861

and 1871.

(5.) The results of the census have, to a great extent, verified the correctness of the statistical tables annually published by the Regis-

trar-General, in so far as these returns have shown that the population of Antigua has been decreasing by natural causes.

(6.) The returns of the Registrar-General show that in the 10 years from 1861 to 1870, the deaths have exceeded the births by 1,176, or at the rate of nearly 0.78 per cent. per annum. The decrease shown by the census return is larger by 792 than that shown

by the Registrar-General's returns.

(7.) In the interval between the two last enumerations of the people, 1,163 immigrants, principally from Barbados, were introduced into Antigua. But there has also been, during that period, an active emigration from Antigua to Santa Cruz, Trinidad, and other There is no record kept of the number of persons who leave the island, but from the best information I have been able to obtain on the subject, it would appear that the number of emigrants was certainly fully equal to, if not greater than, the number of immigrants. Setting off, therefore, emigration against immigration, we may assume that the decrease of 1,968 in the population has been occasioned by the excess of deaths over births.

(8.) I may here remark that whilst the native population of the other West Indian islands has, as a general rule, increased during the last 50 or 60 years, that of Antigua has fallen off; thus in 1805 the population of Antigua was 40,300, that of Barbados 77,130. In 1871 the population of Antigua had fallen to 34,344 (excluding 813 being the population of Barbuda which did not become a part of the Colony of Antigua until 1859), that of Barbados had reached 160,000. The one had decreased in 66 years by 14.75 per cent.; the other had more than doubled itself in the same period.

(9.) A census of the Antigua population was taken in 1821, exactly 50 years ago. It will be instructive to compare the results of that census with those subsequently taken. The numbers are as

follows:---

1821 1844 1851 1856 1861	-	-	•	-	-	37,226 36,178 37,136 35,408 36,412	exclusive of the popu- lation of the island of Barbuda.
1871	•	-	•	-	-	34,344	

(10.) The foregoing returns show that for many years past there has been no tendency to an increase in the population, but the con-

(11.) I, however, consider that the heavy falling off in the population since the last census is attributable to exceptional circum-

(12.) In 1862 small-pox broke out in the Colony and prevailed in an epidemic form until early in 1864. The disease ran nearly throughout the whole population, leaving no town, village, or estate unvisited. The number of deaths from the immediate effects of the disease was not, however, great in proportion to the number attacked, but there is reason to believe that the disease had an injurious effect on the constitutions of the sufferers, rendering them easy preys to diseases of subsequent occurrence. In addition to this visitation, the Colony

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suffered during the years 1863 and 1864 from the severest droughts on record, affecting agricultural operations generally to a serious extent, and almost entirely destroying the crops of ground provisions. Water was extremely scarce, and the labourer was wholly dependent for his supply on the public or estates ponds, which were in this severe season muddy, foul, and stagmant.

(13.) Under such circumstances it is not surprising to find that the Registrar-General's returns for these years showed a fearfully high death rate, and that the effects of these visitations should be traceable

in after years.

(14.) The number of deaths registered in the years 1863, 1864, and 1865, was no less than 5,222 in a population of 36,412, showing an annual average death rate of 47.8 to every 1,000 of the population. The number of births registered during the same three years was 3,886, or an average annual birth rate of 35.6 to every 1,000 of the population. This contrasts favourably with other places. The birth rate of England in 1860 was 34.37 for every 1,000 of the population.

(15.) Thus Antigua in three years lost by natural causes no less

than 1,336 of its population.

(16.) The corrected population at the close of 1865 was 35,084,

without taking into account either immigration or emigration.

(17.) Although the heavy mortality in 1863, 1864, and 1865 was owing to exceptional causes, yet it is undeniable that there has been a tendency for many years to a decrease in the population. The death rate for those years was certainly abnormal, but the native population does not appear to have increased even under favourable circumstances.

(18.) The decrease in the population my be attributed to the following causes:—

1. The scarcity of wholesome water.

- The scarcity of ground provisions, which form the principal article of food of the negroes in most of the other West Indian Islands, and the dearness of imported articles of food.
- 3. The filthy condition of the habitations of labourers, especially those located in the villages.

4. The heavy mortality among children, arising chiefly from

neglect on the part of the parents.

5. The apathy and indifference manifested by the labouring class to avail themselves, when sick, of the services of a medical man, either for themselves or their families.

(19.) In my report on the Blue Book for 1863 I made the following observations in connection with the diminution of the population of this Colony. "Upwards of one-half of the labouring population live in what are called 'free villages.' In these villages, 80 in number, most of which were established immediately after the emancipation, some neat and well-ordered cottages belonging to tradesmen, small shop-keepers, and head workmen are to be seen, but in the majority of instances, especially in the villages at a distance from St. John, the plot of land purchased rarely exceeds 150 square feet in extent, and on a portion of this a wretched hovel is erected, often containing

but one room, and that unfloored and imperfectly ventilated, and in which not unfrequently five or six persons, adults and children of both sexes, sleep together at night. These evils are considerably aggravated by the great scarcity of water, the villages being wholly dependent for a supply on the ponds of the neighbourhood, the water from which, in a dry season, is generally muddy, foul, and stagnant. The position of the labourer located on the sugar estates is somewhat preferable, both in regard to his dwelling and his habits generally, to that of the villages, and as most of the estates are supplied with cisterns the privations arising from the want of good water are not so severe as in the villages.

"The subject of ameliorating the condition of the people, and of checking the extraordinary high rate of mortality, which in respect of 'the British West Indies seem to be peculiar to Antigua, has engrossed the serious attention of the Government, and many useful measures have of late years been passed with these objects. In the year 1860 an Act was passed for affording medical relief to the labourers. Under the provisions of this Act the children of labourers under 10 years of age, and labourers over 60, are supplied with medical aid and medicine free of charge, and the able-bodied labourer at an almost nominal rate. In the same year the sum of 3,250l. was expended in cleaning the ponds of this island, in order to afford, as far as was practicable, a supply of water accessible to all persons. The large sum of 7,456l. 19s. 4d. is annually expended in the support of poor houses, hospitals, board of health, and for the purposes of medical relief, vaccination, &c.

"Nor has the Government been less regardful of the spiritual wants of the people, provision being made for the maintenance of six Rectors and seven Curates of the Established Church, besides which grants are occasionally made for the support of the other religious denominations.

"Notwithstanding these endeavours on the part of those in authority to raise the moral and sanitary condition of the people, the annual returns exhibit the unaccountable but undeniable fact that, instead of an improvement, there has been a positive retrogression in both these particulars. The labourer seems insensible of the advantages which would accrue to himself and family from free ventilation, cleanliness, and an adequate supply of pure water, and would not willingly contribute his labour or his money for either of such purposes. has been found impossible to induce those residing in the villages to give even a couple of days' work in cleaning the ponds in the immediate vicinity of their dwellings, hence the ponds have either to be cleaned at the expense of the General Revenue, or from the want of cleaning get filled and become useless. Experience has fully shown that some legislation is absolutely necessary for protecting the labourer against the effects of his apathy and indifference to all matters relating to his sanitary condition; such interposition seems to be now imperatively called for. The negro villages might with advantage be placed under the immediate superintendence of the Board of Health, and subjected to periodical visits from the Police, so as to ensure the enforcement of the sanitary regulations of the Board. The villages might also be supplied with pure and wholeAntigua.

some water sufficient for all purposes by exacting from each male resident a given number of days' work in each year for the building and keeping in order of reservoirs, and for the making and keeping up of ponds, &c., for the use of the village.

"Improvements such as the foregoing, together with the establishment of central dispensaries, as suggested by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, would, at least, mitigate, if not entirely remove, the causes inducing the melancholy results shown in the annual returns

of the Registrar-General."

(20.) Since the date of that report various measures have been passed by the Legislature for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the island. In the year 1867 the Colonial Government, at a cost of upwards of 30,000*l*., established works for supplying the city of St. John with water. The reservoir, which is about half-a-mile from the town, is situated on an elevation of 145 feet above the level of the sea, and contains 500,000 gallons. There are 14 stand pipes in the public streets of the city from which water can be taken without any restriction both by day and night. The benefit of the works is not confined to the city, but extends to the popular villages of Gray's Hill, Gray's Farm, Greenbay, a large portion of the Five Islands district, St. Marks, and Bishops. A large and continuous supply of water has also been introduced into the Holberton hospital, the poor house and lazaretto, the lunatic asylum, the gaol, and the police office.

(21.) In the year 1868 the public extra-mural cemetery for the city of St. John was opened, and all burials within the city were

forbidden from and after the 1st November in that year.

(22.) In the same year the Health Act was amended, and provision was made for the appointment of local boards of health for

each parish.

(23.) In the year 1870, under the administration of Governor Sir Benjamin Pine, the laws relating to the management of the charitable institutions of the Colony and to the mode of affording medical relief to the labouring population in general, were consolidated and amended. Under the provisions of the new law the sanitary condition of the several institutions have been much improved.

(24.) Persons in charge of plantations are compelled under a penalty, which can be recovered summarily, to provide medical care

and attendance for the labourers located on their estates.

(25.) Liberal provision has been made for securing the services of a qualified medical officer for each of the six parishes in the island. This officer is bound to reside within his district and to attend free of charge, either for medical services or for medicines, all children under 10, and all labourers over 60 years of age. A moderate rate of charges for medical services has been framed by the Governor in Council, so as to render the services of a medical officer available for such labourers who are not located on estates, or who are not entitled to gratuitous medical attendance.

(26.) The law also imposes a small tax on the houses in the several villages towards meeting the expense of providing such villages with

medical aid and poor relief.

(27.) It is gratifying to find that these endeavours have had,

together with the more favourable seasons with which Antigua has recently been blessed, the effect of checking to some extent that high rate of mortality which has heretofore marked the vital statistics of Antigua.

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(28.) The number of deaths in each of the years from 1861 to 1870 is as follows:—

#### Deaths.

1861	-		-		_		-		-		-	1,344
1862		-		-		-		٠.		-	-	1,738
1863	-		-		-		-		-		-	1,734
1864		-		-		-		-		-	-	1,750
1865	-		-		-		-		-		-	1,554
1866		-		-		•		-		-	-	1,310
1867	•		-		-		-		-		_	1,403
1868		-		-		-		-		-	_	1,546
1869	-		-		-		_		-		-	1,483
1870		-		-		-		•	•	-	-	1,247
												15,109
												15,10

(29.) The improvement is still more marked in the Parish and City of St. John.

# Deaths in St. John's, including the City.

1861	-		-		-		-		-		-	654
1862		-		-		-		-		-	-	804
1863	-		-		-		-		-		-	811
1864		-		-		-		-		-	-	682
1865	-		•		•		-		-		-	716
1866		-		-		-		-		-	-	616
1867	-		-		-		•		-		-	615
1868		•		-		-		-		-	-	619
1869	-		•		-		-		-		-	594
1870		-		•		•		•		-	-	498

(30.) The returns of burials in St. John's which have been furnished to us by the ministers of the several religious denominations corroborate the correctness of the foregoing statement:—

#### Burials.

								Anglican.	Moraviana.	Wesleyans.	Total.
1861	-						-	484	124	49	654
1862		-		-		-	-	592	149	63	804
1863	•		-		-		-	600	148	63	811
1864		•		-		•	-	541	103	41	685
1865	-				-		-	565	97	57	719
1866		-					-	473	89	52	614
1867	-						-	477	87	51	615
1868						-	_	483	90	46	619
1869					-			459	94	41	594
1870				_			-	392	76	80	498

(31). The returns of births for the ten years are as follows:—

1861		-		-		-		-		-	-	1,326
1862	-		-		_		-		-		-	1,072
1863		-		-		_		-		-	-	1,407
1864	-		_		-		-		-		-	1,407
1865		-		-		-		-		-	-	1,417
1866	-		-		-		-		-		-	1,353
1867		-		-		-		-		-	-	1,531
1868	-		-		-		-		-		-	1,375
1869		٠_		-		-		-		-	-	1,47 <b>7</b>
1870	-		-		-		-		-		-	1,568
												13,933

#### Males and Females.

(32.) To every 1,000 females of all ages, there are 835 males of all ages. This great disparity in the number of females may in some degree be explained by the emigration of the males to other Colonies. The proportion in 1861 was 1,000 females to every 850 males.

#### Houses and Families.

(33.) The term "house" includes negro houses of all kinds and sizes in the town, villages, and on the estates. Some of these are, as I have before stated, mere hovels. Inhabited houses are 9,625, the uninhabited 1,049. The number of families is 9,833, giving 3.57 persons to each family, and 3.65 to each house. In 1861 the numbers were, inhabited houses 9,927, families 9,786, giving 3.8 persons to every family, and 3.73 persons to each house.

The decrease since 1861 is 302 inhabited houses and 157 families. The uninhabited houses were 837 in 1861. In 1871 they were 1,049,

showing an increase of 212.

# Marriages, &c.

(34.) In 1861 the number of married persons was 8,775, widowers 1,261, widows 1,615. In 1871 the number was, married 7,469, widowers, 800, and widows, 1,973.

The number of unmarried persons above 20, is 9,724. This will sufficiently account for the number of illegitimate births, which are on an average 60 per cent. of the entire births.

#### Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.

(35.) The number of deaf, dumb, and blind persons was,

			Deaf.	Dumb.	Blind
1861	-	-	<b>73</b>	21	96
1871	-	-	57	15	104

#### Charitable Institutions.

(36.) The number of inmates in the Holberton Hospital, Poor House, and Lazaretto at the taking of the census of 1871 was 220.

#### Lunatic Asylnm.

The number of lunatics in the lunatic asylum was 45.

#### Gaol.

The number of prisoners in gaol was 69.

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# Occupations of the People.

(37.) The preponderance of females over the male sex is again shown under this head. The total number of agricultural labourers is 13,975, of whom 6,368 are males, and 7,607 are females. The number of domestic servants is 1,744, of whom 615 are males, and 1,129 females. The tailors number 223. The sempstresses 1,738; and the pedlars 63 males, and 344 females.

(38.) The clerical profession is represented by 9 ministers of the Anglican Church, 1 of the Church of Rome, 3 Wesleyan Church,

and 9 of the Moravian Church.

(39.) The medical profession comprises 7 practitioners of medicines and surgery, 12 chemists and druggists, and 36 midwives.

# Complexion.

(40.) Of the total population 26,386 are black, 2,146 white, and 6,625 coloured. The decrease since the Census of 1861 is as follows:
—Black, 1297; white, 414; and 257 coloured.

# Religion.

(41.) The members belonging to the religious denominations are as follows:—Anglican Church, 18,243, or 51.9 per cent. of the total population; Roman Church, 916 or 2.6 per cent.; Moravian Church, 10,006 or 28.47 per cent.; Wesleyan Church, 5,723 or 16.29 per cent. Persons not described 269 or 0.74 per cent.

# Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

36. The returns of the Registrar-General for 1873 show that the total number of deaths registered was 1,563, being a decrease as compared with the previous year of 271. The births registered were 1,677, against 1,693 in 1872.

37. The registered births and deaths include stillborn children, which numbered 177 in 1871, 226 in 1872, and 234 in 1873, being in the respective proportions of 11.09, 13.34, and 13.95 per cent.

of the live births.

38. The death rate for the last three years has been:—

	1871. per cent.	1872. per cent.	1873. per cent.
Inclusive of stillborn Exclusive	4.65	5·07 44·3	4 · 44
39. The birth rate has been:—			
Inclusive of stillborn Exclusive		4·81 4·17	4·77 4·1

40. Of the total births in 1873, 1120 or 66.78 per cent., were illegitimate.

41. The number of deaths among children under 1 year was 617 in 1871, 733 in 1872, and 640 in 1873.

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- 42. The high death rate of 1872 may be attributed to the severe privations to which the labouring class were subjected by the hurricane which visited the island on the 21st August, 1871.
- 43. The number of marriages registered was 155; in 1872 it was 172, and in 1871, 220.
- 44. The causes of death are classified thus by Dr. Thibou, the Registrar-General:

Causes of Death.		Ad	ults.	and	er 14 over ear.	8.1	ear nd der.		Complexion.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Black.	White.	Coloured	
Zymotic (epidemic, endemic, or contagious) or	141	23	30	19	22	21	26	100	12	29	
Dropsy, cancer, and other diseases of uncertain or	99	38	40	7	12	1	1	87	5	7	
Tubercular diseases	99	38	51	1	7	1	1	73	6	20	
Diseases of the brain, spinal marrow, nerves, and	138	36	29	8	13	37	15	104	4	30	
Diseases of the heart and blood-vessels	76	37	37	1	-	_	1	57	4	15	
Diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration	120	25	26	12	12	19	26	89	6	25	
Diseases of the stomach, liver, and other organs of	362	55	65	42	47	82	71	291	15	56	
Diseases of the kidneys	10	4	5	-	1	_	-	6	1	3	
Childbirth, diseases of the womb, &c	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	5	1	2	
Rheumatism, diseases of the bones, joints, &c	8	3	4	1	-	-	-	7	-	1	
Diseases of the skin, cellular tissues, &c	29	9	14	4	-	2	-	22	2	5	
Malformations	2	-	-	3	-	-	2	2	-	-	
Premature birth and debility	92 16	4 2	2	2	2 2	44	37	80	1	11	
Age	98	32	66			1	8	13 87	1	3	
Sudden	1	1	00	_			=	91		10	
Violence, privation, poison, intemperance, &c	17	6	4	3	1	=	3	13	1	3	
Stillborn	234	_	_	_	_	147	87	196	8	30	
Causes not specified	13	2	3	1	-	3	4	8	2	3	
Total	1,563	315	385	104	119	358	282	1,240	69	254	

# Savings Bank.

45. The following return shows the condition of this institution on the 31st December, 1873:—

Due to depositors	•	•	•	£ 11,313	<b>s</b> .	d. 9	
Lodged in Colonial Bank	2,211	s.	d.	,			
Invested in local treasury Cash balance	8,890	15	1				
-			_				
£	11,313	0	9				

#### Education.

46. The following is a summary of the number of schools and the number of scholars.

Denomination.	No. of	No. of Scholars.		
Denomination.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Church of England Moravian Wesleyan	19 19 9	684 850 880	644 807 852	1,898 1,697 783
Total	47	1,914	1,808	8,717

47. The Government grant in aid of these schools is 1,000% per annum.

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#### Ecclesiastical Returns.

48. The following return gives the number of churches, chapels, and clergymen belonging to each religious denomination in the Presidency:—

Denomination.	No. of Clergy.	No. of Chapels and Churches.
Church of England	10	13
Roman Catholic	1	1
Moravian	9	9
Weslevan	8	11
Wesleyan Presbyterian		1

49. The amount paid from the public treasury for the maintenance of the Church of England amounts to 3,527l. 18s. 3d. The Church will, however, as has been stated in paragraph 26, be disestablished and disendowed on the 1st January next, saving the vested rights of the present incumbents to their respective stipends.

50. The Moravian Church receives an annual allowance of 1331. 6s. 8d. for the maintenance of one of its ministers at Nonsuch. This grant will cease on the death or retirement of the present

incumbent.

51. The Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan Churches receive no allowance from the revenue.

# Imports and Exports.

52. The following is a return of the value of the imports and exports during the last ten years:—

								Imports.		Exports.
Year.										
								£		£
1864	-		-		-		-	171,589	-	80,833
1865		-		-		-	-	160,571	-	192,682
1866	•		-		-		-	187,704	-	291,860
1867		-		-		-	-	189,880	-	141,076
1868	-		-		-		-	169,900	•	273,706
1869		-		-		-	-	174,436	-	200,723
1870	-		-		-		-	164,178	-	234,511
1871		-		-		_	-	175,740	-	247,630
1872	-		-		-		-	200,757	-	153,190
1873		-		-		-	-	169,156	-	170,797

53. The increased value of the imports in 1872 may be attributed to exceptional circumstances, consequent on the hurricane in the previous year, which necessitated a much larger importation of articles of food, timber, &c.

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54. The following table exhibits the increase or decrease in 1873 in the importation of the principal articles of consumption, as compared with the previous year:—

	1872.		1873.	
Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foop—		£		£
Flour	19,106 brls.	23,847	14,895 brls.	22,327
Corn meal	19,676 ,,	19,676	12,242 ,,	12,242
Rice	575,302 lbs.	2,876	275,659 lbs.	1,516
Bread and biscuit	453,608 ,,	4,536	196,404 ,	1,9 <del>64</del>
Beef	32,555 ,	814	27,228 ,,	680
Pork	374,637 ,,	9,365	845,690 ,,	8,642
Hams, bacon, &c	23,736 ,,	1,186	17,833 ,,	891
Fish, dried	12,102 cwt. 5,017 brls.	$12,120 \\ 4,181$	8,864 cwt. 3,300 brls.	8,864
" pickled Butter	66,488 lbs.	3,324	53,769 lbs.	3,300 2,686
Cheese	94'900	1,289	00 104	757
Coffee	00 570	664	00 101	739
Cocos	36,325 ,,	908	90 015 " 1	822
Tea	4,620 "	472	3,899 ,,	487
Sugar, refined	17,285 ",	432	16,008 "	400
Peas and beans	8,439 bus.	687	2,370 bus.	592
Potatoes	1,373 bris.	843	893 brls.	857
Total values	_	86,720		67,266
Wines, &c			į į	
Wine	_	1,582	_	1,067
Ale, beer, &c		2,516	- 1	1,025
Brandy	5,030 gals.	2,515	4,660 gals.	2,330
Gin	2,749 ,,	550	6,769,	1,553
Sweetened spirits	33 "	13	73 ,,	32
Total values		7,176		6,007
Товассо-	225 lbs.	F.0	304 lbs.	0.4
Cigars	45 055	56 1,183		84 8,346
Manufactured	'001 "	20	100,403 "	0,010
	201 ,,		\ <u></u>	
Total values		1,259		8,430
Wood—		_		
	1,957,074 ft.	5,871	757,148 ft.	3,028
Pitch pine	403,410 "	2,017	501,308 "	2,757
Shingles — cypress and wallaba	1,071,200 ,,	1,671	1,065,244 ,,	1,171
Shingles—cedar and pine -	598,350 ,,	299	337,730 ,,	202
Wood hoops	260,315 ,,	1,301	293,140 ,	1,758
" staves	168,499 ,,	1,347	169,209	1,353
" shocks without heads	6,098 pkts.	914	3,798 pkts.	759
" with heads -	940 ,,	188	1,067 ,,	268
Total values		13,608		11,806
Corn	46,700 bus.	9,340	28,358 bus.	7,089
Oats	1,609 ,,	321	1,350 ,,	337
Oil-cake	327,085 lbs.	1,635	449,208 lbs.	2,246
Total values		11,296	_	9,672
Unenumerated articles -	_	68,355	_	62,761

55. This return shows that a reduction of no less than 22 per cent. has taken place in the importation and consumption of articles of human food.

56. The following return shows the quantity of sugar exported during the last ten years :--

					Hogsheads.
-	-	-	-	-	3,354
-	-	-	-		9,524
_	-	_	_	_	17,300
-	•	-	-		7,000
-			-	-	12,677
-	-	-	-		10,370
-	_	_	-	_	12,674
-		-	_		13,261
_		_	_	-	7,735
-	-	-	-		9,625

giving an average of 10,352 hogsheads.

57. The largest crop ever produced was in 1834, in which year 20,921 hogsheads were shipped; the smallest was in 1864, when only 3,354 hogsheads were exported.

58. It is to be feared that the crop of 1874 will not reach 6,000

59. The value and direction of trade for the last three years is as follows:--

Countries.	18	371.	11	372.	1873.		
Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	
United Kingdom - British North America - Barbados - Other West Indies - United States - Other foreign countries	77,580 13,338 59,239 5,100 14,122 6,361 175,740	207,893 10,181 4,491 20,441 2,732 1,891 247,629	65,370 18,281 57,946 7,122 48,418 3,260 200,757	128,237 3,551 4,164 7,476 6,518 3,246 153,192	41,076 11,217 72,141 3,568 35,839 5,315 169,156	126,162 2,958 2,560 28,182 7,963 2,970 170,795	

# Shipping.

60. The following is a summary of the returns of shipping for the last five years :-

Year.				Entered.		Cleared.					
	•	COL	•			No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.
1869	_		_			471	25,509	2,127	472	26,185	2,219
1870 -				-	-	422	25,228	2,075	423	24,977	2,133
1871	-		-		-	432	29,405	2,180	428	29,399	2,204
1872 -		•			-	446	27,293	2,171	465	26,678	2,224
1873	-		-		-	437	25,117	2,176	452	25,803	2,250

#### Agriculture.

61. Owing to the droughts with which Antigua has been visited, the production of sugar, which is the only staple of the Island, has within the last two years fallen very considerably below the average of former years.

62. The cultivation of cotton has been almost entirely abandoned.

63. The Island contains about 68,000 acres, 18,086 of which are in cane or other cultivation. There are 143 sugar estates in cultivation, 28 of which have steam works; 34 sugar estates have passed through the West India Incumbered Estates Court since 1864.

64. The rate of agricultural wages is small, varying from 8d. to 1s. a day; but the latter rate is only paid to immigrants from Barbados.

Women employed in field work earn about 6d. a day.

65. In 1872 and 1873 many labourers were thrown out of regular work on the estates after the crop had been reaped. Employment was, however, found for them on Government works, such as repairing the highways, cleaning ponds, &c., and by this means much relief was afforded to them. The want of employment has, however, given rise to an active emigration after crop to Porto Rico, Grenada, and Trinidad.

# Rainfall.

66. The average rainfall for 1873 was only 34.96 inches. The greatest quantity of rain appears, from the returns before me, to have fallen on the southern part of the Island, where the rainfall was 39.32 inches. The lowest was in the northern district, where only 31.62 inches fell. The rainfall of the two preceding years was 42.98 and 43.94 respectively.

# Gaols, Prisoners, and Criminal Statistics.

67. The number of prisoners committed for penal punishment shows a decrease of 8 as compared with the previous year, being 818 in 1873, against 826 in 1872.

68. In the number of re-commitments there has been an increase:

					1872.		1873.
Once	-	-		-	131	-	180
Twice		• •	-	-	<b>52</b>	-	57
Thrice	or	more		•	171	-	199
					354		436

The majority of re-commitments were for prædial larcenies.

69. The juvenile offenders committed were 181 in 1872, and 175 in 1873.

70. The total number of commitments in 1872 and 1873 is as follows:—

For debt - - - 18 43

For safe custody till trial, or for want of bail - - - 69 167

For penal punishment - 826 818

71. The number of commitments in the superior Courts for the last three years is as follows:—

-	1871.	1872.	1873.
For offences against the person - For prædial larceny. For offences	21	16	13
against property, other than			
prædial larceny	19	31	33
For other offences	6	7	28

72. The number of summary convictions during the same period:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
For offences against the person -	1,390	1,272	1,200
For prædial larceny	145	265	299
For offences against property,			
other than prædial larceny -	551	979	613
	2,562	2,710	2,522

#### Charitable Institutions.

73. Under the provisions of the Medical and Poor Relief Act, which came into operation in January, 1871, the three several Boards appointed under the former law for the management of the Lunatic Asylum, the Holberton Hospital, the Poor-house, and Lazaretto, were abolished, and these institutions were placed under the control of a single Board consisting of the senior medical officer of the institutions, and three other paid officers of the Crown.

74. The following is a return showing the number of persons in the hospital, and the number of paupers receiving out-door relief at

the close of the past three years:-

		1871.	1872.	1873.
Poor-house	-	$\overline{171}$	$\frac{}{251}$	210
Holberton Hospital -		62	<b>87</b>	31
Leper Hospital	_	18	19	19
Receiving out-door relief		150	147	189
Total -	-	401	504	449

75. Three lunatics were removed from Montserrat, six from Dominica, and three from Nevis, under the provisions of the Leeward Islands Act, No. 3, of 1872. The number of inmates in the asylum on the 31st December was 48; viz., Antigua, 35; Dominica, 6; Nevis, 3; Montserrat, 4.

76. The aggregate cost of maintaining the institutions amounted

in 1873 to 5,254l.

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# Library.

77. The Public Library was originally established as a private association, and an Act was passed in 1839 for its incorporation. In the year 1854 the affairs of the Library Society having become much embarrassed, the trustees offered to make over to the Island Government all the books, over 5,000 in number, library furniture, &c., as well as the extensive buildings and land belonging to the institution, in consideration of a payment of 440l., which sum was required to meet the claims against the society. The value of the premises, books, furniture, &c., made over, was estimated at 3,625l. The offer was accepted, and an Act was passed for taking over the property, and the library was kept up under the name of the Public Library.

78. The upper part of the building was retained as the library, and the lower part has been for many years past used as the customs and Treasury offices, for which it is most conveniently adapted, and by this arrangement the Island has been saved the expense of hiring or

purchasing buildings for the use of those departments.

79. The library is under the direction of nine trustees appointed by the Governor. The annual rates of subscription are 20s. for first-class, 12s. for second-class, and 8s. for third-class subscribers. The salary of the clerk, 80l. per annum, is paid from the Treasury, and a further sum of 50l. is annually voted by the Legislature for the maintenance of the library. There are at present 5,630 volumes in the library. The leading British newspapers and magazines, as well as newspapers published in the neighbouring islands, are taken.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWIN BAYNES, President of Antigua.

NEVIS.

NEVIS.

No. 6.

No. 6.

Governor Inving, C.B., to The Earl of Carnarvon.

My Lord, Leeward Islands, Antigua, July 27, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Book of the Presidency of Nevis with a letter from the President forwarding the same

The Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) I have, &c.,

(Bigned) Henry T. Irving.

Governor.

NEVIS.

#### Enclosure in No. 6.

# PRESIDENT CAMPBELL to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

President's office.

SIR. Nevis, July 15, 1874. Herewith I beg to forward in duplicate the Blue Book of this

Presidency for the year 1873.

2. I am unable to furnish the usual report thereon owing to the destruction by fire of nearly all the Official Documents and Records which would have rendered such report reliable. My late arrival at this Presidency is also an additional reason for my not being able to furnish any report.

I have. &c..

The Colonial Secretary, (Signed) MELFORT CAMPBELL. &c. &c. &c.

# ST. KITTS.

ST KITTS.

#### No. 7.

No. 7.

Governor Inving, C.B., to The Earl of Carnarvon.

Leeward Islands, Antigua,

My Lord,

July 27, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Book of the Presidency of St. Kitts, with a Report thereon by the President of that Island.

I have, &c.,

The Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HENRY T. IRVING, Governor.

#### Enclosure in No. 7.

#### REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1873.

#### Finance.

1. The only change which took place in the sources of Revenue was in the article of salt. Previously to 1873, the export tax on salt was 1d. per barrel, under Act No. 95, and  $\frac{1}{2}d$ ., under Act No. 152, together equivalent to \(\frac{1}{2}d\), per bushel; and, further, a tonnage duty on the exporting vessel of 1s. 6d. per ton.

The change effected by Act No. 4, of 1873, was the total abolition of the tonnage duty on the exporting vessel, provided nothing but salt is comprised in the cargo; and, in lieu of all other tax, an export St. Kitts.

duty of 5 per cent. on the declared value of the salt is imposed, and paid by the shipper or exporter, on the exportation thereof; the average selling price of such salt being about 1s. per bushel, the export duty on which is six tenths of a penny.

The estimated Revenue for 1873 was calculated to give  The Revenue realized was	£27,766 24,748	2 18	1 10
Thus falling short The estimated expenditure it was calculated	£3,017	3	3
would be		16	10
	34,424		
Or an excess of	£1,080	10	10

£

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# Under the head of Revenue there was a falling off in-

Imports	1	<b>499</b>	17	7
Exports		385	0	6
Cavalry tax		259	6	9
Export tonnage		222	17	8
Inward tonnage		<b>339</b>	13	4
Fines and fees		19	1	6
Licences		177	6	8
Post-office		_	18	
Miscellaneous	_	193	15	8
	£3	,103	18	7
And an increase in Basseterre		~~		
Loan		86	15	4
	£3	,017	3	3
	_			

Under that of Expenditure, there was an increase over the estimate for

Paranua Danartmant		£ 27	s. 13	d.
Revenue Department	•		TO	9
General Government of Leeward Islands	•	136	17	3
Judicial	-	129	8	6
Ecclesiastical	-	112	10	3
Police and Gaols	-	393	6	0
Works and Buildings	-	229	19	7
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	-	1,139	3	5
Basseterre Loan	-	316	17	4
Drawbacks	-	<b>2</b> 3	7	8
Members attending Federal Council -	-	10	8	4
		CO F10	10	_
		£2,519	12	1

And a saving in the following:-

St. Kitts.

MILL & SAVII	-8 m	·	, 10	,110	** 11.	ზ∙								_
												£	8.	d.
President -	-		-		-		-		-		-	34	5	6
Post Office	-	-		•		-		-		-	-	17	12	1
Springfield Co	emete	ery	-		-		-		-		-	17	8	11
Town Warde	n	-		-		-		-		-	-	5	0	8
Educational	-		-		-		-		-		-	16	6	8
Medical Depa	artme	ent		-		-		-		-	-	50	0	0
Fire Company	7 -		-		-		-		-		-	34	19	11
Hospitals	-	-		-		-		-		-	-	310	9	6
Pensions, &c.	-		-		-		-		-		-	63	6	2
Charitable Al	lowa	nces	3	-		-		-		-	-	0	2	<b>2</b>
Miscellaneous	-		-		-		-		-		-	241	1	10
Interest	-	-		-		-		-		-	-	66	0	0
Improvement	of to	wn	of	Ba	<b>88</b> e	ter	re		-		-	423	5	5
Sanitary and						-		_		-	-	94	4	6
Militia -	•		-		-		-		-		-	64	16	11
											£1	,439	1	3
											_	,		<u> </u>

3. The comparative Revenue and Expenditure for the last two years were as follows:—

Revenue for 1872 ,, ,, 1873 -	-	•	-	-	-	•	-	£26,364 24,748	6 18	0 10
Showing a falling of	•		-		-		-	£1,615	7	2
Expenditure for 1872 , 1873	•		•	•	•		-	#32,420 34,424	7 7	8
Or an increase of	-		-		-		-	£2,004	0	0

At the end of the year 1872 there was a large stock of merchandize on hand, and although the export of produce was greater in 1873 than in the previous year, and realized 1,1481. 16s. 5d. more, still the falling off in the duties on imports, in consequence of the inflated stock in 1872, amounted to 1,3181. 6s. 4d., and the result was a diminution of revenue in the customs' duties of 1691. 9s. 11d.

Liquor licences, including the retail of rum, were exchanged for those of smaller amounts, which excluded the sale of that spirit, and

some lapsed, involving under that head a loss of 2851.

The balance of a debenture loan, amounting to 9001., with interest, having been unexpectedly redeemed at the close of 1872, the receipts under that head, in 1873, exhibit a decrease of that amount, and the consequent loss of interest to the Island Treasury for the remainder of the 20 years for which the loan had been effected.

In consequence, also, of the deposits in the Colonial Bank, on general account being gradually utilized, during the year, for the increased expenditure unavoidably incurred, the interest, amounting to 2701. 10s. 2d., was lost on that account.

The increase in the expenditure was owing to the employment of a greater number of rural constables, and of penal gang drivers, and a

St. Kitts.

larger contract for prison supplies; the payment to the Provost-Marshal of a fixed salary in lieu of fees; the establishment of an hospital at Sandy Point, which has proved an immense boon to the afflicted poor of that district; by a pension being granted to the President of the late Assembly; by the purchase of a traction engine, and necessary repairs to roads and sea-walls.

The vigorous efforts made in 1873 to complete the Basseterre Water Works, absorbed a large amount of the balance in the Treasury provided for that useful work, and although warrants were issued for the payment of all outstanding accounts, the whole amounts were not claimed before the close of the year, and will have to appear in the present year's expenditure.

Debentures and interest on the Basseterre building loan, amounting to 3871. 8s. 6d., were paid off in 1873, which should have been retired in 1872.

There was an increase in the charge for the Civil establishment of the Leeward Islands of 264l. 9s. 9d., and an increase of 365l. 14s. 6d. for president and clerks, owing to these charges being paid in full for 1873, while in the previous year the charge was only required for nine months.

The total of the sums above referred to, with some minor charges, amounts to 5,232l. 5s. 1d., against which appears a decrease in the expenditure of 1873, compared with 1872, of 3,2281. 5s. 1d., the principal reduction being in the charge for ecclesiastical purposes, amounting to 2,003l. 13s. 11d. The hurricane of 1871 did so much damage to the churches, as well as to the school-houses in the island, that the Legislature, with the sanction of Government, voted money for the repair and restoration of each, according to circumstances. Of such votes, 2,193l. 4s. 2d. were spent in 1872, and 764l. 16s. 5d. in 1873; a small amount will also appear in the accounts for the present year, and I believe I may confidently report that, with ordinary care, no charge of any consequence will henceforth be made on the public treasury on that account, as "An Act to disestablish and to "regulate the gradual disendowment of the Church of England in "Saint Christopher and Anguilla, and for other purposes," has been passed, and the care and future cost of these structures will henceforth be placed in a Church Council to be appointed for that and cognate duties and obligations, the salaries of the present incumbents, and all other vested rights, having been duly preserved.

The cash balance remaining in the Treasury on the 31st December, 1873, was 8,8491. 16s. 9d., embracing the following items:—

	£	8.	d.
General Revenue	1,760	18	11
Immigration Fund	3,646	13	5
Savings Banks Deposits	705	0	4
Police Reward Fund	281	19	6
Claim on Improvement Fund	188	9	3
Building Loan Account	1,970	10	3
Postage Stamp Account	296	5	1
	£8,849	16	9

ST. KITTS.

4. It is always most desirable that the estimates of the probable receipts and expenditure, for any given year, should approach accuracy; but after my long experience of a West India climate, and the recent knowledge I have acquired in this Colony, I venture to say that it is, at the least, most hazardous to predict the revenue of an exclusively sugar-growing island for a year in advance, if, as is required by the Colonial Regulations, the annual estimates be framed by the month of June. I am not aware how my predecessors calculated the anticipated revenue for 1873, but when I was called upon in July last to prepare the estimates for 1874, there could not have been presented to the experienced eye a finer prospect of an abundant crop, and I based my calculations on an average of three years' crops. From the month of July, however, down to December, a severe drought prevailed, which, depriving the cane of the needful moisture at its most critical age, stopped all growth, disappointed the expectations of the most experienced planters, and the result of the year's labour will, I fear, fall short of my reasonable calculations by perhaps nearly 2,000 hogsheads of sugar. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that, in this Presidency, where the revenue depends principally on the exports, and, to some extent, on the equivalent imports, the estimates for the following year should not be required before September or October; in either of which months a fair and reliable judgment may be formed of the crop likely to be reaped in the following year.

#### Debt.

5. The total debt of the Presidency amounts to 7,200l. the balance of the sum of 9,200%. raised by debentures in December, 1869, to assist those who desired to borrow money to enable them to rebuild their house property destroyed by the fire of 1867. these debentures interest is secured at the rate of 6 per cent., payable from the general revenue, and to meet that charge, and the cost of insurance, &c., 10 per cent. is charged to, and made payable halfvearly by the borrower.

Sections Nos. 7 and 10 of Act No. 10 of 1869 are as follows:-

"7. The Governor shall appropriate annually out of the general Manner of rerevenue of the Colony for the payment of interest such sums as shall paying Loan. be equal to 6 per cent. on the total amount of debentures then in circulation, and he shall further appropriate annually a sum equal to one-twentieth part of the gross amount of debt contracted under this Which sums shall be applied to the payment of interest and towards the extinction of the debt by twenty equal drawings in twenty years.

"10. All and singular the sum and sums of money borrowed or Money raised raised under and by virtue of this Act, together with such interest as by Loan and shall from time to time accrue thereon shall be, and the same are on to be a first hereby charged upon the general revenue and assets of the said charge on the Colony preferably to any other charges whatever thereupon."

# Military Expenditure.

6. The Militia is composed of two troops of cavalry and a horse artillery corps. The strength of the cavalry is five officers and fifty-

venue and assets of the Colony.

St. Kitts.

three privates; and of the horse artillery, two officers and twenty-two privates, with a lieutenant-colonel, staff-surgeon, quartermaster and adjutant, and a drill-instructor. The several estates in the Presidency are bound to furnish the men and horses, finding their own equipments and clothing, 25l. being annually paid from the cavalry (export) tax to each estate furnishing a trooper, and 30l. for each horse artilleryman, in quarterly payments. The arms and ammunition are furnished by the Government.

This is an efficient and well appointed body. They attend compulsory drill eight times in the year, and at such other times as the Governor may consider necessary for the preservation of good order; and all of its members being intimately interested in the well-being of the Island, it is thought that no more reliable protective force could be devised for security to life and property, as the landowner or his attorney is naturally a zealous guardian of the public interests.

# Works and Buildings.

7. Irrespective of petty repairs to the various public buildings, the following amounts, above 100l., have been expended for the works respectively named:—

_				£	s.	d.
For	Cunningham Hospital -		-	101	16	2
,,	Treasury Pier	-	-	279	4	9
	Roads, streets, and bridges -		-	1,726	7	11
"	Pump Bay Wall	-	-	253	4	7

and of the original estimated cost for the Basseterre Water-works amounting to 15,387l. 6s. 10d., the sum of 10,785l. 15s. 4d. had been paid up to the 31st December, 1873, 3,576l. 14s. 7d. of that amount having been paid in the latter year. The total sum expended in 1873 on the public works and buildings amounted to 6,620l. 19s. 2d.

The completion of the Water-works, which were commenced in 1870, and which convey into the town of Basseterre from the hills, at a distance of upwards of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles, an element so necessary to health and comfort, and essential for the subjugation of the sister element of fire, is an event worthy of special notice and congratulation, and Governor Irving evinced his interest and pleasure in the accomplished fact by personally and publicly opening them, on the 20th December last, amidst the expression of much joy and satisfaction.

Besides the length of piping from the weir to the reservoir in town, which is capable of containing 516,000 gallons of water, a similar length, or 5½ miles, of service pipes have been laid down in the principal streets and lanes of the city, and 162 hydrants attached to the mains, from which a copious volume of water can be thrown over the highest building. A short account of the opening ceremony, taken from one of the weekly newspapers, is hereto appended.

#### Education.

I amnex the last report of the state of education here, submitted to me by the Inspector of Schools on the 27th February last. I have

visited several of these schools during the past year, and attended the annual examinations, and I can very fully corroborate the conclusions at which Mr. Marshal has arrived. ST. KITTS.

When the Federal Education Act, so recently passed, comes into operation, it will be interesting to watch its effect, and whether more energy and emulation will be infused into the teachers than now exists under our Local Act, which in most particulars has hitherto worked satisfactorily.

My own opinion, held now for some years, is that if real and widespread advantages are to be obtained in the West Indies, a compulsory, combined with a bonâ fide industrial education, must be inaugurated and insisted upon, and with a little trouble I believe that such is capable of attainment.

# Population.

9. The census returns, taken on the 2nd April, 1871, gave the population as numbering—

Males - Females -	-	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	13,259 14,910
Total	-		-		•	28,169

The excess of births over deaths since that date up to the 31st December, 1872, was 83; and to the same date in 1873, 214—total, 297; which added to the above census returns shows a present population of 28,466.

The births for 1873 are given in the Registrar's return at 1,237,

the deaths at 1,023, and the marriages at 131.

There appears to have been heretofore no classification of the sexes, the cause of death, and the age of the deceased, tabulated from the Registrar's return by the Registrar-General; but I have given directions that such tables be prepared for future use.

# Imports and Exports.

10. The value of the imports and exports for the year 1873 from and to the several places mentioned are presented in the following Table:—

Countries.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom British West Indies	2	2 2 d 155,875 19 9 9,258 8 9 1,620 5 11 11,570 6 9 2,138 8 1 179,963 9 3

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### St. Kitts.

# The tonnage employed inwards was as follows:-

With	Cargo.	In B	In Ballast. Total.			Men.	
Vessals.	Tons.	Vessels.	. Tons. Vessel		Tons.	мец.	
622	22,580	245	7,551	867	30,131	4,242	

# The tonnage outwards was-

With	ı Cargo.	In Ballast. Total.			Men.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	men.
710	24,636	159	5,638	869	30,274	4,282

# Agriculture.

11. There are 135 estates, containing 18,507 acres of arable land, under cultivation, principally in sugar-cane, small portions of which, however, are annually planted with sweet potatoes, arrowroot, tousles-mois, cassava, and ground-nuts. I think it a subject for regret that more of the lands on the heights is not utilized in the cultivation of cocoa and tobacco, the latter being luxuriant in a wild state; but it is difficult to move men to venture from the beaten track to which they have been for long accustomed, especially when the great majority of estates, as in the case of St. Christopher, are the property of absentees, or so mortgaged as, to a great extent, to tie the hands and cramp the energies of—the great desideratum—an independent body of local proprietors.

#### Criminal Statistics.

12. The year under review appears to be the first in which these statistics have been collected. The number of persons summarily convicted before the Magistrates' Courts, or sent to a Supreme Court, were as follows:—

Offences.	No. of Persons Summarily Convicted.	No. Sent for Trial in Supreme Court.
Against the person Prædial larceny Against property other than prædial larceny Against Master and Servants' Act Other offence	334 90 276 102 1,198	28 40 13
•	2,000	81

In the case of these summary convictions, the following punishments were inflicted:—

By	fine	-	-	-	1,544
"	imprisonment in lieu of fine	-	-	-	274
"	peremptory imprisonment	-	-	-	150
,,	whipping	-	-	-	6
"	being bound over -	-	•	-	26
					2,000

St. Krits.

Of the 36 convictions in the Supreme Court, 1 was for manslaughter, 2 for rape, 1 for unnatural crime, 13 for other offences against the person, 10 for prædial larceny, 8 for other offences against property, and 1 unclassified. For 20 judgment was pronounced in favour of the prisoners, and 2 cases fell through.

# Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.

13. The Cunningham Hospital in Basseterre, and the new Hospital at Sandy Point, are most useful, and in most respects admirable institutions. The daily average of sick, destitute, and aged persons sheltered in the former building during the year was 113, and in the latter 14. There were in the Cunningham Hospital on 1st January, 1873, 111 persons; admitted during the year, 279; died, 49; discharged, 238; and remaining in hospital on 31st December, 103.

Attached to this Hospital, but in separate buildings, a daily average number of 12 lunatics were treated. During the year 5 were discharged cured, and 2 relieved, and 6 died. Ten patients remained

in the asylum on the 31st December last.

In August, 1872, the Sandy Point Hospital was established under the management and supervision of Dr. Semper, with a view, in the first place, to meet the requirements of the labouring population at the west end of the Island; and secondly, as a tentative measure, the result of which might be a guide as to whether a multiplication of such district hospitals would conduce to improvement in the general sanitary condition of the poor, and a more economical distribution of the annual grant for charitable purposes. So far this Hospital has been a marked success, and many lives have been saved which otherwise would have succumbed to poverty and a want of proper and continuous medical attention. The number of patients admitted to 31st December last was 53; the number on 1st January, 1873, was 9; the number of deaths during the year was 10; those discharged numbered 39, and 18 remained in hospital on 31st December, 1873.

The cost to the Presidency for the support of these institutions was as follows:—

For salaries at Cunningham Hospital ,, maintenance, including medicines, &c., ,, salaries at Sandy Point Hospital ,, maintenance, including medicines, &c.	70	9	d. 0 7 0 6	
	£2,761	7	1	

In addition to those relieved within the Cunningham Hospital, Dr. Boon, the superintendent, has 84 indigent sick and infirm poor, and 46 lepers on his list, who are inspected weekly, receive such medicines as the doctor thinks advisable, and from one to two shillings each in cash to assist in providing them with the necessaries of life. On these poor 160l. are spent during the year.

A third method of affording relief to the distressed and aged poor has been adopted since my arrival here. I found forty-two of these poor and nearly helpless people in town fed by a contractor at the Sr. KITTS.

rate of 2s. per week each, and the food supplied was of the poorest. Having taken the management into my own hands, I hired a respectable woman, appointed one gentleman from each of the four religious denominations here to assist me, had an overhaul of the pauper list, struck off a few, and admitted many others, after a medical report; purchased flour, meal, rice, pease, and fish wholesale, contracted with a butcher for the supply of fresh meat, and now eighty-five poor people are supplied daily with one sufficient meal of good materials at a cost of not more than 1s. 4d. each weekly. This arrangement cannot, however, be carried out in the country districts, where the assistance of ladies could not be secured, as I am able to do in town; but eighty-three more of the destitute are fed by contract in the rural districts.

The total cost of this food supply is paid for by an annual grant of 900l. from the Treasury, 160l. of which are, as I have already stated, given to the Superintendent of the Cunningham Hospital, and expended as before mentioned, the balance being used for the relief of

the destitute in town and country.

14. A serious epidemic of dysentery was experienced during the past year, raising the death-rate considerably above the average, which was, however, counterbalanced by an excessive number of births. The people, although otherwise suffering from the drought of three years in succession, and their consequent straitened pecuniary circumstances, were peaceable and orderly, and were thankful for the help which was liberally bestowed upon them and their families.

I have, &c., (Signed) ALEX. W. Moir, President.

#### APPENDIX No. I.

- 'THE ADVERTISER.'
- " Reginæ et Populo."

#### FOR THE QUEEN AND THE PEOPLE.

Basseterre, Tuesday, December 23, 1873.

We have at last, after years of patient waiting, the pleasure of announcing to the public and to our friends elsewhere, that the

Baseterre Waterworks have been formally opened.

On Saturday, the 20th inst., the Windward troop of Militia Cavalry having been detached by Licut.-Colonel Berridge as an escort, His Excellency Governor Irving, accompanied by Mrs. Moir, the President, and the private secretary, drove to the reservoir above Lagrate, where a number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled to receive his Excellency and to be present at the ceremony.

After alighting, his Excellency walked round the reservoir, accompanied by Mr. Treasurer Evelyn, who is now acting as Chairman of the Water Commissioners in the absence of the Hon. James Berridge, and who pointed out the track of the pipes from the mountains to the delivery-pipe, which was then discharging the refreshing element into

the reservoir, it being about three-fourths full.

His Excellency and the attendant company having descended to

ST. KITTS.

the front of the Valve House, President Moir, who wore the uniform of a colonel of volunteers, spoke in the following terms:—

"Your Excellency; it affords me much pleasure now to ask you to formally open the Basseterre Waterworks, the construction of which, a few days ago, has been brought to a successful termination.

"I may mention that subsequently to the calamitous fire of July 3, 1867, which destroyed nearly the whole of Basseterre, owing to the insufficiency of water supplied by the Old Waterworks, it was thought advisable that a better supply should be introduced into the town. Steps were accordingly taken to ascertain the best place from which water could be got, and the feasibility of obtaining an abundant flow from the Easternmost Old Road River having been decided by the late James Dickinson the engineer, His Excellency W. W. Cairns, the Lieut.-Governor, caused an Act to be passed on May 1, 1869, authorizing the water to be conveyed from the said river to this town.

"These works were commenced in January 1870, and after much difficulty occasioned by the death of Mr. Dickinson the engineer, in

Nov. 1872, they were completed on the 12th inst.

"The length of piping from the weir to the reservoir is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and from this throughout the town  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles more, in all about 11 miles. The capacity of the reservoir is 516,000 gallons. The amount estimated by the late engineer for completing these works was 15,387l. 6s. 10d., the actual cost to date has been 14,389l. 14s. 2d., and a further sum of about 1,750l. will be required, making the total cost about 16,139l.

"The contractors employed on these works were Messrs. James

Quelch, George Hutchinson, and John Branch.

"The Commissioners, who have gratuitously supervised, and who have given much time and personal labour to carry out the provisions of the law, consist of Hon. James Berridge, Mr. G. Evelyn, Mr. J. Gordon, Mr. S. Abbott, and Mr. A. J. Cock. And I feel sure that I only give expression not only to theirs but to the universal wish when I say that I sincerely hope that this work, so happily accomplished, will be only one of the many measures for the comfort and benefit of the people which your Excellency shall be permitted to bring to a successful issue during your administration of the Government of the Leeward Islands."

His Excellency having bowed in reply, Archdeacon Gibbs offered

up the following appropriate prayer:-

"Almighty and most merciful God from whom all good things do come—who openest thine hand and satisfiest the desire of every living thing—We would specially acknowledge this day the bountiful provision which Thou hast made for us Thy creatures in crowning with success the works which have been undertaken for supplying the inhabitants of this town with wholesome water.

"We thank Thee for putting it into the hearts of our Government

to make so necessary a provision.

"Grant, we beseech Thee, that under Thy good providence, it may tend to preserve the health—to promote the comfort—and to cleanse and secure the dwellings of our people.

"And while partaking of these bounties from the nether springs of Thy providence, may we be led to seek after the upper springs of Sr. Kirra.

Thy Grace—of which if a man drink he shall never thirst again—that so our bodies being refreshed by Thy temporal mercies, and our souls blessed by the dew of Thy Heavenly love, we may set forth Thy praise, not only with our lips but in our lives, by giving up ourselves to Thy service—by walking before Thee in holiness and righteousness all our days—and by leading a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty, through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost be all honour and glory, world without end—Amen."

The Band then played the glorious "Old Hundred" with excellent effect, and the Governor entering the Valve House, turned the ornamental wheel prepared for the occasion, and on emerging proclaimed the Basseterre Waterworks to be duly opened, when the Horse Artillery fired a salute of seventeen guns in good time.

His Excellency then drove to the Parade Ground where the Horse Artillery and the Windward and Leeward Troops of cavalry were reviewed, and after marching past in slow time, and in file, they were formed in line and advanced to the saluting flag when the Governor addressed Lieut.-Colonel Berridge, expressing himself much pleased with what he had witnessed of the efficiency of the militia force, that it would always afford him pleasure to encourage so laudable and praiseworthy a movement, and that he felt sure the officers and men would aim at the highest efficiency.

Three hearty cheers were then given for the Governor, the whole force trotted past, and the assemblage broke up following the Governor from the ground, everyone seemingly delighted with the whole arrangements and the break in the usual monotony of our everyday life.

# Appendix No. 2. EDUCATION.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT for Quarter ending December 31st 1873, and on the Public Examination of Children, and the Annual general Examination of Teachers, laid before His Honour the President February 27th, 1874.

Present the following Council of Advice:-

The Hon. and Ven. the Archdeacon; Rev. T. M. Chambers; Rev. S. L. Thaeler; H. W. Marshal, Esquire.

During the last quarter of the year 1873, a severe attack of an ailment at the time epidemic in the Island prevented the possibility of my visiting more than a few of the Schools, in and near town, under my Supervision; and furthermore rendered the visits paid of a nature more cursory even than the very limited time at my disposal generally makes obligatory.

From such Inspection as I was able to give, prospects for the coming Christmas Examination of Children looked very unfavourable; not from falling off in numbers in the Schools generally, for the Quarterly Returns show a better attendance than those for the corresponding Quarter of 1872, and will bear fair comparison with those for the same period for an average of several years past; the

St. Kitts.

falling off was in the attainments of those yielding the attendance, their numbers being, much more than usually, composed of small and as yet untrained children; a clear illustration of the aspect was afforded by Bethesda School, which, year after year, has been accustomed to send up Candidates to compete successfully at the Public Examination, but in which a glance of the eye was almost sufficient to assure me, without a word from the Teacher, that there was no material advantageously available on the present occasion, although the School was maintaining its high average of numbers. For the state of things just described I believe the condition of the Island may alone serve as adequate reason, without further research.

Turning to the Public Examination of Children, and matters directly connected therewith, as the lists of Candidates came in to me, I saw that matters were not to be so bad as I had apprehended; even though some large out-of-town Schools, which usually sent Children, were unrepresented, and others, which ought never to fail to send, simply repeated their annual non-appearance; and the actual number of candidates, whose names were given in, and the resulting number, of those who presented themselves, were alike respectable. As, however, might have been anticipated, the average work in the Examination on the part of the whole number examined was by no means up to the Standard of previous years; though the performances of those who won, or, I would rather say, earned Prizes, were excellent in themselves, and nowise inferior to those of other years. For Special mention are to be given the following:-The gainer of the 1st Prize in Reading and Spelling, a boy to all appearance younger than most of his competitors, whose work was without flaw. In the Boys' Arithmetic the 1st Prize was taken by a very little fellow, whose comprehension showed to equal advantage with his routine work, and who I think, stands unsurpassed by any of our previous Prize Winners in this subject.

The Girls' Arithmetic was, I am sorry to have to say, as usual a very lame affair, and the one possible claimant for a Prize was only entitled to receive one of reduced value. In Dictation there were, to take the foremost places, two boys whose work was free from mistake

of any kind; and the other Prizes were well merited.

Geography, History, and Scripture may be remarked upon in common for the admirable work done by those who were successful; very fair answers were given by others also in Geography, in which, by the way, the same little fellow already mentioned under Arithmetic took 3rd Prize—in the other two subjects the successful only were entitled to much credit. In Sewing and Darning the Children were smaller than hitherto, as well as fewer, and in the former the work, good in itself, not up to previous excellence.

The Teacher's Examination needs but few, if any, remarks. Under the impression that I had on the whole set rather easier papers than usual, I was a trifle disappointed to find the totals of marks come out lower than of late. Further than this I will only add, that the object for which Examination is held will fairly affect the proportion of Marks to be given for imperfect answers. From those who would teach extreme accuracy may justly be demanded, in all subjects of their teaching; while for many of the ordinary employments of life a less accurate knowledge, in matters not directly bearing upon

St. Krits.

the employment itself, is practically sufficient, and may find more lenient treatment in an Examination.

I have, &c.,

HENRY W. MARSHAL, (Signed)

H.M. Inspector of Schools.

ABSTRACT of SCHOOL RETURNS for Quarter Ending December 31st, 1873. Church of England.

	Thurst by Dispute.										
No.	Name of School.	No. on. Books	Average.	Equal by Law.	Fees.	Exempt.	Class.	Remarks.			
	G1 G1		00	001	C.	00					
1	St. George's -	114	90	661	16 12		Щ.				
2	Salt Ponds	21	16	16	0 00		Ļ				
3	St. Peter's -	95	56	53	13 36		II.				
4	St. Mary's	105	67	581	13 80		Ц.				
5	Christ Church -	66	42	42	7 97		I.				
6	St. John's	72	42	42	7 04		I.	Rain disallowed.			
7	Dieppe Bay	60	41	41	7 50		I.				
8	St. Paul's	78	41	41	7 40		I.				
9	St. Ann's	80	40	40	7 68		I.	!			
10	St. Thomas'	75	50	50	8 36		II.				
11	Old Road	119	64	57	11 60	15	II.	ľ			
12	Trinity	110	62	56	12 60	12	п.	Insufficientreason in exemptions.			
		995	611	562	112 43	117					
			и	esleyan.	·	·		'			
1	Basseterre Juvenile	134	77	622	16 50	2	ш.				
2	Do. Infant -	76	40	40	5 94	13	I.				
3	Cavon	54	42	42	9 84	3	Ī.				
4	Tabernacle	65	43	48	6 24		I.				
			55			21	II.				
5	Dieppe Bay	114		521	7 70			The 2 12 1			
6	St. Paul's -	85	59	541	12 50		IĮ.	Rain disallowed.			
7	Sandy Point	112	45	45	10 68		Į.				
8	Halfway Tree	75	40	40	6 72		Į.	Average corrected			
9	Old Road	121	54	52	9 48		IĮ.	Do.			
10	Palmetto Point -	64	40	40	7 20	8	I.				
		900	495	4718	92 80	107					
Moravian.											
T	4.	l .	i .		1						
1	Basseterre Juvenile	84	54	52	15 74		II.				
2	Do. Infant -	103	<b>-</b> 63	561	10 12	22	II.				
3	Irish Town do -	156	92	663	16 52	17	III.				
4	Bethesda	114	92	66	21 61	8	III.				
5	Estridge	90	56	53	13 03	6	II.				
6	Bethel	107	67	581	17 13	6	II.				
		654	424	3531	94 15	65					
		2,549	1,530	1,338	299 38	289					

Class I. includes schools whose average is below 50. Class II. includes schools whose average is below 75. Class III. includes schools whose average is below 100. Class IV. includes schools whose average is not below 100.

There are 57 working days in the first quarter of 1874.

HENRY W. MARSHAL, M.A., H.M. Inspector of Schools. CHILDREN from the Industrial Schools who have gained Prizes at the Public Examination in the Court-House, Basseterbe, December 26th and 27th, 1873.

St. Kitts.

		Reading and Spe	elling.						
Prize. Value \$. School.									
1st.	3	Edward French -	Old Road Wesleyan.						
∫ 2nd.	2	John Blois	Bethel Moravian.						
) 2nd.	2	John Blois Robert Woolward -	Basseterre Wesleyan.						
4th.	1	Miriam Burgundy -	St. George's.						
		$Writing\_Bo$	ys.						
1st.	3	Joseph H. S. Boon -	Palmetto Point Weslevan.						
2nd.	2	William Taylor - Joseph Wilkinson -	Basseterre Moravian.						
3rd.	1	Joseph Wilkinson -	Christ Church.						
Writing—Girls.									
1st.	2		St. Mary's.						
2nd.	1	Margaret Giff	Do.						
3rd.	1	Ann Elizabeth Pitt -	Basseterre Moravian.						
		Arithmetic—Be	oys.						
1st.	3	Alvan Deebles -	St. George's.						
2nd.	2	George Adams	Basseterre Moravian.						
∫ 3 <b>rd.</b>	1	John Blois	Bethel do.						
₹ 3rd.	1	Robert Woolward -	Basseterre Wesleyan.						
		Arithmetic—Gi	irls.						
2nd.	2	Ann Elizabeth Pitt -	Basseterre Moravian.						
		Dictation.							
∫ 1st.	3	Joseph G. Archibald	Basseterre Moravian.						
1st.	3	Joseph G. Archibald Alfred Hardtman -	St. George's.						
3rd.	2	Alfred Hardtman - Henriette Steele - Samuel Adams - Henriette Steele -	St Mary's.						
4th.	1	Samuel Adams -	Basseterre Moravian.						
•		Geography.							
1st.	3	George Adams -	Basseterre Moravian.						
2nd.	<b>2</b>		Do. do.						
3rd.	1	Alvan Deebles -	St. George's.						
		History.							
1st.	3		Basseterre Moravian.						
2nd.	<b>2</b>	John Samuel Phillip	Do. do.						
3rd.	1		Bethel do.						
		Scripture.							
1st.	3	Samuel Adams -	Basseterre Moravian.						
2nd.	2	Joseph G. Archibald	Do. do.						
3rd.	1		Bethel do.						
		Sewing.							
1st.	3	•	Basseterre Moravian.						
2nd.	2		Do. Wesleyan.						
£.v.	_	The state of the s							

St. KITTS.

### Darning.

School. Prize. Value \$.

3 Henrietta Abbott Basseterre Moravian. 1st.

The sewing and darning judged by a committee of ladies.

HENRY W. MARSHAL, H.M. Inspector of Schools.

							ij	•		
Name.	School.	hmetic	pture.	ory.	raphy	omer.	ellane	ition.	ig	

RESULT of TEACHERS' EXAMINATION, held January 17 and 24th, 1874

	Name.	School.		Arithmetic.	Scripture.	Hatory.	Geography.	Grammar.	Miscellaneou	Diotation.	Writing	7.1
		Full Marks -	-	120	72	72	90	90	72	60	24	900
_	Class I. entitle	ed to Prize-money a	at th	e rate	of 20	0l. pe	r ann	um f	or the	year	187	4.
		1		1	1	ı		1		1		1

Jarvis, A. M.	:	St. George's	94	41	35	46	52	43	50	18	379
Priddie, R. J.		St. Mary's	86	36	42	49	54	42	46	23	373
Cleghorn, T.		Basseterre Wesleyan	71	40	47	55	58	20	48	23	362
Huthersal, E.		St. Paul's Church -	94	28	28	37	52	37	60	26	356
Francis, J. F.		Basseterre Moravian	72	33	33	39	54	41	46	20	338

# Class II. entitled to Prize-money at the rate of 10l per annum for the year 1874.

#### Entitled to Certificate only, not having reached 300 marks.

Delvin, J. W Edwards, Jeremiah Frederick Zadok Edmead, Jedidiah	St. Peter's Sandy Pt. Wesleyan St. Thomas'	82 52 46 53 64 70 49	29 33 25 32 24 8 19	27 28 17 93 29 20 4	36 43 39 36 37 21 29	36 48 59 42 32 44 47	21 82 23 9 9 4 6	44 41 49 42 43 54 52	22 18 24 12 14 18 18	297 290 282 259 251 239 224
--	--	--	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	--	--	------------------------------------	--	--	---

The Report above-given, though formally applying only to the closing quarter of 1873, and giving in addition some particulars concerning the Public Examination of children, and of the General Examination of Teachers, contains, practically, a fair view of the general condition of our Schools at a period very far from prosperous, the staple cross of the Island having for three successive years fallen lamentably below average.

The average for the whole year 1873 gives for number of children borne on the School Registers 2805; for attendance, 1664; the closing quarter of each year usually showing some diminution in members.

(Signed) HENRY W. MARSHAL, M.A., H.M. Inspector of Schools.

#### GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR.

#### No 8.

No. 8.

Major-General Somerset, C.B., to The Earl of Carnaryon.

My Lord, Gibraltar, July 29, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the Blue Book of Gibraltar for the year 1873, the accuracy of which has been duly certified by the Colonial Secretary, with the following observations on its contents:—

# Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue from all sources collected in 1873 amounted to 48,456l. 17s. 7d., including the repayment by the Spanish Government of the sum of 5,673l. 9s. advanced from the colonial revenue in 1870 for the payment of the ransom of the Messrs. Bonell of Gibraltar, showing a real increase of 4,579l. 3s. over the revenue of the previous year. The total expenditure of the year was 46,491l. 10s. 7d., being 221l. 10s. under the expenditure of 1872, and thus leaving on the 31st December, 1873, a total surplus revenue amounting to 46,878l. 9s. 8d., as follows:—

Invested in colonial securities - - 42,003 15 0 In colonial chests - - - 4,874 14 8

# Legislation.

The following Ordinances and Proclamations were promulgated

during the year:-

1. A Proclamation putting in force Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated 24th March, 1873, for carrying into effect the Treaty concluded between Her Majesty and the King of Italy for the mutual extradition of criminals.

2. An Ordinance to regulate the salaries of officers administering

the Government of Gibraltar, and for other purposes.

3. Proclamation putting in force Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated 20th June, 1873, for carrying into effect the Treaty concluded between Her Majesty and the King of Denmark for the mutual extradition of criminals.

4. Proclamation putting in force Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated 30th September, 1873, for carrying into effect a Treaty between Her Majesty and the King of Sweeden and Norway, for the mutual extradition of criminals.

5. Proclamation putting in force from the 1st January, 1874, Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated 30th August, 1873, entitled "The

" Alien's Order in Council, Gibraltar, 1873."

6. Proclamation putting in force, in accordance with the provisions of the 26, 27 Vict., c. 76, Her Majesty's Letters Patent under the Great Seal revoking the Letters Patent of the 21st August, 1842,

a 2

GIBRALTAR.

constituting and appointing Dr. Tomlinson to be the Bishop of the See of Gibraltar; and also revoking the Letters Patent of the 8th April, 1868, appointing the Honourable Dr. Harris to be Bishop of Gibraltar.

#### Public Works.

The principal public works and improvements undertaken during the year were the dredging of the harbour, the reconstruction of the Gibraltar Public School (Crown property, No. 757), and the extension and improvement of the Public Cemetery north front, at an aggregate cost of 2,3421. 4s. 8d.

#### Education.

The Government subsidy in aid of the charity schools, nine in number, amounted to 766l. 0s. 6d., showing an increase, as compared with 1872, of 502l. 9s. 4d. It having been decided that, in assimilation to the practice in England, an amount equal to the voluntary local contributions shall in future be issued from the colonial revenue to all charity schools without distinction of denomination, provided that the sum does not exceed 6s. per head of the children in average attendance. The number of children educated in the different charity schools during the year was 1662.

# Population.

The last census was taken in 1871, and the civil population was estimated at 18,695 souls, of whom 2,241 were aliens residing in the garrison on temporary permits. The military population was 6,448, making the total gross population in 1873, 25,143. The rate of mortality was as follows:—

Civil population - - 25·21 per mile. Military , - - - 13·3 ,

# Shipping.

The return for the year 1873 exhibits a continued increase in the number of vessels entered in the port. The total number of vessels was 5,394, of which 2,275 were propelled by steam, showing an increase of 340 vessels (48 steamers), 133,739 tons, and 5,972 crews, as compared with the return of 1872.

# General Remarks.

The public health during the past year has been good, and the Colony free from any epidemic. Commerce has been much favoured by incidental circumstances, and has prospered.

I have, &c.,
The Earl of Carnarvon, (Signed) EDWARD SOMERSET,
&c. &c. &c. Maj.-Gen. and Acting Governor.

#### MALTA.

MALTA.

No. 9.

No. 9,

# Governor Sir C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, K.C.B., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

My Lord,

Palace, Valletta, June 23, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1873, to which I append, for the information of your Lordship, a few remarks by Sir Victor Houlton, the Chief Secretary to this Government.

I have, &c., (Signed) C. T. Van Straubenzee,

The Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

> Chief Secretary's Office, Valletta, June 23, 1874.

Governor.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward to your Excellency the Annual Blue Book for the year 1873, with remarks for your Excellency's

The delay that has occurred in its transmission has been caused by the fact of Her Majesty's Government having come to no decision with reference to the Coast Guard, which has prevented my bringing before the Council for their approval the expenses incurred for this service, since the reduction of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery Regiment, and delayed the framing of the Annual Returns of Revenue and Expenditure, and the Supplementary Ordinance of Appropriation for 1873.

Although the decision above quoted has not, up to present date, been communicated to this Government, I think that it would be, for obvious reasons, inexpedient to delay any longer the transmission of the Blue Book; and I have appended, in publishing the Returns in the Government Gazette, an explanatory note under the head of Coast Guard expenses, which note will also be inserted in the Blue Book.

I have, &c., Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, K.C.B., (Signed) VICTOR HOULTON, Chief Secretary to Government.

### Legislation.

The following Ordinances passed during 1873:—

No. 1. To amend and consolidate certain laws relative to persons. No. 2. To amend the laws relative to the admission of any persons to act in the capacity of master, mate, or engineer on board merchant ships, and to make some other provisions.

No. 3. To make certain provisions in reference to prisoners that

may be found on board foreign merchant ships.

No. 4. To grant certain rights to parties who undertake certain

No. 5. To amend Ordinance No. II. of 1869. "To authorize the "Head of the Government to prohibit the burial of corpses in certain "places, and to make other provisions relative to such prohibition."

No. 6. For applying a sum not exceeding 18,308l. 11s. 4d. to the

service of the year 1872.

No. 7. For applying a sum not exceeding 106,610l to the service of the year 1874.

#### Pensions.

The new pensions granted to the disbanded men of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, on reduction of that corps in March 1873, gave rise to an excess of 3801. 13s. on the pension list. The amount claimable by pensioners on 31st December, 1873, was 13,710l. 13s. 2d., which, when compared with that of the previous year (13,1481. 6s. 6d.), gives an increase of 562l. 6s. 8d. The new pensions granted during the year 1873 amounted to 2,089l. 9s. 3d.

#### Civil Establishments.

The office of one of Her Majesty's judges became vacant by the death of Dr. I. Schembri, and Dr. Filippo Pullicino has been appointed in his stead. Another vacancy of a responsible nature took place in consequence of the death of Dr. Francesco Grungo, magistrate of the Court of Judicial Police for the Island of Malta, which was filled up by the appointment of Dr. Giovanni Camilleri. Dr. Paolo Cremona and Dr. Vincenzo Paolo Micallef have been appointed magistrates of the Court of Gozo, the former in the room of Dr. Benedetto Bardon, who retired from the service, and the latter vice Dr. Giovanni Carnana, deceased.

### Finance.

The average of the gross revenues of the five years immediately preceding 1873 was 164,712*l*.

The gross revenue of 1873 was 162,283l. 2s. 111d., but in order to form a fair comparison between the revenue of 1873 and former years, the following exceptional items should be excluded:-

Proceeds of sale of dividends erroneously invested	£
in 1868	1,438
Contributions from Imperial Government in aid	
of water supply in 1871	8,000
Compensation paid by the Imperial Government in	
arrear, in 1872, towards the settlement of local	
claims in regard to the rental of the French	
creek property from 1866	2,427
	£11,865

reducing the revenue of 1872 to 170,870L, and the quinquennial average to 162,339*l*.

The revenue of 1873 would thus be 8,587l. less than the revenue of 1872, and 56l. less than the quinquennial average.

MALTA.

The principal differences as compared with 1872 are:—

	Increase.	Decrease
	£	£
Import dues and store rent		9,015
Quarantine dues		981
Sales of land property*	1,085	
Rents of property administered by the	•	
Governor		1,163
Licences	<b>802</b>	•
Interest	<b>268</b>	

The falling off in import dues and store rent appears to be attributable partly to exceptional causes, such as the prolonged absence of Her Majesty's fleet, and partly to a general depression in the industrial and commercial transactions of the Island.

The expenditure of 1873 was The revenue of 1873	-	-	-	168,061 160,728	13 18	d. 8 8 <u>1</u>
Deficiency of revenue -	-		-	£7,332	14	111

#### Public Works.

The particular works of magnitude which were either commenced in 1873, or continued from former years, are:—

	£	8.	d.
Rooms for violent patients, Lunatic Asylum	1,084	15	8
St. John's Church ceiling, &c	958	6	5
"Addolorata Cemetery"	1,068	5	3
Lazaretto	935	6	11
Aisle for juvenile offenders, Corradino -	220	9	0
Oil vats	130	0	5
Damage caused by storms	314	19	11
Verandah at the Marina	<b>24</b> 5	14	5
	£4,957	18	0

The construction of tanks in Casal Zabbar was undertaken in 1873, and provision has been made in the general estimate for 1874, to extend to other villages (six in number) the utility of these rainfall reservoirs.

# Military Expenditure.

The total amount expended under this head was 280,9421. 13s., 5,0001. of which were paid by the Malta Government towards the military service of these Islands.

<sup>\*</sup> But this item of revenue is invested.

#### Education.

A new primary school at Sannat, in Gozo, was opened on 1st December, 1873. The number of the scholars attending this school is 100, 50 of each sex.

An increase of 124l. 9s. 1d., in the expenditure of 1873 over that of 1872 was caused by the employment of the clinical assistant in the Central Hospital, and by other expenses consequent on the opening of the above school. The average number of scholars in 1873 amounted to 8,031, and the expenditure under this head to 9,450l. 8s. 7d.

### Savings' Banks.

The deposits in the savings' banks gave the following results on 31st December, 1873, viz., an increase in Malta of 6,149l. 15s. 5\frac{3}{4}d. over the deposits of 1872, and a decrease in Gozo of 365l. 15s. 11d.

The number of Malta depositors was - - - 2,767
Ditto ditto Gizo ditto - - - 179

Total - - 2,946

## Population.

The population of Malta and Gozo amounted to 145,604 on December 31, 1873, showing an increase of 1805, or 1.25 per cent, over the population as given on December 31, 1872, and an increase of 6,458, or 4.64 per cent. over the population of 1863.

The population to the square mile is 1,266114, exclusive of the

Queen's troops.

Births, 4,921; marriages, 838; deaths, 3,116.

### Shipping.

The arrivals of vessels during 1873 were much the same as those of 1872, and the steamers continued to give an increase in the number of arrivals over the sailing vessels.

Steamers - - 2,152
Sailing vessels - - 2,058

Total - - 4,210, or 1 · 04 per cent.

The aggregate tonnage of the above vessels was-

On December 31, 1873 On December 31, 1872	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2,168,875 2,113,576
Giving an incre	eas	e c	f					-	55,299

in 1873, although the arrivals were less by two vessels than those

of 1872.

The crews of the above vessels amounted to 89,511 individuals.

#### Clearances.

Vessels, 4,198; tons, 2,172,973; crews, 89,991.

### Charitable Institutions.

The number of persons relieved or maintained in the charitable institutions during the year 1873 amounted to 4,171, at an individual cost of 5l. 10s.  $0_{\frac{1}{12}}d$ . each per annum; and their average daily number at 1,713, at the average rate of 13l. 7s.  $1\frac{1}{12}d$ . (each person daily maintained) per annum.

The average number of persons receiving out-door relief from public funds during the year 1873 amounted to 1,723, at the rate of 2s. 10 d. each per month.

### Criminal Statistics.

The otal number of offences against the person, the good order of familiand property, amounted to 5,673, or 1.06 per cent. less than the number reported to the police or the magistrates in 1872, namely, 6,028. These offences gave rise to 8,493 summary convictions, and to 63 committals for trial in Her Majesty's Criminal Court.

Total num trates Ditto	ber of per in 1873 ditto		_		e the	mag - -	is-	9,750 9,912
	Less	in 1873	-	-	-		-	162
Summary of Ditto	conviction ditto	in 1873 in 1872		-	-	٠.	-	8,493 8,466
	More	in 1873	-		•	-	•	27
Committale Ditto	for trial ditto	in 1873 in 1872	-	-	-	-		63 24
	More	e in 1873	-	•	-	-		- 39

The total number of persons brought before the magistrates in 1873 is less than that of 1872, and yet the number of the summary convictions and of the committals for trials in 1873 exceeds that of 1872.

Summary convictions—more in	1873	-	-	_	27
Committals for trials—more in		-		_	39

#### General Remarks.

The health of these Islands was good throughout the year. Nothing was done during 1873 either by the Imperial Government or Local to improve the state of the sewerage and drainage, with the exception of adding to the number of sewer ventilators on high levels, as also an experiment made at the suggestion of Rear-Admiral Inglefield at the landing-place of the Marsamuscetto Harbour, to obviate the

į

nuisance caused by the surface outfalls of the sewers into the harbours. as at present existing, by conducting the sewage by means of an iron pipe into deep water. After a nine months' trial, this experiment was found to have worked very successfully, and although the sewage still remains in the harbours, the greater portion of it settles at a low level in deep water, and the many nuisances arising from the surface outfall have been materially remedied. Want of funds have hitherto prevented the Local Government from carrying out this, as also other further improvements connected with an improved sewage and drainage system: but the question is one which must at an early date be dealt with, inasmuch as the evils from the actual state of the sewage and drainage are making themselves practically felt, and the great augmentation of mortality in the current year and marked increase in the number of cases of diphtheria and other zymotic diseases must be mainly attributed to the defective sanitary condition of Valletta and the Three Cities from this cause.

On the 25th of May the Government sustained a severe loss by the partial destruction of the Theatre Royal by fire. This beautiful building was erected under the administration of Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant in the year 1860, and cost, independently of the value of the site, 41,224l., the moneys being taken from the public revenues. The Theatre of Malta is the only recreation to which the public look. and its existence is most necessary to maintain the position which this Island has so long enjoyed as a residence preferable to others on the shores of the Mediterranean. It attracts also the presence of wealthy strangers, who during the winter months fill the hotels and lodginghouses, and give employment to many of the working classes. select committee of the Council was appointed to report on the steps that should be taken in connection with the reconstruction of the theatre, and after much discussion they have decided upon recommending its reconstruction,—the Government to advance the necessary funds, and the future Impressario to pay a rental of so much per cent. upon capital expended, who is again to be recouped this outlay by increased prices of admission, and to this recommendation the Government and Council have agreed.

The Island has been perfectly quiet during the past year.

A return of the "Temperature of Air" of this Island has been added to the Blue Book.

(Signed) VICTOR HOULTON.

# SIERRA LEONE.

Sierra Leone.

## No. 10.

No. 10.

### Governor Berkeley to The Earl of Carnarvon.

Government House, Sierra Leone,
My Lord, 23rd June, 1874.

I have the honour to transmit the Blue Book of this Settlement for the year 1873, and to make the following Report:—

### Duties and Taxes.

The specific duties levied under the Customs Ordinance, No. 13, of the 17th of August, 1872, from which the principal amount of revenue is raised are:—

revenue is raised are:—
Ale and beer 6d. per gal. and 1s. per doz.
Cigars 2s. per lb.
Gunpowder 2s. per barrel.
Tobacco, unmanufactured - 4d. per lb.
Spirits 2s. per gallon.
Wine, except claret 1s. 6d. per gallon.
Claret 6d. per gallon.
Also under provision of an Ordinance, passed on the 14th of
August, 1872:—
Tonnage 6d. per ton.
Light dues 3d.,
Harbour dues as per scale in Blue Book return.
The following taxes are also leviable:—
On all sales by public auction 4l. per centum.
Upon all ships and lands sold, about the
value of 50l 2l. ,,
Powder, to the value of 50l 1l. ,,
Cattle impounded 1s. 6d. per head.
Pilot licences 21. each.
Auctioneers' licences 25l. each.
Retail spirit licences in Freetown 50l. per annum.
Ditto for six months 30l,
Retail spirit licences in Freetown for three
months 201.
Ditto out of Freetown per annum 201.
Ditto for six months 15l.
Ditto for three months 10l.
Dog licence 1s. each.
Marriage licence 21. 2s. each.
Boat licence per annum 10s. each.
Licence per billiard table 5l. 5s. per annum.
Sale of burial lots, new burial ground - 11. 10s. and 10s. 6d. each lot, according to size.
00 5:20

SIERRA LEONE. With the exception of spirit licences, a very small amount, com-

paratively, is realized from any of these imposts.

It will be seen on examination of the return in the Blue Book, the nature of the various remissions of duties and taxes effected by the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10, 12, 13, 14, and 16, all passed in the month of August, 1872.

To compensate for the loss of revenue from these sources an additional duty of 6d. per gallon was imposed on spirits and wines, of  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . per pound on unmanufactured tobacco, an increased rate on cigars, and on gunpowder an addition of 1s. 3d. per barrel.

## Revenue and Expenditure.

The entire revenue of the Settlement for the year 1873 is returned at 92,103l. 9s. 5d., of which amount 43,983l. 11s. 8d. was contributed

by the Customs.

Under this particular head, however, the items, imports and bonds do not specify the amounts realized under the different heads of rate-able articles. But as I understand that the return has been for many years rendered in this form, I do not like to delay further the transmission of the Blue Book by causing it to be amended.

From the gross amount of 92,1031. 9s. 5d., the following items

must be deducted as not belonging to revenue proper:-

t be demoted as not belonging to teremae proper t	
£	. d.
Re-imbursements in aid 3,965 16	3
Sale of Government property 445	2
Miscellaneous receipts 572 18	2
Public Works Loan Ordinance 7,539	4
Hospital stoppages (of this amount	
1,874l. 4s. 6d. is contributed by the	
Imperial Government) 2,299	0
Advances repaid 18,119 15	4
Parliamentary grant, Governor's salary - 1,379	9
Repayment of loan 3,600 (	0
Colonial steamer grant from Imperial	
Government erroneously entered as - 5,000 (	0
Deposits 199 10	7
Total £43.120 18	7

### Expenditure.

The expenditure of the Settlement is returned at 103,628l. 15s. 11d., from which the following items may fairly be deducted as not coming under the head of the regular expenditure of the Settlement:—

• •		£	· 8.	d.
Amount lent to Lagos Government	-	3,000	0	0
Ditto to Cape Coast Castle	_	600	0	0
Colonial steamer	_	4,697	0	0
Advances made	_	19,431	0	0
Public works loan	-	12,080	0	0
Total	-	£39,808	0	0

#### Public Debt.

SIEBRA LEONE.

1,379*l.* is returned under this head, being the amount of deposits lodged in the public chest from time to time, and for the repayment of which the Government is responsible, but without interest. 1,500*l.* is also set down as due to the Sherbro' steamer, being amount drawn from Imperial funds and lodged in the Treasury to the credit of that vessel; but the real debt of the Colony is 50,000*l.*, the amount of debentures issued under the provisions of an Ordinance passed on the 17th of March, 1871, of which 2,000*l.* has been remitted during the year, to meet the interest and sinking fund.

## Military Expenditure.

The total number of troops in the Settlement on the 31st of December was 43, being considerably below the average strength. Every available man had been sent to the Gold Coast to assist in the operations going on in that Settlement.

## Works and Buildings.

Under this head the entire amount expended is for repairs. A sum of 1,295l. 10s.  $0\frac{1}{2}d$ . has been laid out upon roads, streets, and bridges.

## Legislature.

But five Ordinances were passed during the year, viz.:—An Ordinance to provide for the service of the Settlement for the year 1874. An Ordinance, to appoint Courts to inquire into cases of wreck. An Ordinance, vesting certain Wesleyan Methodists' Chapel lands in the Rev. B. Tregaskis. An Ordinance for the exemption from port dues of transport ships; and an Ordinance for the naturalization of aliens.

# Executive and Legislative Councils.

No permanent alteration or addition has been made in either of these bodies, but there have been various changes from time to time in the case of ex-officio members during the year. Mr. Charles Heddle, Member of the Legislative Council, was absent the entire year.

#### Civil Establishment.

Mr. Hennessy, the Administrator-in-Chief, left the Settlement on the 21st of February, 1873, having been succeeded by Governor Keate. Colonel Harley became Administrator-in-Chief on Governor Keate's death, which took place at Cape Coast on the 17th of March, and I was appointed Governor on the 25th of July, 1873, and assumed the Government on the 29th of August. Mr. Blyden, Agent for the Interior, resigned on the 13th of November, and no fresh appointment has been made. The Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Easton, died on the 12th of May, and no successor has been appointed.

Sierra Leone. Captain Keane, Deputy Collector at Sherbro', died at that station on the 25th of August, and Mr. Lord, Manager of the Second Eastern District, died on the 23rd of June. Mr. Chalmers was appointed Queen's Advocate vice Mr. Alston, deceased. The Colonial Chaplaincy remained vacant during the year. Mr. Oakes succeeded Mr. Price as Engineer to the Harbour Works, the latter officer having been appointed to Hong Kong.

#### Pensions.

The amount paid under this head in 1873 was 2,154l. 14s., the highest pension, at the rate of 1,000l. per annum being that granted to the late Chief Justice, Mr. Carr. During the year previous the amount of 403l. 13s. 4d. lapsed in consequence of death.

## Population.

The total resident population in 1871, according to the last census taken, was 37,089, of which 18,531 were males and 18,558 females. The total white population amounted to 107, of which 76 were males and 31 females. There were also 1,847 transients not included in the regular returns.

### Ecclesiastical Return.

There are 16 places of worship in connection with the Established Church in the Settlement, capable of accommodating 9,690 persons, with an average attendance of 6,412. Of these St. George's Cathedral is the only one towards the exclusive maintenance of which the Colony contributes, the rest of the churches being dependent upon the Church Missionary Society, aided by voluntary subscriptions, supplemented by a grant from the public of 500l. per annum towards the support of the native pastorate. The Roman Catholics have one chapel, with an average attendance of 250. Of the dissenting bodies, Lady Huntingdon's connection, the Baptists, the United Methodist, Free Churches, the Weslevan Methodists, and the Church of God are all represented. Of these the Weslevans have 19 places of worship, with an average attendance of 9,260, the United Methodists 9 places of worship, with an attendance of 3,150. the Lady Huntingdon Connection 4 places of worship, with an attendance of 590, the Church of God 1 chapel, with an attendance of 220, and the Baptists 1 chapel, with an attendance of 100.

#### Education.

The number of schools in connection with the Established Church are, week-days and Sundays 27, with an attendance, as returned, of 4,237 scholars. Of these one only, the model school, is supported solely by Government, the other schools receiving amounts in aid from the public funds, on the fulfilment of certain necessary conditions.

SIERRA LEONE.

The attendance at the Model School is returned at 450; the expenses, 8091. 9s. This school is under the immediate supervision of the Director of Public Instruction, who also exercises certain powers over all schools receiving a contribution from the Public Grant, and which are subjected to a half-yearly inspection and examination. The duties of this very important office have, however, been in abeyance since the death of the late director, Mr. Easton, which occurred on the 12th of May, as no suitable person can be found in England to accept the appointment. In the meantime the school is conducted by the Head Master and assistants. The Wesleyan and other dissenting bodies return 64 schools, with an attendance of 7,285. The Roman Catholics, 2 schools, with an attendance of 75. In addition to the schools contained in these returns there is a college at Fomah Bay, and a female institution, both in connection with the Church Missionary Society. The college, up to a recent period, has been devoted exclusively to the training and education of natives for the Ministry, but it is in contemplation to extend the system of education pursued there to more general subjects.

## Imports and Exports

The total value of the imports during the year was 490,993*l*., of which 394,671*l*. were received from Great Britain; 50,403*l*. from France; 5,752*l*. from Germany; 7,104*l*. from the Windward Coast; and 28,908*l*. from the United States. The value of the exports is returned at 465,113*l*., towards which amount the Sherbro' District contributes 70,934*l*. Properly speaking the quantities and values of the exports from the district, excluding articles that should not be classed as such, are—

·						Value.
<b>T</b>						£
Benni-seed, 26 tons -	-		-		-	366
Palm oil, 70,929 gallons-		-		-	-	6,314
Palm kernels, 6,515 tons	-		-		-	40,225
Total		-		-	å	£46,905

In the same way the quantity and value of the articles exported from other parts of the Settlement can only be reckoned as follows:—

					Value.
					£
•		_		-	61
	-		-	-	2,084
-		-		-	13,763
	-		-	-	12
-		-		•	51
	-		-	-	9,748
-		-		-	7
	-		-	-	26

SIERRA LEONE.

				Value.
				£
Green fruit, 70 packgs.		-		45
Preserved ditto, 9 packgs.	_		-	13
Ginger, 619 tons -	_	_	_	20,655
Gold-dust, 247 oz	_		_	965
Ground nuts, 640,799 bush	hola		_	63,538
Gum, copal, 984,455 lbs.	11612	_		18,384
Hides, 914,748 lbs	-	-	•	41,121
	-	-	-	
India-rubber, 49,750 lbs.	-	•	-	3,440
Ivory, 5,462 lbs.	-	-	-	1,326
Mats, 1,070 lbs	-	-	-	52
Palm oil, 444,666 gallons	-	-	-	41,416
Ox horns, 8,800	-	-	-	36
Oxen, 986	-	-	-	4,017
Palm kernels, 206,354 bus		-	-	43,400
Pepper, Cayenne, 57 packs	gs.	-	-	111
Rice, native, 6,455 bushels	· -	-	-	1,449
Starch, 20 packgs	-	-	-	11
Yams, 505 dozen	-	-	-	51
Total	•	-	£	265,782
2000				

The real value, therefore, of the exports for the year is, from

British Sherbro'- And from other parts	of the	Settlem	- 46,905 ent - 265,782
Total -	-		- £312,687

### Criminal Statistics.

The number of offences reported to the police during the year 1873 was 1,457; being 58 less than the previous year, and 18 less than in 1871. 85 of these offences were committed for trial before the Supreme Court, the remainder being summarily dealt with.

The returns show some increase in the number of cases (105) in the Supreme Court in comparison with the years 1871 and 1872, but a decrease since the year 1870; the number in these three years respectively having been 73, 56, and 133.

Of these 105 cases, however, there were the considerable number

of 28 acquittals.

As to convictions for particular crimes it may be observed that there is an increase in offences against the person over the returns for 1872 and 1871, but still falling short of the number for 1870; the numbers for these years having been 4, 2, and 13 respectively. In larceny there is a decrease in comparison with 1872 and 1870, but more than double the number in 1871; the numbers for 1873, 1872, 1871, and 1870 respectively being 38, 57, 15, 48. There is an

increase in the class of other offences, as compared with all the years of comparison.

SIERRA LEONE,

Although there thus appears to have been some slight increase of crime over the years 1872 and 1871, the returns are not, on the whole, to be considered unfavourable, the returns for the two latter years having been exceptionally small.

### General Remarks.

The year 1873 will ever be memorable in the annals of the West Coast of Africa in consequence of the invasion by the Ashanti forces of certain portions of the Protectorate at the Gold Coast, an event into the particulars of which I feel it would be unnecessary for me to At Lagos, the principal medium of communication with the interior, which had been closed for eighteen months, was opened about the middle of the year, and a large and steadily increasing trade has since been carried on. The decadence in the prospects of the Settlement at the Gambia, which has recently become apparent, showed further development during the year. In this Settlement the changes made in its fiscal arrangements during the previous year resulted in a loss to the revenue, derived from the Customs, of 4,759l., as will appear from an examination of the comparative statement of revenue. A committee, appointed to report upon the sanitary condition of the town, made various suggestions for remedying existing defects, which have been submitted to an eminent engineer in England, whose Report is now under consideration by the Local Government. several deaths, among them that of Mr. Keate, the Governor-in-Chief, occurred during the year from fever, no epidemic disease, except small-pox, prevailed.

A large demand was made upon the resources of the Settlement for supplies of all descriptions for the use of the Gold Coast expedition, hence the price of labour and provisions increased for the time. The trade of the Sherbro' district was much interfered with in consequence of petty quarrels among the tribes bordering on the Settlement. With this exception the relations of the Government with the natives were

on the whole satisfactory.

In view of the proposed changes about to be introduced in the form of Government of the West African Settlements, it is more than probable that this is the last Report of the kind that will be made by a Governor-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,
The Earl of Carnarvon, (Signed) George Berkeley,
&c. &c. &c. Governor-in-Chief.

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LAGOS.

## LAGOS.

No. 11.

### No. 11.

#### Administrator STRAHAN to The GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF.

Government House. May 12, 1874.

Sir.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Book of the Settlement of Lagos for the year 1873, together with a letter from the Acting Colonial Secretary in explanation of the delay which has taken place in its transmission.

As I only assumed the administration of this Government towards the end of 1873, my Report on the Settlement for that year must be confined in a great measure to a summary of the returns furnished

for the Blue Book.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN,

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief. West African Settlements.

Administrator.

The Acting Collector and Colonial Secretary to The Administrator.

Secretary's Office, Lagos, May 5, 1874.

SIR, I have the honour to forward to your Excellency two copies of the Blue Book of this Settlement for the year 1873, and regret that in consequence of the constant illness of the public officers whose duty it was to compile and copy the returns, and the difficulty of obtaining the necessary information from previous defective returns, I have been unable to complete the Blue Book at an earlier date.

> I have, &c., (Signed) JOHN SHAW, Acting Collector and Colonial Secretary.

His Excellency Captain G. C. Strahan, R.A., Administrator.

## Taxes, Duties, &c.

1. The principal changes which have taken place under this head consist:-

(1) In the removal of certain restrictions and extra dues which were imposed upon vessels calling at Godomey, Kotenoo, or the

adjacent ports previous to their arrival in Lagos.

(2) In the reduction of the duty on all tobacco and spirits imported into the Settlement and exported by lagoon to Porto Novo or beyond seas from 2d. to  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per pound on tobacco, and from 6d. to  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per gallon on spirits. This change in the tariff was introduced with the view of diverting to Lagos importations made into the interior

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LAGOS

through Porto Novo at Kotenoo, where the charges of importing are comparatively trifling. The present rates are supposed to give a slight advantage in this respect to merchants importing through

Lagos over those importing through Porto Novo.

(3) In the reduction of the duty payable for a licence to sell by retail wines, spirits, and malt liquors in the outstations from 25*l*. to 5*l*.

(4) In establishing a certain rate of fees to be received by officers of Customs attending at extra hours. An Ordinance, however, passed during the present year provides that all fees shall be paid into the public Treasury, the officers receiving in lieu thereof a fixed addition to their salaries.

### Finance.

2. The revenue collected within the year amounted to 80,468l., and the expenditure, exclusive of payments made for liabilities of

former years, to 29,484l.

3. The return furnished for the Blue Book, as being a transcript of the receipts and disbursements which have passed through the local Treasury, gives a revenue and expenditure of 52,240*l*. and 52,225*l*. respectively, there being included in the former, along with other special receipts, 15,373*l*., the amount of bills drawn against a loan of 20,000*l*. from the Imperial Treasury, and in the latter a sum of 22,612*l*., in payment of liabilities of 1872 and of previous years.

4. It is necessary further to state that the return does not include either under the head of receipts the balance of the loan above referred to, or under the head of expenditure the payments made on account of this Government by the Crown Agents in England, and does not therefore represent the total amount of receipts and disbursements of the year.

5. The receipts of the Settlement from all sources and the disbursements made by the local Treasury and the Crown Agents are

as follows:--

Receipts.

_	£	8.	đ.
	31,240		d. 3
Loan from the Imperial Treasury	20,000	0	Q
Loan from Sierra Leone Government -	3,025		0
Loan from Gold Coast Government	<b>2,5</b> 00	19	0
Loan from Imperial Post Office	100	0	0
Refunds, &c	125	0	0
Credited to the Colony by the Crown Agents as part of a remittance of 4,848l.	2,020	6	1
Amount advanced by Crown Agents on	2,020	U	•
account of the Settlement, and owing			
on the 31st December	8,096	1	<b>6</b> .
Total	£62,107	17	10

<sup>\*</sup> This amount, as explained in the Blue Book, includes an item of 7721. 10s. which is not properly revenue, but is considered as such until remitted.

LAGOS.

### Disbursements.

	£	s.	á
Paid through the Local Treasury	32,003	10	9
Remittances to Crown Agents	4,848	0	0
Bills drawn against Imperial Loan	4,848 15,373	10	11
Paid by Crown Agents	·		
on account of the			
Colony, viz., for Lia-			
bilities of former			
years£5,147 7 7			
For services of the			
year 4,720 9 1 -	9,867	16	8
	62,092	18	_
Balance in Local Chest on 31st December		19	
Datance in Local Chest on O1st December			
Total	£62,107	17	10

If the total amount of remittances made within the year, viz., 4.8481, could have been brought to account at that date, the indebtedness of the Colony to the Crown Agents would be reduced from 3,096l. 1s. 6d. to 268l.

6. The total expenditure during the year is made up as follows:-

	£	8.	d.
For the service of the year	29,484	16	8
In payment of liabilities of previous years Taken from receipts to remit to Crown Agents in payment of moneys advanced	27,760	1	8
by them	4,848	0	0
	62,092	18	4
Balance in Local Chest on 31st December		19	
Total	£62,107	17	10

7. The revenue and expenditure of the year 1872 are given as

41,346l. 0s. 10d., and 41,346l. 7s. 1d. respectively.

8. Deducting from the revenue of 1872 a sum of 2,008l., which appears under the head of special receipts, and a further sum of 1,489l., under the head of a refund from the Gold Coast Government, neither of which is actual revenue, the revenue collected in 1873, as compared with that collected in 1872, shows a decrease to the amount of 7,381%.

9. This decrease is attributable to the stagnation in trade during the first half of the year consequent upon the closing of the roads to the interior. It is true that the roads were closed during the greater part of 1872, but in consequence of the large importations brought into the Settlement during that period in expectation of a renewal of trade the revenue was not materially affected. On this subject the Acting Administrator, in reporting in July last on the Blue Book of 1872, states that "the merchants hoping that the interruption in

"trade was likely to be only of a temporary nature continued to import up to a late period in the year (i.e., 1872), and that it is upon 1873 that the principal pressure in that respect will fall, as there were heavy stocks in hand without any immediate prospect of the renewal of intercourse with the interior which has since fortunately taken place."

10. In the Blue Book Report it is stated, with reference to the expenditure of 1872, that "in consequence of outstanding claims all the "revenue of the year was paid out, irrespective of the particular re-"quirements of the year itself;" and as the expenditure for the year

is not stated, it cannot be compared with that for 1873.

11. I will only add that the change which has been introduced since the beginning of the present year in the way of keeping the accounts of the Settlement with reference to payments made by the Crown Agents will in future enable the accountant to furnish more complete financial returns than heretofore, when they included only receipts and disbursements passing through the local Treasury.

### Public Debt.

12. As explained in the return under this head, the public debt,

on the 31st of December, was as follows:—

(1) 20,000l., being the amount of a loan made in the beginning of the year 1873 by the Imperial Government to assist the Settlement at a period of great financial embarrassment in paying off large

outstanding claims.

(2) 3,096*l.*, owed to the Crown Agents. This amount, as explained in paragraph 5, would have been reduced to 268*l.*, by remittances sent to the Crown Agents within the year, and on the receipt by the Crown Agents of a further remittance of 1,000*l.*, made in January of the present year, the debt will have been paid off.

(3) 2881. 2s. 7d., being the amount of two unclaimed deposits in the local Treasury, which were absorbed during the year 1872 in the

general revenue.

(4) 1361. 12s. 3d. moneys paid by the Sierra Leone Government

on account of the services of Lagos.

(5) 116l. 19s. 11d., owed to merchants. This amount was paid in

January of the present year.

13. The above included the entire liabilities of the Settlement on the 31st of December, although it is right to state that in January of the present year payments to the amount of 634l. were made for services which properly belong to the previous year. Of this amount 475l. was salary due to the Administrator, which, it was understood, was being paid by the Crown Agents until the receipt after the close of the year of instructions from the Secretary of State that payments of this nature were to be made by the local Treasury.

## Military Expenditure.

- 14. The defensive force of the Settlement has for several years past consisted of Houssa armed police, varying in number from 150 to 350.
- 15. During 1872 and 1873 a large number of Houssas was withdrawn for service on the Gold Coast, and by the middle of October

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Lagos.

Lagos.

last there were only 40 left in the Settlement, the force being replaced during that month by a detachment of the 2nd West India Regiment, who remained here until the return of the Houssas in the beginning of March of the present year.

16. The annual cost of maintaining 150 privates, including an inspector, sub-intendent, priest, schoolmaster, and non-commissioned

officers, say, 183 of all ranks, may be stated as being 5,000l.

### Public Works.

17. The expenditure under this head has been chiefly in the repair of the Custom House pier, and in general repairs to public buildings. No public work of any importance was undertaken during the year.

## Legislation.

18. The Ordinances relating to the fiscal measures stated under the head of taxes, duties, &c., formed the principal part of the legislation of the past year.

#### Civil Establishment.

19. Various changes have taken place in the civil establishment during the year 1873, but chiefly of a temporary nature. The government was administered temporarily by the present Governor-in-Chief from December, 1872, up to August, 1873, when the Collector of Customs administered the government until my arrival in October. The Collector of Customs having been temporarily appointed in October to the Acting Collectorship at the Gold Coast, the office was held by the officer commanding the detachment, 2nd West India Regiment, until the beginning of January last, when the Collector of Customs at Sierra Leone arrived to assume the duties of the office.

## Foreign Consuls.

20. The German Empire is the only power which is represented here by a Consul.

#### Population.

21. A variety of circumstances contributes to prevent any return under this head being reliable. It is believed that the population of the Island of Lagos alone is not now under 50,000.

22. Amongst the European population, which at the beginning of the year numbered 90, there were 13 deaths, showing a mortality at

the rate of 14.4 per cent. per annum.

#### Ecclesiastical Return.

23. The following are the numbers given in the Blue Book as generally attending the churches and chapels of the several denominations:—

Wesleyan	•	-	-		-		-	1,370
Church Missionary	Society		•	-		-	-	1,217
Roman Catholic	-	-	-		-		-	500

LAGOS.

### Education.

24. The attendance at the schools in connection with the several denominations appears from the returns to be as follows:—

Church Mis	siona	ry So	ciety			•	-		-	673
Roman Catl				•	-	_		•	•	235
Wesleyan	-	-	-	_			-		-	228

25. In the estimates of 1873 a grant of 100% to each of the three denominations for the promotion of education was provided for, but the financial state of the Colony has not admitted of any payment being made up to the present time under this head.

## Imports and Exports.

26. The value of imports and exports for the last two years was as follows:—

		I	mpor	ts.			
1872.			-				1873.
366,256		-	-		-	-	£ 258,883
		E	xpor	ts.			
£ 444,848	-		•	-		_	£ 347,204

27. It must be borne in mind in comparing the exports of the two years that the export return of 1873 differs from that of 1872 in excluding articles (to the value in 1873 of 59,782l.) which are not exports, the product of the Colony, but imports from Europe and elsewhere re-exported to places outside the Settlement.

28. The principal exports are palm oil, palm kernels, cotton and ivory, which are bartered chiefly for cotton goods, spirits, and tobacco.

# Shipping.

- 29. The number of vessels entered was 178, with an aggregate tonnage of 29,431 tons, and the number cleared was 170 of 27,756 tons.
- 30. This return also cannot fairly be compared with that of 1872, which included the number and tonnage of the mail steamers calling at Lagos on their outward and homeward voyage. The tonnage entered and cleared in 1873, inclusive of the mail steamers, would amount to 118,832 and 117,157 tons respectively, compared with 118,688 and 119,415 tons in 1872.

### Gaols and Prisoners.

31. Having already specially reported on the defective state of the Criminal Prison and the impossibility of carrying out in the present building a proper system of prison discipline, I will only remark on this head that shot drill has been introduced during the present year, which I am hopeful will act in some measure as a deterrent from crime.

LAGOS.

32. The number of offences reported to the police during the last four years is as follows:—

1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
2,293	2,053	2,357	1,525

And of convictions before the Courts:—

1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	
2,320	2,042	1,319	1,060	

33. It is satisfactory to remark that the criminal returns of the past year compare favourably with those of former years, and that offences are few against the person.

## Hospital.

34. During the temporary occupation of the Colonial Hospital by a detatchment of the 2nd West India Regiment from October, 1873, to March of the present year, a suitable building was hired as a hospital. This is the building reported on in the Blue Book.

## Lunatic Asylum.

35. There are at present in confinement two male and ten female lunatics. There is no separate lunatic asylum, portions of the Debtor's Prison and Criminal Prison being set apart for the male and female lunatics respectively.

## General Remarks.

I am happy to state that the Colony is gradually recovering from the effects of the stagnation in trade which followed the closing of the roads to the interior by the Egbas and Jebus in the early part of 1872.

The roads were opened to commerce with the Egbas in the month of June, 1873, but up to the present time the Jebu roads remain closed, except for the transit of provisions.

The Governor-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

I have, &c., ned) GEO. C. STRAHAN, Administrator.

St. Helena.

### ST. HELENA.

No. 12.

## No. 12.

Governor Janisch to The Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord, St. Helena, Feb. 26, 1874.

I have the honour to transmit the Blue Book for 1873.

2. Abstracts of the returns of revenue and expenditure were prepared and forwarded to your Lordship in my Despatch of the 8th instant, but I was unable to forward the book in consequence of the returns of trade and shipping from the Customs Department being unfinished until now.

3. The revenue for the year amounts to 14,979l. 18s. 1d., and exceeds the revenue of the previous year, 1872, by 1,051l. 19s. 7d.

- 4. The expenditure has for several years past been in excess of the revenue, the reductions made from time to time in the establishment, although large, being insufficient to overtake the annual decrease in the falling revenue. This, together with the loss sustained by damages from the heavy flood on 20th February, 1873, caused a considerable excess of expenditure in the first six months of the year. From July, 1873, a large saving was made in the salaries of Governor and Colonial Secretary, which were reduced by your Lordship from a total of 2,700l. to 900l. for the combined offices, in consequence of which, with other retrenchments and some improvements in the receipts, the expenditure of the last six months of the year was covered by the revenue, and the deficiency of the first six months was partially but not wholly recovered. The total for the year was 16,699l. 5s.  $11\frac{1}{4}d$ ., or 1,719l. 7s.  $10\frac{1}{4}d$ . more than the revenue. As, however, 750l. of this amount was applied in payment of debentures, the true excess would be 969l. 7s. 101d. out of which the sum of 646l, was incurred on account of flood damages. It was anticipated that the deficit would exceed 3,500l, without taking into account the damage subsequently caused by the flood.
  - 5. The debt which in July, 1873, amounted to 21,2331, was in

the following six months reduced to 20,010l.

6. Since the opening of the Suez Canal there has been a steady decline of the trade annually until the present year, which shows an increase as compared with 1872. The total of vessels, including ships of war and mail packets, amounted to 717, or 50 more than 1872. Or, reckoning merchant vessels only which have paid the port fees, we have for 1873, 677 vessels, tonnage 423,766, against 559 vessels, tonnage 382,842, in 1872, being an increase of 118 vessels, or 40,924 tons. The imports and exports of the two years are as follows:—

1872.	1873.
- 52,070 - 31,150	54,998 36,500
- £83,220	£91,498
- 10,337 - 31,150	6,072 36,500
- £41,487	£42,572
	- 52,070 - 31,150 - £83,220 - 10,337 - 31,150

7. The distress set forth by the inhabitants in a memorial to your Lordship in March, 1871, occasioned by the reductions in the establishments at this station, and the change in the course of the Eastern trade, has been largely alleviated in the last few months by the fortunate opening of an easy means of emigration for all those who were unable to find further employment here.

- 8. So long ago as 1852, when the place was in a far more prosperous condition, a petition was forwarded by the then Governor, Sir Thomas Gore Browne, from a number of the inhabitants, praying for assistance to enable them to emigrate. Attempts were also subsequently made in various directions to secure the means of a free emigration for the unemployed poor to some larger Colony, but without any prospect of success until the working of the copper mines in Namaqualand created a demand for labourers from this Island at the close of 1871.
- 9. The workmen then sent from this place secured for themselves so good a repute, that a vessel was chartered for the conveyance of emigrants to Cape Town and to Port Elizabeth, and more recently to Natal. At the latter place they proved so acceptable that an emigrant ship (the 'Actæa') has since been constantly employed in the service, and at the request of the Natal Government I have appointed an emigration agent on their behalf, who is authorized to forward passengers by the monthly mail steamers. During the last year 441 have emigrated to Natal, and 258 to the Cape of Good Hope, making a total emigration since 1871 of 1340.

10. The fear now is, not that there will be any difficulty to provide means of emigration for our unemployed labourers, but that it will be difficult to retain those who have been steadily employed as our best workmen and were hitherto well satisfied, but are now unsettled by the golden accounts and invitations which they receive from Natal, and the easy means placed at their disposal for removal thither.

- 11. On this account the emigration is not without its disadvantages, particularly as the infirm and helpless remain in undiminished numbers to be supported by the reduced population. But with all this, it is a just cause of thankfulness in the Island that such an opening has been so opportunely provided for our surplus population, who could not have remained here without great distress, and who had no means whatever of providing passages for themselves. It is gratifying also to state that remittances exceeding a thousand pounds have already been made by the emigrants to their friends at St. Helena. These remittances from the Cape of Good Hope are rendered easy by the Money Order Office opened about four years ago, and I have applied to the Government of Natal to authorize the same convenience there.
- 12. Copies of the returns relating to crime and prison discipline were forwarded in my Despatch, with reports from the Chief Justice and Sheriff. Serious crime is unknown, and nearly the whole of the convictions may be classed under three heads, viz.:—Refusal of duty on the part of seamen from the passing shipping; disorderly conduct on the part of a few women of the class who are to be found in every seaport town; and petty pilfering. The daily average of prisoners in gaol was nine, and in the whole year there were only five convictions for indictable offences, all for small theft.
- 13. The Hospital returns call for no special report. There has been no prevailing sickness in the place, and only 80 deaths in the Island during the year, a large proportion of whom were infants.
  - 14. In the Lunatic Asylum, containing seven patients, no deaths

had occurred; but the arrangements for the care of this unfortunate class are far from satisfactory, and I am now in correspondence with the Poor Relief Board on the subject.

15. On the 20th February, 1873, the Island was suddenly visited by a heavy flood, in which unhappily a small cottage situated in Friar's Valley was swept away, and its inmates, a labourer and seven of his sons, were drowned. Considerable damage was also caused

both to public and private property.

16. The failure of a number of the trees in the Chinchona Plantation was described in the Report forwarded by Admiral Patey in his Despatch of 17th March, 1873. The first growth of the young plants was highly favourable; but after attaining some height, it was found that many of them were attacked by a disease in the stem, which spread upwards until it killed the tree. The disease was attributed to the cold, wet, rocky subsoil, to which the roots of the larger trees penetrated.

17. Dr. Hooker, to whom this Report was referred, has pointed out that precisely similar difficulties occurred in the Chinchona Plantations in India in cases where the water lodged in the subsoil, and that to a great extent the same difficulty was experienced in Java, and he suggests that the ground should have been trenched and

drained to ensure success.

18. It has not been possible as yet to do anything towards the extension of the plantation in the manner recommended by Dr, Hooker, as the labour available for this work is at present necessarily employed in the care of the trees and grounds at Plantation House.

- 19. The encouraging view which Dr. Hooker takes of the suitability of the climate and soil of this Island for a Chinchona plantation is borne out by the thriving condition of the trees which remain. When I visited the plantation at Diana's Peak a few days since there were more than 300 trees, all of them except 27 were healthy, the largest being 14½ feet in height, with a circumference of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches. About 50 were between that and 10 feet in height, the remainder varying from 6 to 10 feet. A large number of the trees were in full flower, and perfectly strong and vigorous in their appearance.
- 20. These trees are all situated near the summit of the main ridge of the Island, at a height of not less than 2,500 feet above the sea, and it was the opinion of the late superintendent that it would be useless to attempt the growth of Chinchona at any lower altitude. It is therefore interesting to notice that a solitary plant left in the nursery grounds at Plantation House (about 1,500 above the sea) is not inferior to any of those growing at Diana's Peak.

  21. The small plantation of young coffee trees referred to in the

21. The small plantation of young coffee trees referred to in the last Report of the superintendent has made highly favourable progress, and yielded in this year 250 lbs. of coffee, which has just

been gathered, and is of the finest quality.

22. The capability of the Island to produce coffee of the best description has, indeed, been long proved, but little care was taken of its growth so long as the calls of the shipping and a large garrison made it more profitable to cultivate vegetables for sale on the spot.



The altered trade of the place makes it necessary now to secure some article of export, and success in any efforts for that purpose even on

a small scale will lead to encouraging results.

23. On this account attention has also been given to the growth of fibre from the New Zealand flax and aloe, and the experiments up to the present continue to be full of promise. There has been, however, an unwillingness to enter largely on the cultivation of the fibre until the success of these experiments had been established, and partly, also, from the fear that after the growth of the fibre there would be difficulty in cleaning and preparing it for the English market from want of proper machinery. I am glad to say that this difficulty has at last been removed by the importation a few days ago of a valuable machine, with steam power, on the pattern of those used by the Colonial and Foreign Fibre Company. For the opening up of this branch of industry the Island is mainly indebted to the counsels and efforts of Sir Charles Elliot.

I have, &c., (Signed) HUDN. R. JANISCH.

The Earl of Kimberley, &c. &c. &c.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

No. 13.

### No. 13.

Governor Sir Harry St. George Ord, C.B., to The Earl of Kimberley.

Government House, Singapore, October 5, 1873.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of the Straits Settlements for 1872. I also forward the copy of a Report by Mr. G. Campbell, Acting Lieutenant-Governor, Penang,\* on the Blue Book for that Settlement. I have not yet received any special Report from the Lieutenant-Governor of Malacca.

### Taxes and Fees.

2. There has been no alteration in the taxes and fees levied in the Colony.

### Assets and Liabilities.

3. The balance to the credit of the Colony was on the 1st January, 1872, \$464,467; it is on the 1st January, 1873, \$689,602; showing a gain of \$225,135 in the year, notwithstanding a considerable expenditure on public works, and some increase to the police and medical establishments. A great portion of this balance has been already

<sup>\*</sup> The Report on Penang will be found printed at page 170 of Part I., 1874.

voted for several important and much-needed public works, more especially a general improvement of the prisons at all the Settlements.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

## Revenue and Expenditure.

#### REVENUE.

4. The revenue for 1872 and the previous year was:—

The principal part of this ba	lance is o	btained	by
Balance in favour of	1872 -	-	<b>\$130,571</b>
1872			1,536,274
1871		-	1,405,703

5. 7

Additional	revenue on licences	46,466
11 ddinonai		30,538
"	revenue on stamps	
22	port and harbour dues	12,051
,,	postage	7,386
"	fines	9,856
,,	interest and profit on coin -	41,789
"	miscellaneous	3,317
And the tr	ansfer of the Police Pension Fund	•
	redit of the Colony	64,287

From this, however, has to be deducted the loss by diminished receipts from land revenue, \$23,255; convict reimbursements, \$10,923; and sale of Government property, \$37,150. The decrease in land revenue is due principally to a large sum received in 1871 for encroachments at Penang, and to delay in collecting the arrears of rent at that Settlement after the discovery of the defalcations there; but there is every reason to expect an increase in another year under this head of revenue. The decrease in convict reimbursements is due to reduction of numbers of Indian and Ceylon convicts, and that establishment is now entirely broken up, and the item will disappear from our accounts in future. The sale of steamers in 1871 is the cause of the other item of decrease.

### EXPENDITURE.

6. The expenditure was for 1871, \$1,254,111; for 1872, \$1,296,311; excess in 1872, \$42,200. The principal part of this excess is on the following items:-

									3
-		-		-		-		-	34,514
	-		-		-		-	-	8,426
-		•		-		-		-	3,323
	-		-		-		-	-	2,155
-		-		•		-		-	2,373
	-		-		-		_	-	6,522
-		-		-		_		-	6,654
	_		-		-		-	-	5,008
_		-		_		-		-	25,381
	-		_		-		-	-	4,459
			·						

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. On the other hand, the expenditure was less in 1872 on the item

Cost of convicts	-		-	_		_		-	6,624
Government vessels	-	,	_		-		-	_	10,765
Military contribution			-	-		-			27,689
Special expenses -			-		-		-	-	9,274

The increase in establishments is principally owing to the reorganization of the police and to increase to the prison staff; establishment of the Lock Hospital, which, however, is met by special receipts; increase to the Post-office establishment; and the engagement of a better class of Chinese interpreters. The reduction of the military expenditure consequent on the new arrangement is \$27,682; and the decrease in special expenses is owing to the heavy charges for the reception of the King of Siam on his first visit, and the expense of the census in 1871, though in 1872 a deficit was found in the Malacca Treasury of \$10,356.

7. I noticed in my Report on the Blue Book of 1871 that there was a large increase in the land revenue, and in 1872 I have referred to the decrease. Regulations are now in force as regards the sale of lands, and the demand is by no means diminished, though it is not considered desirable to put too much into the market at once. There have been large receipts in 1873 from land, and the item promises for some years to be a permanent source of revenue, and all land is now sold subject to a ground-rent.

8. The increase over the estimated revenue under licences is due to a payment during the year of 13 months' rent of the opium farm; and under the head of stamps the increase is principally in commercial stamps, and shows an increase of business. This commercial prosperity is likewise noticeable in the increased revenue from port and

harbour dues.

9. The postal revenue, estimated at \$81,290, reached \$96,932, and shows increased correspondence. The decreased rates of postage alluded to by me in my Report on Blue Book of 1871 have been introduced, and greater facilities afforded to the public for the delivery of their letters.

10. The following is the estimated and actual revenue and expendi-

ture of the Colony for the year:—

		Revenue.	Expenditure
Estimated Actual	•	1,352,696 1,536,274	1,579,820 1,296,311
Difference (more) -	•	<b>\$</b> 183,578	(less) \$283,509

11. Thus while the revenue exceeded the estimate by \$183,578, the expenditure was less than had been estimated by \$283,509, and the balance of actual revenue over expenditure was \$240,163.

### Local Revenue and Expenditure.

12. The only local revenues in the Colony are those raised by the municipalities of the three towns by a tax on horses, carriages, and

STRAITS

SETTLEMENTS.

vehicles of all kinds, and on houses and land. The money so raised is expended in the conservancy of the towns, and the upkeep of the streets and roads within certain limits, and in contributing to the cost of the police. At Penang a water supply is maintained by the municipality, who are allowed to levy a water-rate on houses and land.

13. The following shows the amounts raised and expended in the

past year, and in 1871:-

,	Singapo	re.	
		1871.	1872.
Revenue - Expenditure	• • • • •	136,323 137,029	138,896 149,460
	-	*\$706	*\$10,564
Revenue - Expenditure	Penan	9. 86,155 81,765 <b>\$4,</b> 390	105,845 91,622 ———————————————————————————————————
Revenue Expenditure	Malacc		20,265 18,440
		\$274	\$1,821

#### Public Works.

14. The principal works undertaken at Singapore in 1872 were the commencement of the new iron market at Clyde Terrace; improvements to the barrack accommodation of the police by fitting up for them the old Sepoy lines; certain improvements to the prison; and extra accommodation at the pauper institution.

15. A large expenditure was incurred on the North Sands Lighthouse, but I regret to say without any result. The iron lighthouse and the light are here, and it is hoped that the piles will be

driven next fine season.

16. At Penang, beyond some improvements to the prison, no new works were attempted. A considerable sum was as usual expended in roads in Province Wellesley, to carry out a scheme devised in 1870 for opening up that district.

17. At Malacca no expenditure was incurred beyond the usual

current upkeep and repairs.

18. On the whole, with the exception of the North Sands Lighthouse, the expenditure on public works in 1872 was the same as in 1871.

### Legislation.

19. The principal Ordinances passed during the year, and which have received confirmation, were:

<sup>\*</sup> Met by drawing on Reserve Fund.

#### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

An Ordinance to repeal and re-enact the Police Force Ordinance passed in 1871.

An Ordinance to make perpetual the Preservation of the Peace Ordinance.

An Ordinance to make perpetual the Dangerous Societies Ordinance.

An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Pawnbrokers.

An Ordinance for the regulation of Ports and Harbours.

#### Pensions.

20. Mr. Sheppard, of the Public Works Department, retired from the service on a pension of \$630, but no fresh pensions were granted during the year.

## Population.

21. The results and tables of the census of 1871 have again been

published this year.

- 22. The Malays in number rank first, being 19,250 in Singapore, 70,464 in Penang and Province Wellesley, and 57,474 in Malacca. The proportion of males and females is nearly equal in each Settlement. Several other Malay races are to be found, but principally in Singapore, to the number of 8,534, though of these only 2,769 are females.
- 23. The Chinese number in Singapore 54,098, of whom 7,467 are females; in Penang 36,382, of whom 6,214 are females; and in Malacca 13,456, with a proportion of 3,606 women.
- 24. The natives of India also muster in considerable numbers, being 32,992, with 3,491 of a half-race between Malays and Indians, born in Penang. Of this number a proportion of 9,542 are females. There are 11,191 of these people to be found in Singapore, 18,486 in Penang and Province Wellesley, and only 3,415 in Malacca.

25. The Europeans and Americans only number 1,730 in the

whole Colony, and of these 1,329 reside in Singapore.

26. There are 2,164 Eurasians in Singapore, 1,383 in Penang, and 2,225 in Malacca, and the females outnumber the males by 246.

## Imports and Exports.

27. The imports and exports of the three Settlements as compared with those of 1871 are as follows:—

					1871.	<b>1872.</b>
Singapore Penang Malacca	-	-	-	-	36,766,530 16,881,537 2,368,594	43,415,383 17,306,654 2,928,185
					\$56,016,661	\$63,650,222 56,016,661
						<b>\$7,633,561</b>

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Increase, 18	72.
Singapore 6,648 Penang 425 Malacca 559	,117 or 90,337 ,591 or 118,913
<del></del>	
Exports	•
1871	. 1872.
Singapore $\rightarrow$ - 32,002,	807 39,020,121
Penang 17.327	482 19,908,641
Malacca 2,477,	312 3,220,567
<b>\$51,807</b> ,	601 \$62,149,329
<b>\</b> 02,000,	51,807,601
	<b>\$10,341,728</b>
T	<del></del>
Increase, 187	
Singapore 7,017	,314 or 1,491,179
Penang 2,581,	159 or 548,496
Malacca 743	,255 or 157,491
\$10,341	728 or £2,197,617

28. In imports the increase in Singapore is about 19 per cent.; at Penang it by no means exhibits the rapid increase it showed in previous years, and the imports from the United Kingdom, British Colonies and coasting, show a considerable decrease, but on the whole trade of the place the increase is about 2½ per cent. At Malacca the increase is considerable, being about 22 per cent.

In exports the increase at Singapore is 22 per cent.; at Penang, about 16 per cent.; and at Malacca, not less than 32 per cent.

This return represents the trade of the Colony as a whole in a very flourishing condition.

29. The items of imports on which there have been the greatest increase are:—

					Singapore.	Penang.
<b>A</b>					\$	100,000
Arms	-	-	-	-		100,000
Coals	-	-		-	276,000	
Coffee	-	-	-	-	129,000	
Gambie	r -	-	-	-	416,000	
Grains	-	-	-	-	759,000	50,000
Guns	-	-	-	- :	1,140,000	100,000
Earthen	ware	-	-	-		90,000
Fish -	_	-	-	-	170,000	
Hides	-	-	-	_	143,000	46,000
•				T	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Straits Settlements.				Singapore.	Penang.
				\$	\$
	Metals	-	-	912,000	1,135,000
	Opium	_	_	1,085,000	• •
	Sago	_	_	114,000	
	Specie	-	_	694,000	
•	Spices	-	-	804,000	
	Tobacco -	_	_	430,000	280,000
	Wood	-	_	120,000	
	Woollen goods	-	•	140,000	

At Penang there was a considerable decrease, however, in pepper, amounting to \$585,000, in specie of \$162,000, in silks of \$150,000, and in opium of \$178,000.

The decrease was very large in cotton goods at both Settlements,

being \$1,100,000 at Singapore, and \$84,000 at Penang.

At Singapore there was an increase in the five staple commodities. Gutta-percha \$989,000, Gambier \$416,000, pepper \$734,000, tin \$930,000, and opium \$1,085,000.

The relative imports in these commodities at the two places was as

follows:---

· -		Singapore.	Penang.
Gambier		1,413,478	
Gutta-percha	-	1,798,336	85,018
Opium	-	6,131,190	1,129,060
Pepper	-	1,938,196	1,857,484
Tin	_	3,813,661	4,472,009
TIII	_	0,010,001	4,412,000

At Malacca the increase was principally, in specie \$227,000, opium \$33,000, tin \$118,000, and grain \$92,000.

30. The principal items of export at Singapore in which an increase occurs are:—

										5
Cotton goods		-		-	-		-		-	210,000
Fish -	-		-		•	-		-	-	200,000
Gambier -		-		-	-		-		-	515,000
Grain -	-		-	-		-		-	-	870,000
Gutta-percha		-		_	-		-		_	907,000
Opium -	-		-		-	-		-	-	2,030,000
Pepper -		-		-	-		-		-	248,000
Specie -	-		-		-	-		-	-	400,000
Tin		-		-	-		-		-	1,275,000

## At Penang, the increase in exports was in

Grain		_				_		-		_		-	620,000
Opium	-		-		-		-		-		-	-	270,000
Pepper		-		-		-		-		-		-	206,000
Tin	-		-		-		-		-		-	-	393,000
Sugar -		-		-		-		-		-		-	57,000
Tobacco					-		-		-		-	-	105,000

At Malacca the increased articles of export were:—

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Opium Tin		-		-		-		-		-		÷	65,000
$\mathbf{Tin}$	-		•		-		-		-		-	•	630,000
Grain -		-		-		-		-		-		-	20,000

## Shipping.

The following Table shows the number of ships, British and foreign, with their tonnage, which entered and cleared from the Colony in the years 1871 and 1872:—

	1	Intered.	•	leared.
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
1871 1872	2,890 3,197	1,301,752 1,676,020	2,995 3,058	1,144,074 1,387,695
Increase in 1872 -	807	874,268	57	243,621

32. An increase during the year of one-ninth in the number, and one-fourth in the gross tonnage of ships entering the ports of the Settlements (exclusive of native craft), is satisfactory evidence of the rapidly increasing commercial prosperity of the Colony.

## Lighthouses.

33. As I have stated elsewhere, in 1871 a contract was made for the erection of a lighthouse, to be placed on the North Sands, and to take the place of the 'Torch' lightship. Owing to some mismanagement on the part of the contractor's employés, if was not completed, and nothing more was done than getting out the lighthouse and light. The contract was again renewed in 1872, but another season has passed without the contractor being able to drive any of the piles. It is hoped, however, that next season a more successful attempt will be made.

### Agriculture.

34. Although this year I am unable to supply better information under this head than hitherto, I am happy to be able to state that registers are in the course of preparation at Singapore and Malacca which will, I trust, enable much more reliable statistics to be given next year.

## Gaols and Prisons, and Charitable Institutions.

35. The Legislature, having taken into consideration the state of these establishments, and a Report on gaols by the Commission appointed in 1871, decided on adopting, at a greatly increased cost, the improvements in prison discipline therein recommended. The removal of the transmarine convicts has enabled this to be carried out, and the whole of the long-sentenced prisoners of the Colony are now located at Singapore, under strict rules of penal discipline.

The pauper institutions have been placed under committees of

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. officials and private gentlemen who consented to co-operate with the Government, and it is satisfactory to me to state that I think all these institutions, as well as the gaols, are at last placed on a proper footing.

I have, &c., H. St. G. Ord. (Signed)

LARITAW.

### LABUAN.

No. 14.

## No. 14

Governor Bulwer to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

Government House, Labuan. November 3, 1873.

My LORD.

In accordance with the intention expressed at the conclusion of my Despatch of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to submit to your Lordship a separate Report upon the trade of this Colony with the coast of Borneo and the neighbouring countries.

2. The accompanying return is a return, which I have prepared from the annual Blue Books, of the imports into the Colony from the coast and the countries referred to, from the year 1848 down to the close of the last completed year, 1872; and it shows the several articles imported and their official or declared values in each year.

3. In preparing this return I have placed all the articles of import under thirty-eight heads. Each principal article is shown under a separate head; but articles whose value has been insignificant, or whose importation has been irregular or accidental, I have brought together under the one head of "Miscellaneous."

4. Of the several articles of import specified in the return some, namely, attapts, kajangs, brassware, cloth and cottons, cocoanuts, horses, mats, betel-nuts, cocoanut oil, padi, pigs, rice, and tobacco, are imported for use and consumption in the Island.

Others, namely, beeswax, bezoar stones, edible birds'-nests, camphor, cinnamon, coffee, dammar, gutta-percha, india-rubber, hides, pearls, mother-o'pearl, pepper, rattans, rattan mats, rope, sago flour, raw sago, shark's-fins, tinder, tortoiseshell, and trepang, are imported for the purpose of re-exportation to Singapore, and may be described as the articles of trade, as distinguished from the articles intended for local consumption.

5. Thus, then, the importations from the coast into the Island may be divided into two distinct classes:—first, those which are intended for local use and consumption; secondly, those which are intended

for the export trade to Singapore.

6. An interesting description of the principal articles of import named above will be found in the inclosed memorandum by Mr. Low,

<sup>\*</sup> It is necessary to make some qualification in respect of certain of the articles above named. For instance, brassware and cloth are imported mostly for local use, but some portion is generally re-exported every year to other parts of the coast. Horses also are imported for Island use, but occasionally their purchasers or subsequent owners may send them for sale in Singapore. Again, rattans are imported for purpose of re-exportation to Singapore, but some portion will be retained for Island use. In drawing the distinction between articles intended for local use and articles intended for trade re-exportation, I have thought it sufficient to have regard to the general purposes.

who, as Colonial Harbour-master, is charged with the preparation of the trade returns of the Island.

The noticeable features in the coast-trade of Labuan, to which I would on the present occasion request your Lordship's attention, are these:—

Firstly.—The larger, and in every sense the more important and valuable, portion of the importations from the coast and neighbouring countries is the trading portion, that is to say, that portion which is designed for re-exportation to Singapore, &c., and intended for the European or China markets. That portion which is intended for local use and consumption is not only smaller in quantity, but it is of an altogether subordinate character.

Secondly.—During the first twelve years, or thereabouts, of the period to which the return relates, the importations from the coast were from those parts which are more immediately opposite to or in the neighbourhood of the Island. During the latter fourteen years, or thereabouts, of the period the importations which have been received have been from a more extended area, including the northeast and east coasts of Borneo and the islands of Salu, Cagayan Salu, Balabac, and Palawan.

Thirdly.—The importations from these more distant parts are generally of a more valuable character as articles of trade than the

importations from the nearer neighbourhood.

Fourthly.—The coast-trade during the first twelve years of the period (namely, from 1848 to 1859) was very limited in extent, and it is evident that little progress was made in it during that time, the total value of the importations in one year only out of the twelve years referred to having exceeded or reached 10,000%.

In 1860 the first substantial improvement was visible, and this improvement rapidly and steadily continued every year until 1869, the total value having increased from 12,000L (in round numbers) in 1860 to 50,000L in 1866, to 65,000L in 1867, and to 80,000L in 1868.

Fifthly.—The coast-trade reached its height in the last-named year. After 1868 it not only made no further progress, but it declined. The completeness of the 1869 returns has indeed been questioned, but in 1870 the value of the importations had certainly fallen back to 55,000l. During the years 1871 and 1872 it remained at the level it had formerly reached in 1867.

- 8. Of the exports from Labuan to the coast and neighbouring countries no account has been kept, and consequently no return can be supplied; but the principal articles so exported are—brass, brass dishes, wire and other brassware, boxes, candles, cotton cloth, cotton thread, thread for embroidery, earthenware, gambier, gongs, gunpowder, iron bars, empty jars, muskets, opium, salt, sugar, tobacco, &c., &c., all of which are obtained from Singapore by the Labuan traders.
- 9. The annual value of these exports, or re-exportations, may be computed according to the value of the importations from the coast, for which they are in fact given or sent in exchange.

The Earl of Kimberley, &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c., (Signed) HENRY BULWER.

Enclosure 1.

2	ETURN OF IMPORT	Return of Imports from the Coast of Borneo s	and	1 NEK	Neighbouring Islands from	RING	ISLAN	De froi	n 18 <del>4</del>	1848 to 1872;	1872;	ehowi	ng the	articl	es im	ported	showing the articles imported and the value in sterling of the same in each year.	ne val	ue in st	erling	of the	same	in ead	h yea	ايد
Š	Articles	Country whence Imported.	1848.	1849,	1 1862.	1863.	1864.	1855.	1866. 1	1867. 18	1858, 18	1859. 1860.	1861.	11. 1862.	1. 1863.	3, 1864.	4. 1866.	. 1866.	1. 1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	_%_
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ţ	To the change details abilities	The second secon		_	-			_	-	-	-/:	-	-			,	30,446 37,428	88 60,178	5 2 4 4 4	8. 8. 8.	25. 25.	\$6.414	86,234	66,911	

\* In the above details shillings and purios are omitted. This omission will in most cases account for the difference between the totals by addition and the totals given in the flue flook return. Where the considerable, or where the added total serves in the flue flook return. Where the

### Enclosure 2.

ARTICLES IMPORTED FOR LOCAL USE AND CONSUMPTION.

Attaps and Kajangs.—Attaps are thatch made of the mature leaves of the "Nipa" (Nipa fruticans), which are doubled over a lath of bamboo or other light wood, and kept in their places by a stitch of rattan. Kajangs are mats made of the young leaflets of the same palm; the first make good roofing material. The kajangs are used chiefly for the walls and partitions of houses.

Brassware, Gongs, Guns, Wire, &c.—These, with the exception of brass guns, are brought from Brunei when there happens to be a scarcity in the shops of Labuan; they are all, except the guns, imported originally from Singapore. Brass guns have been cast in Brunei for a period of 200 years; till quite recently they formed the chief standard of value in native trade; Mexican and other dollars have now to a great extent superseded them in the vicinity of Labuan, but they still pass current at the rate of \$25 per picul.

Cattle, including Goats.—Cattle were formerly brought to the Island from the north and north-west coast of Borneo, but they are not found to the south-west of Brunei; enough to supply the wants of the population and shipping are now reared in the Colony. The beef is of excellent quality. Goats are few in number and do not thrive in

this damp climate.

Cloth, Native.—This article consists entirely of "sarongs," the chief article of native dress; they are hand-woven and of very durable quality. The women of Brunei and of the Illanun villages on the north coast are the two races which chiefly produce them. They were formerly woven by the Illanuns of native-grown cotton, but Manchester twist

has now for the most part superseded this.

Cocoanuts and Cocoanut Oil.—These are imported in considerable quantities from the Papar River, and sometimes from the Island of Cagayan Sooloo. A large portion of the quantity used in Labuan is now grown in it, but as our traders supply a good deal to parts of the coast which do not produce it, quantities are yearly brought from Singapore.

Horses.—Very few horses are brought to Labuan in consequence of the difficulty of transporting them in the native boats. A very good breed of ponies might be procured in considerable numbers on the north-west coast, also at Cagayan Sooloo, and more at Sooloo itself.

Padi and Rice.—These were formerly produced at Tawaran and on other rivers of the coast of Borneo in quantities sufficient to supply the wants of Labuan at very moderate cost; but for five or six years the harvests have been very deficient, and Labuan has been chiefly

fed from Singapore.

Tobacco.—The native tobacco is of very good quality, and is much preferred by the people of the coast to that brought from Palembung and Java. It is grown by the Idaan tribes in the neighbourhood of the mountain Kina Balou, and imported through the Bajows, from Tawaran, Meng Kabong, Inanam, and Patatan. It is imported for consumption in the Island only.

### ARTICLES IMPORTED FOR THE EXPORT TRADE TO SINGAPORE.

Beeswax.—There is only one kind of beeswax, but it is of several qualities, depending on the greater or smaller quantity of foreign matter with which it is mixed; it comes from the whole coast of Borneo in small quantities, and in larger quantities from Palawan.

Bezoar Stones.—These concretions were formerly collected by the Kyans in the Barram River from the intestines of a species of monkey; they were all re-exported, having a supposed medicinal virtue in

Birds'-nests, Edible.—These are separated by the Chinese into three classes, having also several qualities in each class—the divisions are white, red, and black. They all appear to be produced by two kinds of small swallow; the black nests are by far the most common, and of much inferior value; besides being of a dark grey colour, these are The white nests of the finest much mixed with dirt and feathers. quality are without admixture of refuse matters, and of a semi-transparent white substance, resembling isinglass or gelatine. nests are of intermediate appearance between these two, and are said to be constructed by the bird which produces the white nests, but at a different season of the year. These nests are found on the walls of caverns in limestone and sandstone hills all along the coast, but by far the greater part of the supplies received at Labuan are brought from Sandakan Bay and the Kina Batangan River, on the east coast of They are all re-exported for the Chinese trade.

Camphor.—This is the "Kapur barus" of Sumatra, which fetches in China a very high price; it is chiefly used in the process of embalming the dead. It is produced by two or three species of magnificent timber trees, of the genus "Dry obalanops," in all the countries of the Borneo coast north of Tanjong Barram, but not in the islands of Palawan or Sooloo; it is found in the crevices of the wood of some trees, but very few are met with in the state which pro-When in large crystals, it is worth in Labuan \$30 a cuttie; but it is most frequently brought in small tubular-shaped

crystals. It has the property of evaporating very slowly.

Canes.—Canes of many kinds, suitable for walking-canes, umbrellahandles, and such purposes, abound in Borneo, but are not collected in this neighbourhood, the natives not being aware of their value: the few which have been brought to Labuan are of the kind known as Malacca canes.

Cinnamon.—This is brought from the river Kimanis (a contraction of the words Kayu manis, i.e. sweet wood), situated about forty miles from Labuan; it is produced by a species of Cinnamomeum, which very much resembles the plant of Ceylon, and is entirely of spontaneous production; it is exported to China.

Coffee.—A little only of this has been brought by Sooloo boats from Sooloo and Magindanau; it was of excellent quality, and was exported

to Singapore.

Dammar.—This is a resin produced by various trees, chiefly of the Deptorocarpus order, also by one coniferous tree, a Dammarus, pro-

bably D. orientalis, which exudes it of a fine quality. There are many kinds, but that of which we receive the largest supplies is transparent, and of a pale yellowish colour; it is believed to be used principally in making varnishes, and is exported to Singapore.

Gutta-percha is collected in this vicinity of two kinds, but no great quantities have as yet been brought to market in comparison with the supplies which are believed to remain still untouched in the jungles; the tree which produces it is lofty, and appears to be of the same kind, "Isonandra," from which it was originally collected in Johore.

India-rubber is produced by two species of a climbing-tree, called Menung-an by the natives; this has been much more worked than the gutta-percha; in both cases the trees are destroyed to procure the commercial article, which exudes from rings cut at the distance of ten or twelve inches through the bark. Considerable supplies may still be expected from the east coast, but a few years of this destructive system of collection will exhaust all the sources of the supply. Neither of these articles are found in the islands of Sooloo or Palawan.

Hides.—These are chiefly buffalo hides, and are collected in small quantities in all the districts north of Tanjong Barram. The buffaloe abounds as a domestic animal; its flesh is preferred by the natives to that of ordinary cattle; it is also used for the saddle, for ploughing, and for such other draught purposes as are in practice to the north.

All the hides are exported.

Pearls.—These are of two kinds—1st, the valuable pearls used by jewellers, which are the produce of the true pearl oyster (Meleagrina margaritifera) which grows to a large size in the Sooloo Seas; and 2nd, the small seed pearls which are found in the shell and animal of the Placenta orbicularis. The pearl oyster is plentiful amongst the Sooloo Islands, especially is the neighbourhood of Tawee Tawee, where the natives dive for it in twenty fathoms of water, and the pearls collected are said to be equal in value to the price of the shell, which would be \$90,000 per year. The Placenta is found in abundance in the shallow muddy bays of Lubok on the north-west coast, and of Labuk and Sandakan on the east coast; the larger pearls produced by this animal are selected for the jewellers, the others are exported to India and China, where they are said to be used in medicine and burnt into lime for the Rajahs to chew with their betel and strih leaf.

Mother-of-Pearl Shell.—This is the shell of the Meleagrina margaritifera, and is collected of fine quality amongst the Sooloo Islands. The fishing annually produces 3,000 piculs; it is exported

to Europe.

Pepper was in the beginning of the century cultivated to a large extent in the neighbourhood of the town of Brunei and in some other districts; it has been almost abandoned for the last sixty years, though

in Kaleas and Papar some small gardens are kept up.

Rattans are brought from the east coast of Borneo and from the island of Palawan; those of the latter country being more carefully prepared, are of the finest quality; large quantities might be collected in the jungles of the countries named. They are chiefly exported for the China market, but having been lately much inquired for in Europe

and America, they promise soon to become a much more considerable branch of trade.

Rattan Mats.—These are floor mats of a very durable quality made by the mountaineers of the island of Palawan; they are nearly all exported to the coast of Borneo, but, when the supply is sufficient, to Singapore.

Rope.—This is made by the people of Sooloo from the fibre of a species of plaintain, the Musa textilis of botanists; the cordage is

white, and in all respects resembles Manilla rope.

Sago Flour.—This is the produce of a sago-washing establishment in the Kaleas River and of one at Totong, each owned by Chinese merchants resident in Labuan. The raw sago being bought from the natives on the spot, is brought into the state of flour by the Chinese workmen; in this state it is packed in bags and exported through

Singapore to Europe.

Raw Sago.—The farinaceous pith of the Sagus lævis; it is brought to Labuan from Papar, Membakut, the rivers falling into the Kaleas and Padas, and from Totong. The tree being cut down and the trunk split in two pieces, the pith, mixed with woody fibre and other tissues, is dug out from the shell and taken to Labuan, where three washing establishments convert it into sago flour by repeated washings, and export it to Singapore.

Sharks' Fins.—These are collected along all the coasts of Borneo and in the Sooloo Seas, in which these animals abound. Being boiled into a gelatinous mass, they are used as strengthening food in China

to which country they are all exported.

Tinder.—This vegetable substance is scraped from the leaf stems and trunk of a palm of the genus Harina, which grows on the banks

of rivers on the north-west coast; it is exported to China.

Tortoiseshell.—This is of various qualities, the value depending chiefly on the distribution of the colours; the most ordinary kind fetches \$5 per cattie, but that which being dark in the centre is of a clear white towards the edges, when of the best pattern, good thickness, and large size, is worth \$50 a cattie, according to the distribution of the colours, the size and thickness of the plates; it varies to all prices between these extremes. It goes to China and Ceylon.

Trepang.—This is the dried sea-slug (Nolothuria) of many species; it varies very much in price; it is collected in small quantities along the north-west coasts, and in abundance amongst the reefs, islands, and bays of the east coast of the Sooloo Seas, and of Palawan. The Chinese esteem it an economical and nourishing article of food, and value the several kinds according to the abundance of nutritive properties they

are believed to contain.

HUGH LOW.

#### Governor Bulwer to The Earl of Kimberley.

Government House, Labuan, November 8, 1873.

My Lord,

In continuation of my previous Despatches on the trade of this Colony, I have now the honour to transmit for your Lordship's information a detailed return of the *Export* trade from 1848 to 1872, which has been prepared from the Blue Book returns during that period.

2. This is the return of what may be called the export trade proper

of the Island.

- 3. There is, perhaps, no more interesting or important return connected with this Colony that I could furnish to your Lordship, for in this one Table, it may be said, are presented the whole results of the Colony of Labuan as a producing, manufacturing, and trading settlement, from the date of its establishment in 1848 to the present time.
- 4. The development of the coal mines was undoubtedly the primary object Her Majesty's Government had in view in sanctioning the occupation of the Island as a British Colony.

The present return shows the annual value of all the coal that has

been exported from the Island or supplied to shipping.

5. It was considered that the Colony would acquire further importance, and the policy of its occupation be further justified by its becoming the emporium for receiving and developing the trade and commerce of the neighbouring coasts of Borneo and the islands adjacent.

The present return shows the value of all the trade that the Colony as a trade emporium has been able to attract or obtain from those countries, for the purpose of contribution to the European and China markets, through the great emporia of Singapore and

Hong Kong.

6. The exports here shown in detail may be divided into two classes: 1st, the exports which are the produce or the manufacture of the Island itself; 2ndly, the exports which are the produce of the coast of Borneo and the neighbouring countries, and which, being obtained or brought thence, are forwarded to the Singapore, and, in some few instances, to the Hong Kong market.

7. Into a description of the several articles enumerated in the return, I need not enter, as this will be found in the Memorandum forwarded in my Despatch on the coast trade; but distinguishing between these two classes, and taking separately the more important heads of export, I will briefly indicate the points most deserving your

Lordship's notice.

#### 8. Class I.

Exports, the produce or manufacture of the Island. These are coal, sago flour, timber, and planks.

#### 9. Coal.

The failure of the Labuan mines hitherto is well known, but it could scarcely be shown in a more summary form or more conclusive

manner than in the return of the total annual values of all the coal exported or supplied to shipping during the past twenty-five years.

The highest figure reached was in 1865, when 11,995l. worth of

coal was exported or shipped.

In 1862 the value was no more than 912l. In the four preceding years there was no export at all. The total value of coal exported or supplied to shipping during the whole period was 106,244l.

## 10. Sago Flour.

This is an article of Island manufacture. The raw sago is brought from the coast of Borneo, and converted into sago flour in the sago manufactories of the Island, of which there are three, the first having been established in 1860 or 1861. Up to that time the export of sago to Singapore had been of the raw article, but during the last twelve years nearly the whole of this export has been of the refined sago, or, as it is termed, sago flour.

Some portion of the total quantity exported from Labuan is manufactured in Borneo, but the greater part is Island manufacture. For instance, in 1870 the Island share of the manufacture represented 14,162l. out of the total of 19,009l.; in 1871 it represented 18,088l. out of the total of 23,832l.; in 1872 it represented 19,908l., out of

the total of 26,249l.

11. This industry is the most encouraging reality in the past history of the Colony. It will be perceived that it has hitherto contributed more largely to the exports than the other main industry of the Island—the coal mines. The coal, indeed, is the produce of the Island, while the sago manufacturers are dependent for their supplies of the raw material upon another country. But so far as it has gone the industry has been a successful and profitable one, and although it has to compete with the sago manufacture at Brunei, the capital of the producing country, there is, nevertheless, reason to hope that it will not only maintain its present status, but prove a progressive industry.

#### 12. Timber and Planks.

Among the articles included under the head of "Miscellaneous," are timber and planks, the produce of the Island. The export of these, however, has been very limited and exceptional. In three years only do I find a return of timber exported:—In 1867, to the value of 216*l.*; in 1869, to the value of 142*l.*; and in 1870, to the value of 77*l.* 

#### 13. CLASS II.

Exports, the produce or manufacture of the Coast of Borneo and the surrounding countries.

The principal articles in this class are beeswax, edible birds'-nests, camphor, gutta-percha and india-rubber, pearls, and raw sago.

#### 11. Beeswax.

The highest value attained in this export was in 1868, when 609 piculs were exported at a stated official value of 10,909l. In no other year has one-half of this value been attained. The nearest

approach was in 1865, when 552 piculs were exported at a stated official value of 4,968l.

LABUAN.

Again, in 1866, 517 piculs were exported at an official value of 4,653l.

It will be perceived that the stated increased value in 1868 was much greater in proportion than the increase in quantity, and it appears that while in 1865 and 1866 the official value of the picul was 9l., it was raised by Mr. De Crespigny in 1868 to 15l., and even to 20l.

### 15. Edible Birds' nests.

These are sold by the catty.

There are three qualities of birds'-nests: the white, valued at 45s. per catty; the red, valued at 20s.; and the black, valued at 4s. 2d. The highest export value in any one year was 9,200l., in 1866. This article of trade is exported for the China market.

# 16. Camphor.

This also is exported for the China market. The difference between the value of the Borneon camphor and that of the ordinary camphor sent to the European market, mostly from China and Japan, is very considerable. The Borneon camphor fetches 92s. 6d. per lb., the ordinary camphor only 2s. per lb.

Mr. Crawfurd says that "the price of this article depends upon the "fictitious value which the Chinese attach to it, and to its limited "production in nature." But the so-called "fictitious value" is in reality due to certain properties or qualities in which the Borneon camphor is superior to the ordinary kind; the peculiar character of the Borneon camphor being that it retains its chemical properties undiminished for a long period of years.

# 17. Gutta-percha and India-rubber.

Until 1867 gutta-percha alone of these two articles was exported. It would seem there had been no demand for india-rubber, and the price it fetched did not make its collection worth the while. But in 1867, or thereabouts, the article came suddenly into demand, and the price rising rapidly, supplies were immediately forthcoming. In 1868, the second year of its collection, the quantity exported by the Labuan traders was 3,908 piculs, valued at 18,5181. Since then the supply has not been maintained at that rate, but last year as many as 2,015 piculs, valued at 14,7221., were exported, and the supply of gutta has throughout been well maintained.

#### 18. Pearls.

The greater portion of pearls exported from Labuan consists of seed pearls, which are destined for the markets of China and India. But during the last twelve years large pearls, the produce of the Sooloo Pearl Fishery, have been added to this export. The latter are of the more valuable kind, and are destined for the European and Chinese markets. The largest export of pearls was in the years 1867 and



1868, when the value of the exportation amounted to 10,450l in the former, and 11,554l in the latter year.

## 18. Raw Sago.

This article has already been noticed under the head of sago flour (Class I.). It is obtained from Borneo, and until 1859 or 1860 it was re-exported to Singapore in the raw state in which it was received. Since the establishment of sago manufactories, it is only in a few exceptional years there has been any exportation of the raw material.

19. The minor articles of export, the produce of the neighbouring countries, are bizoor stones (included under the head of "Miscellaneous"), cinnamon, coffee, dammar or resin, hides, mother-o'pearl, pepper, rattans, rattan mats, Sooloo rope, sharks'-fins, tinder, tortoiseshell, and trepang; but it is not, perhaps, necessary that I should lengthen the present Report with a special notice of each of these exports. The return itself will show their annual values.

#### 20. Total Results.

In examining the total results, it will be perceived that until the year 1852 no returns were kept of the trade, no returns were kept of imports or exports with the exception of the export of coal; and in the three following years the Brunei exports were improperly included in the Island Returns.

21. It is in 1855 that the real exports from the Colony are for the first time ascertained. The total value was 7,939l.

22. In 1856 there was a marked progress, the total reaching 20,080l. This was mostly due to the large exportation in that year of raw sago, which added over 8,000l. to the return. The coal contributed a further value of 4,796l.

23. In 1857 the exports fell back to a value of 7,034*l.*, and no improvement is again visible until 1860, when they reached a value of 12,602*l.*, and at that level they remained during the two following years, 1861 and 1862. In respect of the years 1858 to 1861 it should be noticed that the exports received no contribution from the coal mines, and in respect of the year 1862 the contribution was under 1,000*l.* in value.

24. In 1863 the exports rose to 22,332l.; or, deducting specie, to 20,000l. (in round numbers), of which 4,000l. represented the contribution of coal.

25. In the next year (1864) the improvement was most marked. Exclusive of specie the total value was over 48,000l. The coal alone, however, contributed 10,000l. to this total; but even excluding this contribution, there would still remain 38,000l., representing the value of the other exports, against 16,000l. in the preceding year. In point of fact the export trade of the Colony more than doubled itself in 1864, and this advance was not due to exceptional or temporary causes, for there was no subsequent retrogression.

26. In 1865 the exports advanced still further and reached a total value of 58,536L, the coal contributing 11,995L to this. In 1866 and 1867 they remained at the same level, the coal contribution in the

former year being 10,384l., and in the latter year 7,377l.

27. In 1868 the exports made another vast stride, reaching, according to the Blue Book Returns, 74,065*l*., and according to the total shown by the addition of details in the accompany return, 82,279.\*

In the exports of beeswax, india-rubber, pearls, and trepang, a higher value was reached than in any preceding year, or than has

since been reached.

Coal contributed 5,6771.; and the specie exported amounted to

1,4581.

- 28. Whichever total be taken, 74,065l. or 82,279l., the year 1868 was the best year of the Labuan trade. It not only attained a higher point than had previously been attained, but a higher point than it has since been able to maintain.
- 29. Whether the increase exhibited in 1868 was due to exceptional and temporary causes, or whether it is that subsequent causes have operated against the trade, it is perfectly clear that in the four succeeding years it has not only made no further progress, but it has not even held the ground it then reached.
- 30. The completeness of the returns of 1869, when the exports fell to 57,739l., has been called in question; but in 1870 they were certainly no higher than 61,218l., to which coal contributed 7,544l.

31. In 1871 they fell to 52,727l., of which 2,656l was in specie.

The coal contribution in this year was no more than 2,057l.

32. In 1872 the exports recovered themselves to 69,094, the share contributed by coal being 3,312*l*. In this last year of the period, then, the exports, while they showed a decided improvement over those of 1867, 1869, 1870, or 1871, still fell considerably short of the point reached in 1868.

The Earl of Kimberley, &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c., (Signed) HENRY BULWER.



<sup>\*</sup> I have myself prepared the present return, and am unable to make my addition of details tally with Mr. De Crespigny's figures. In going through the Blue Book Returns of the past twenty years, I have found many mistakes, but with this exception and also one in the Coast Returns of 1861, the mistakes are not sufficient to interfere with the general results.

Enclosure 1.

RETURN OF EXPORTS from the ISLAND of LABGAN from 1848 to 1872, showing the articles exported and the value in sterling of the same in each year.

S S	Articles of Export.	Export.	Countries to which Exported.	1848 to 1851.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865. 18	1856. 136	.7	1857, 1868, 1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	No.
				44	4	9	4	l	<u> </u>	ı	_	93	4	3	ı	47	*	92		4	,	ı	ų	-4	l
	Becswax	•	_	1	642	1.062	843			18	346	•		383			4.969	4.653		10.905	•		1 895	1,177	_
	Birds'-nests		_	ı	1.936	3.131	397	_	_	_:				848	_		5.023	9.700		5.682			2.044	7,322	۲,
	Camphor	•	_	ı	1.568	2 145	181	1	_	: -:	_	_	_	812	-		3.985	3.280		3.065			2.463	2,291	m
	Cinnamon -	•	_	1	1				_	•	_	1	_	ı	•		1	ı		280			249	58	4
	Coal	•	•0	7.910	5.448	8.902	7.1691	399	7961.1	1	ا -	ا -	1	912	4.320	2	11.995	10.384		5.677	-		2.067	3,312	10
	Сопе	•	40	ī	1	. 1	-		_	-	!	<u>ا</u>	l	1			ı	. 1		314	,		47	1	9
	Dammar	•	đe	١	1	1	1	٠			1	1	1	_		-	I	ı		63			825	1,159	~
	Gutta-perch		<b>9</b> u	ı	22	80	957		110			52	230	_			1,085	2,675		١	•		1,181,	2,231	80
	India rubbe		18	1	i	1	1	·			•	_		_			. 1	. 1		18,518	_		11,111	4, 732	<b>a</b>
	Hidee	•	01	1	67	130	8		_					_			492	384		797			124	532	2
	Pearls .			ı	1.679	838	125		_								312	1,584		11,664	••		1,084	2,185	=
	Mother-o'pear	arl -	19	١	. 1	- I	ı	_	_					_			175	1.404		1			8	2,178	12
	Pepper -	•	A PO	I	88	643	364					_					553	417		270			94	3	13
	Ratians -	•	ul:	1	1	1	ı	_						_		٠.	1,203	2,562		1,120	_		362	2,538	7
	Rattan mats		ox	ı	ı	i	1	· 1				_		_			1	1		1			1	ı	2
	Rope -		9 ;	I	ı	١	ı							_			ı	628		174			12	13	91
	Sago flour	•	90	I	ı	1	1					673	_	_		=	23,561	16,400		15,929	=	_	23,831	8,249	11
	TRW		Œ	1	2,879	3,404	2,182,2		_			•					787	i		200			1	1	28
	Sharks'-fins		•	1	8	ı	. 1					_		_			72	122		468			203	373	19
	Tinder .		· -	1	ı	1	1			ā				-			1	78		සි			ı	141	8
	Tortoisesbe		-	ı	466	3	7							_			220	150		519			542	1,423	ដ
	Trepang .		•	1	121	33	- I							_			2,208	1,728		3,393			374	20	ដ
	Specie	•	-	1	1.162	1.677	2.61]	_					_	_	-	_	1	1		1.468			2.656	1	2
	Macellaneous	- suc	_	I	38	213	336	374 1	1,156	2	163	702	81	88		644	1,500	2,078	154	1,566	258	1,024	252	288	z
									_!	1.		1 5	Į.	-:-								•	Ť	1	ŧ
	Totals (by addition of details)	addition of	details)" &	7,910	16,557	72,328	16,3757	934 20	20,0727,0	,027 5,064	10001	100	20.	13,116	22,328	48,200	58,521	58,287	57,974	82,219	57,728	61,201	52,716	, 062	4
	Totals (as mines in t Bine Books	min the	Books of &	1 6	100	000 00			2,000 00	7 034 K 069	49 8.368	58 12,602	2 14 602	5		40.000	200	8	140 47		100	1	404	790	
	TOTALD (Margary	מוכי חושי		7,00	100 OT 012 .	3	700,01	4.858.		;_ 					44,034	90,00	900,00	20,00		8	20.	277,10	77.		

In 1952, 1853, and 1854, exports from Brunet to Singapore were erroneously included in the Book returns of the Colony.
 In the above details shillings and pence are omitted. This omission will in most cases account for the difference between the totals by addition and the totals given in the Blue Books. In the case of the large difference abown in the totals under the year 1888, the compiler of the present return has been wholly unable to make the total figures obtained by addition tally with or approach the 'Blue Book' total.

#### Governor Bulwer to The Earl of Kimberley.

Government House, Labuan, December 23, 1873.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1872.

# Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue received during the year amounted to 7,0791. The

expenditure was 7,518l.

The following figures show the amounts of revenue and expenditure for the four years during which the Colony has been called upon to defray its own expenses, without the aid of a Parliamentary Grant:—

Year.							Revenue.		Expenditure.
<del></del>									
<b>186</b> 9	-		-		_	-	5,528	-	6,396
1870		-		-			7,158	-	7,301
1871	-		_		-	-	7,115	-	8,226
1872		-		-		-	7,079	-	7,518

The expenditure has thus exceeded the revenue in each of these years.

In respect of the years 1871 and 1872 the revenue was deprived of the amount of rental due by the Oriental Coal Company, who were unable, in consequence of the unfortunate mismanagement of their

enterprise, to meet their obligations to the Crown.

The rental, the first payment of which was to have been made in 1871, is one of 1,000% per annum, subject, however, to a deduction of sixpence per ton for all coal supplied to Her Majesty's ships; and the revenues of the two years above-named should properly have been increased by the portion of the rental remaining due in respect of them.

On the other hand, the actual expenditure, as your Lordship is aware, does not fully represent the requirements of the Colony or the Public Service, but is kept down to suit the limited revenue, to the lowest possible figure consistent with the actual engagements entered into on the part of the Colony.

Out of the total expenditure of 7,518l. in 1872, 6,269l. went in the payment of salaries and pensions, and as the expenses of police and gaols (exclusive of establishments) amounted to 882l., no more than 368l. are left to represent the expenditure on all other services and necessities of the Colony.

# Resources of Colony .- Coal Mines.

Now that the Colony is left entirely to its own resources, and receives no assistance whatsoever from the Imperial Government,

either in the shape of a grant in aid, or in that of military protection,\* the successful development of the coal mines of the Island has become more than ever a matter of the utmost importance to the Colony.

For five and twenty years the story of the Labuan mines has been

one of continuous and unqualified failure.

I recently forwarded to your Lordship a return which, among other details, exhibited the total annual values of coal supplied to shipping or otherwise exported from the Island during the whole period of years referred to; and as these figures are themselves, perhaps, the most concise and the most forcible illustration that could be given of the results of the several enterprises in the Labuan mines, they are here subjoined:—

Year.	Total Value of Coal Shipped or otherwise Exported from Island,	Year.	Total Value of Coal Shipped or otherwise Exported from Island.
1848	£ 600	1861	£
1849	1,600	1862	912
1850	678	1863	4,320
1851	5,032	1864	10,308
1852	5,448	1865	11,995
1853	8,902	1866	10,384
1854	7,169	1867	7,377
1855	1,399	1868	5,677
1856	4,796	1869	5,589
1857	1,145	1870	7,544
1858	<u>-</u>	1871	2,057
1859	-	1872	3,312
1860	-		1

For five and twenty years these unfortunate Labuan mines have passed from company to company, from the control of one board of directors to that of another, from one management to another management, always with the same pretensions and promises at the outset, and always with the same failure in the end, till their very name has become a bye-word, and they have acquired that discredit which belongs to unsuccessful pretensions.

But, though the fact of failure is well known, the causes that have led to it have not been equally well understood, and the discredit that has become attached to the coal resources of this Island I have no

hesitation in saying is most unmerited.

I have touched upon this subject in several despatches and in my last Report.† Accompanying the Blue Book of the Colony I ventured to express the opinion at which, after a very careful inquiry into the past transactions at the mines, and with the aid of those competent to give a professional opinion, I had arrived as to the real causes of failure.

The fault most assuredly has not lain in the extent of the coal

1878, Paper No. 13 of series.

<sup>\*</sup> The garrison was withdrawn by the Imperial Government in 1871, and the Colony called upon to substitute for it a local armed police force. The establishment of this force has necessarily increased considerably the police expenditure.

† Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, Part II. (2nd division),

resources of the Island, nor does it appear that any exceptional difficulty has been hitherto experienced in their working, saving always the disadvantage attending the conduct of an undertaking at such a distance from its directors, and from those sources which supply machinery, and other materials required for mining purposes.

In truth, it is not the mines that have failed the companies, but rather the companies that have failed the mines, which have never yet had a fair trial given to them. The companies must themselves bear the responsibility of their failures. They all sacrificed their permanent interests for some temporary advantage which also was rather an apparent than a real advantage. The desire of obtaining immediate returns of some sort with as little delay as possible appears to have outweighed every other consideration with them. The deep coal was neglected, simply because to win it required time and a large outlay, counterbalanced by no present return, and the energies of manager after manager, and the resources of company after company were wasted and frittered away in surface workings and temporary sources of supply, which yielded, indeed, immediate returns,-inconsiderable at the best of times though these were - but which, being temporary sources, soon became exhausted, even when they were not abruptly brought to a close, as it frequently happened, by some mining error or by some ordinary accident to remedy which proper means were not forthcoming at the time.

Thus disappointment succeeded disappointment, and even when recourse was had, now and again, to a sounder system of operations, and an attempt was made to reach the deep coal, it was generally made at too late a period in the enterprise, and when the resources of the company for the time being were no longer able to support the outlay, or to wait the time that a due prosecution of the work required.

This I believe to have been in the main the real cause of the failures of the Eastern Archipelago Company, of the Labuan Coal Company, and of the China Steam-Ship and Labuan Company.

The present company, known as the "Oriental Coal Company," though including among their shareholders, if not among their directors, some of those who had been shareholders and losers in the previous enterprises, nevertheless appear at first to have profited not at all by the experience of the past.

The position to which they succeeded in May, 1868, was in many respects a most advantageous and favourable one, but they failed to turn it to proper account. Following with too faithful fidelity the practices of former companies, they also neglected to win the deep coal, and appear to have contented themselves with outputting what supplies they could obtain from the temporary sources which they had found available on entering upon occupation of the mines. The consequence was that when, after three years' occupation, they were called upon in June, 1871, to pay their rental to the Crown, which then for the first time became due, small as that rental was (1,000%, per annum) they were unable to meet this engagement to the Crown, and were forced to apply for three years' further grace in order to

develop the more permanent resources of the mines, which they ought

to have developed during the three preceding years.

Their affairs had certainly lapsed into a condition far from satisfactory. The work of winning the deep coal was still before them, and the temporary resources upon which they had been relying were in some instances closed, and in others either unavailable or greatly diminished in extent.

In 1869 and 1870 their exports of coal had been only 5,589l. in the former, and 7,544l. in the latter year; but in 1871 they fell as low as 2,057l. In 1872 the export was no more than 3,312l, and in the course of this last-named year the manager, in order to obtain a supply, was actually obliged to open out some old abandoned workings of former companies.

It is but justice to the directors to say that in the course of 1871

they fairly set to work to save their enterprise.

They had decided upon proceeding with a deep shaft which had been commenced in 1866 by Mr. Sinclair, the manager for the China Steam-Ship and Labuan Coal Company, with the view of reaching the eleven-foot seam (No. 4 seam) at an estimated depth of 100 fathoms. Mr. Sinclair had sunk this shaft to a depth of 35 fathoms, when in the early part of 1867 he was obliged, in consequence of the want of means, to abandon the further prosecution of the work, the failure

of his Company taking place in the following year.

On the 5th of January, 1872, Mr. Gray, the present manager for the Oriental Coal Company, who had arrived in June, 1871, renewed the sinking of this shaft from the 35 fathom depth where it had been left by Mr. Sinclair in 1867. The further sinking was successfully prosecuted to a depth of 59 fathoms, reached on the 18th June, 1872, when a feeder of water was tapped which the winding-engine at work was incapable of subduing. It became necessary to substitute the pumping-engine, and as some time was required to make the foundation for this and to place it in position, it was not till the 19th November that the sinking of the shaft was renewed. The work was repeatedly interrupted by accidents happening to the machinery and gear, and at the close of the year to which this Report relates the total depth reached was no more than 61 fathoms.

This is the main work in which the Company are now engaged, and upon its successful prosecution the fortune of the present enterprize may be said to depend. The work proceeds slowly, and some months must elapse, even from the date of the present Report, before

the eleven-foot seam can be won.

The faults of the past, to which I have referred, may in a certain sense be said to afford the best ground of promise for the future; because, were the failures of five and twenty years attributable to causes connected with or dependent on the mines themselves and the nature or extent of their resources, there might be but slender reasons for an expectation of future success; but being attributable to the faults of direction and management, there is no reason to doubt that, those faults once corrected and a proper system of mining resorted to and strictly persevered in, the Labuan mines will yet attain the success to which their position and abundant resources entitle them.

#### Trade.

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The trade of the Island is almost exclusively conducted with Singapore on the one hand, and with the coast of Borneo on the other, the Island serving, it may be said, as a trading station for the exchange of British, European, and Chinese goods with the produce of the coast of Borneo and neighbourhood.

The export trade proper of the Island consists (1st) of coal, timber, and planks, the produce of the Island; (2ndly) of sago, the produce of the coast of Borneo, brought thence in its raw state, and converted into sago flour in the Island manufactories; (3rdly) of the produce of the coast of Borneo, and neighbouring seas, obtained by the Labuan traders, and by them exported, in the state in which it is received from the coast, to the Singapore market. The principal articles of this last class are beeswax, edible birds'-nests, camphor, gutta-percha, india-rubber, pearls, raw sago, and sago flour. minor articles, or articles of minor importance in respect of the quantities exported or of their values, are bezoar stones, cinnamon, coffee, dammar or resin, hides, mother-o'pearl, pepper, rattans, rattan mats, sharks' fins, tinder, tortoiseshell, and trepang.

The import trade proper of the Island consists (1st) of such produce of the coast as is imported for local use and consumption; (2ndly) of imports from Singapore, intended to be retained for local use and consumption; (3rdly) of imports from Singapore, intended for re-exportation to the coast in exchange for coast produce.

The following are the official returns of the values of imports and exports during the ten years ended 31st December, 1872:-

IMPORTS.

Year.	Column 1. From Singapore,	Column 2. From Coast of Borneo, &c.	Year.	Column 1. From Singapore,	Column 2. From Coast of Borneo, &c.
1863 1864 1865 1866 1867	45,580 44,602 66,761 58,360 62,135	25,784 39,446 37,428 50,773 65,408	1868 1869† 1870 1871 1872	2 149,629 58,048 67,565 67,788 63,287	80,096 48,435 55,417 66,234 65,911

#### EXPORTS.

	Year.	Column 1. To Singapore, &c.*	Column 2. Re-exportations to Coast.	Year.	Column 1. To Singapore,	Column 2. Re-exportations to Coast.
_	1863 1864 1865 1866 1867	£ 22,382 48,202 58,536 57,290 57,976	1,000‡ 50,000	1868 1869† 1870 1871 1872	74,065 57,739 61,218 52,727 69,094	129,737 ———————————————————————————————————

<sup>\*</sup> The returns are made under the head of imports to, and exports from, Singapore, as nearly all the transactions are with that port, but occasionally a cargo is received from or sent to Hong Kong, Amoy, &c. The values of these occasional transactions are all included in the columns 1 of the two Tables, and the value of all coal exported or supplied to shipping is likewise included in column 1, Table II.

† The returns for 1869 are stated to have been incomplete.

1 See note on p. 150.

In respect to the above returns, it is necessary to notice that among the imports from the coast of Borneo, &c., given in column 2, Table No. I., are included those imports of coast produce afterwards exported to Singapore, and which consequently appear again included among the exports to Singapore in Table II., column 1. With regard to column 2, Table II., no account, it would seem, has ever been kept of exportations or, as they may more properly be

termed, re-exportations to the coast.\*

The first Return purporting to represent the value of re-exportations to the coast appears in the Blue Book of 1867, where a round sum of 50,000l. was assigned as the probable value of such re-exportations. In the Blue Book of 1868 a lump sum of 129,787l. was assigned on the same account, calculated on the supposition that seven-eighths of the imports from Singapore had been re-exported to the coast. The value, however, of produce received from the coast in that year, and for which the re-exportations would be in exchange, was 80,096l. only. The practice of making an allowance on account of these re-exportations which was introduced into the Blue Books of 1867 and 1868, does not appear to have been continued in the Blue Books of 1869 and 1870, but it was renewed in those of 1871 and 1872, when an amount was assigned corresponding in each year with the value of coast produce received, and for which the re-exportations The real extent of the trade of the Colony is would be in exchange. best shown by the values of imports from and exports to Singapore given in the first columns of Tables I. and II.; the column of imports from Singapore covering the value of goods re-exported to the coast, and the column of exports to Singapore covering the value of produce received from the coast, excepting such portion as may be retained for use and consumption in the Island.

# Shipping.

The trade of the Colony with Singapore during the year was carried in two sailing-barges, one of which carried also the trade between the port of Brunei (Borneo proper) and Singapore. October a steamer took the place of the two sailing ships, and has since carried the trade both of Labuan and Brunei to and from The number of merchant ships entered during the year was 26, with an aggregate registered tonnage of 7,708 tons. Of these, 18 were British, with a total of 6,147 tons, and 8 foreign, with a total of 1,561 tons.

The number of merchant ships cleared was 26, with an aggregate tonnage of 7,808 tons, of which 18, with a total of 6,247 tons, were

British, and 8, with a total of 1,561 tons, were foreign.

Sixteen ships entered with cargoes, and 10 in ballast; 20 ships cleared with cargoes, and 6 in ballast. Some were passing steamers, calling only for coal. The coast trade for the year was carried in 1,082 prahus or boats.



<sup>\*</sup> A single exception occurs in the 1866 returns, where an item of 1,000l. was entered as value of eight boxes of opium forwarded to Salero. Why this particular item of re-exportation should have been entered, and no other, is not explained, and it was probably accidental.

### General Remarks.

LABUAN.

The year was marked throughout with depression. The operations at the coal mines being in a preliminary stage, and but a scanty output of coal being obtainable from the temporary sources of supply still remaining, there was little demand for labour at the Company's works, and the number of hands employed was consequently much reduced. The withdrawal of the military garrison, which took place in the preceding year, was also soon recognized as a material loss. Many persons were thereby deprived of employment, and as the garrison had been maintained at the Imperial expense, the loss of the money hitherto annually introduced on that account and circulated in the Island, though a loss that would doubtless be scarcely appreciable in a large and prosperous colony, very sensibly affected the interests of this small and poor community.

Towards the close of the year an epidemic of smallpox broke out at the capital of Borneo proper, distant about 30 miles from the Island, and subsequently spread to the coast more immediately adjacent to the Island. Vigorous measures were adopted to prevent the introduction of the disorder into the Colony or the spread therein, and although owing to the near proximity of infected districts complete immunity could not be preserved, and from time to time cases of smallpox occurred, yet by a system of isolation, and by other sanitary precautions, the disorder was in every instance checked

and stamped out.

I have, &c., (Signed) HENRY BULWER.

The Earl of Kimberley, &c. &c. &c.

### VICTORIA.

VICTORIA.

No. 15.

No. 15.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

Government Offices, Melbourne, May 7, 1874.

My Iord,

1. I have the honour to report that I have recently made an official tour through Gippsland (so named after Sir George Gipps, a former Governor), which Province, owing to its mountains and picturesque character, may be described as the Wales, or Highlands, of Victoria. It has hitherto been comparatively little visited; and I am the first Governor who has ridden through it and crossed its highest ranges. But its fine scenery will soon become known; and its manifold resources will be rapidly developed, now that the Colonial Parliament has provided for the construction of a railway from Melbourne to Sale, the chief town of Gippsland.

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2. I was accompanied throughout my tour by the Minister for Public Lands and Agriculture (the Honourable J. J. Casey), by the Surveyor-General (Mr. Skene), and by the Secretary for Mines (Mr. Der et al.)

Brough Smyth).

I now forward copies of the valuable "Report on the Physical "Character and Resources of Gippsland," prepared by the two last-named gentlemen; also of a more popular account of my tour, drawn up by another member of our party. I request that copies of each of these documents may be transmitted to the Royal Geographical and Geological Societies of London.

3. The accompanying Report will be found to be full and exhaustive. It shows the rich and varied resources which Gippsland possesses in its agricultural and pastoral land, in the timber of its forests, and in its minerals, which comprise gold, silver, tin, copper, lead, antimony,

coal, &c.

4. Annexed to the Report is a map of the eastern portion of the Colony of Victoria, with my route marked upon it.\*

The Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. F. Bowen.

REPORT on the Physical Character and Resources of Gippsland, by the Surveyor-General and the Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Melbourne, February 10, 1874.

In obedience to your instructions we submit the results of the observations made by us when we had the honour to accompany his Excellency Sir George Bowen, the Governor of the Colony, and yourself in your tour through Gippsland. In order to a proper understanding of the statements which follow, it is necessary to give a brief description of this part of the Colony.

Gippsland extends from longitude 145° 50' on the west to longitude 150° on the east. It is bounded on the west by the eastern boundaries of the counties of Evelyn and Mornington; on the north and north-west by the Great Dividing Range; on the north-east by a line from Forest Hill to Cape Howe, dividing Victoria from New

South Wales; and on the south-east and south by the sea.

The area of the tract is 13,898 square miles, or 8,894,720 acres. It may be regarded as bounded on the north-west and west by the Cordillera, and on the south-east by the sea.

Its extreme length from west to east is 250 miles, and its mean

breadth about 80 miles.

Excepting the La Trobe, which runs from west to east, all the great rivers have excavated deep valleys at right-angles to the coast-line. These rivers have their sources in mountains and plateaux, which, over the greater part, are covered with snow during nine months in the year; their tributaries are perennial streams, flowing over beds of pebbles, boulders, and bars of hard rock, resembling the trout

<sup>\*</sup> Not lithographed.

streams of Scotland. Owing to the direction of the great valleys being at right-angles to the coast-line, the climate, even on the seacoast, is generally cool and agreeable; and the moisture-laden winds, which have uninterrupted course along the valleys, are cast upwards into colder air when they encounter the Dividing Range, and there precipitation is constant. Even in the height of summer, snow lies for weeks in the deep recesses of the mountains, and when it is melted the bright green of the sub-alpine flora marks the sites it has occupied. Chains of hills and spurs, offshoots of the great range, border the valleys, the culminating points of some of which attain a height of 5,300 feet. The highest indicates, however, only the altitude of the great plain, for the most part covered with newer volcanic rocks overlying tertiary gravels, which once extended from Mount Useful on the west to the Snowy River on the east. The rivers fed by the snow and the rains have broken up this once great plateau; they have cut deeply into the hard rocks; they have carried downwards towards and into the sea vast quantities of sand, mud, and slime, and the evidences of their work are found in the low level tracts of tertiary sands and clays which extend from the Moe Swamp on the west to Ram Head on the east. Work similar to that which they have done can be seen in any wayside torrent. But because of the grandeur of the sculpture in the mountain ranges, the mind is slow to recognize them as the agents. The mind, untaught by experience, would seek rather in unknown plutonic forces the agents which reared the lofty peaks and ranges that appear as irregular as the waves of the ocean in a storm when beheld from a great height.

The loftiest mountain height is, however, no more than a measure of the extent of the denudation to which the plateau has been

subjected within the tertiary period.

The spurs from the great ranges east of the southern extension of the Cordillera disappear as we approach the coast. There are no

hills of any considerable height within 10 to 15 miles of it.

Bordering the Ninety-mile Beach there are large lakes in an extensive area of flat country. It is probable that at one time, and when the land had not the same configuration as now, each lake had its separate outlet to the sea. At the present time Lake Wellington, Lake Victoria, and Lake King, which may be regarded rather as the expansion of rivers than true lakes, discharge their surplus waters at a point 50 miles east of Lake Wellington. Between the lakes and the sea there is a tract of sandy country, varying in breadth from a few hundred yards to 1 mile, the sea-margin of which shifts with the winds. At the entrance to the sea this tract narrows to a single line of sand-dunes, not more than 200 yards wide, and across the entrance there is a shifting bar.\* Along this coast, in great floods, sufficient

<sup>\*</sup> As might be expected, the lakes are shallower than the larger rivers which run into them.

When the bar at the entrance is closed—and it is sometimes closed during heavy easterly gales—the water rises to a great height in the lakes, and the country for a distance of 100 miles back is flooded. It was the custom of the settlers to cut through the bank when the flood had attained its maximum height, and the rush of waters very quickly cleared a channel, through which even large vessels could sail in.—
Report of the late Mr. Dawson, 1st February, 1855.

to overcome the stress of the storm-beaten sea, new mouths are opened, if not in the lakes, certainly in the rivers. The Snowy River has shifted its mouth many times. In periods of flood it has again and again sought its old, direct, and natural course to the sea; but, during the prevalence of south-westerly weather, there are heaped up sand and weed against the natural mouth, and finally it disembogues some 7 miles from its proper outlet. It too has a bar of sand at its mouth. The prevailing winds have a tendency to shift the mouths of all the streams towards the east.

The great height above the sea of a considerable portion of Gippsland, the relatively large proportion of water to land-surface, the form and direction of the great valleys, and the dense foliage that clothes the upland slopes, temper the heats of summer, and indirectly by their agency confer fertility on soils that in other parts of Victoria

would be regarded as scarcely suitable for cultivation.

The great ranges on the north-west are not the only barriers which separate Gippsland from the remainder of the Colony. The way by sea is uncertain, and in bad weather insecure, because of the difficulty of effecting an entrance into the lakes; and the track from Melbourne towards Sale is almost impracticable in winter. Where the track crosses a patch of older volcanic rock a little to the east of the Buneep the soils are deep, and in wet weather almost prevent the passage of wheeled vehicles. The spot is well known as the "Glue-pot."

And on entering Gippsland, if the traveller should seek to explore the carbonaceous tract extending towards Corner Inlet, or the summits of the ranges bordering the principal rivers, he would find his course stopped by scrubs and thickets so dense that only a wellequipped party would be able to advance a mile or two in the day.

Gippsland, indeed, since the foundation of the Colony, though in area nearly one-ninth of Victoria, has been practically cut off from regular and ready communication with the capital and with other parts of the Province; the character of its soils has not been made known, its resources have been hidden, its climate has been but imperfectly investigated; and the settler has been debarred from entering it because of the difficulties of the road and his want of knowledge of its adaptation for culture.

For a long period after the first entry of settlers into Gippsland—which took place in 1838—the only practicable route for stock was south-westwards from New South Wales.\* The lofty ranges of the

time, and finally driving them away and killing the cattle.

Some two years after McMillan came in from Omeo and Count Strzelecki came down on McMillan's tracks.

Wilkinson took up Buchan with 100 head of cattle immediately before McMillan came down. About the same time McIntyre took up Gelantipy, also before McMillan arrived.

<sup>\*</sup> Andrew Hutton, a man well known in Gippsland, travelled in 1838 from Nangutta on the Genoa River to the entrance to the lakes with 500 head of cattle and five men. They travelled along the coast, crossing the mouth of the Snowy River. They stayed at the entrance about a week, the natives hunting the party all the time, and finally driving them away and killing the cattle.

When Hutton was hunted away from the entrance, at the time of his first arrival, he found the wreck of the schooner 'Shaw,' trading from Sydney to Hobart Town. He buried either four or five of the sailors. This was near the Wingan River.—From information furnished to Alfred W. Howitt, Esq., P.M., by Andrew Hutton, 17th February, 1874.

Cordillera were not attempted by explorers for many years, and the now well-known track from Melbourne to Sale was opened only after many unsuccessful trials. Even at the present time this immense and fertile track is usually approached only by three routes—that from Melbourne to Sale, that from Maneroo in New South Wales, and that from Omeo to Bairnsdale.

All the country to the north and west of Melbourne has been explored; it is easy to reach any part by coach or rail; and from the official records in the offices of the Public Departments one can readily gather information relative to the rocks, soils, and mineral resources; but Gippsland has been cut off from communication with the seat of Government, and comparatively little has been published respecting

its pastures, its mines, or its forests.

Mr. Alfred Howitt, in 1859-60, when he was the leader of a prospecting party in search of new goldfields, communicated, in exhaustive Reports, very many interesting facts respecting the physical geography and geology of the midland parts of Gippsland; but his labours were confined to an examination of the auriferous tracts in the basins of the Mitchell and the Dargo. Very little has been published descriptive of those large areas where it is probable settlers will select land; and the facts we have collected will be interesting to many who are desirous of finding homes in a part of the Colony where the heats of summer are tempered by the cold air of the mountains.

It is much to be regretted that so little is known of the meteorology of Gippsland. A few observations have been made at one or more of the points on the coast, but no information is obtainable respecting the climate of that part of Gippsland bordering on the Great Dividing Range. In that area there are rich soils, much of the land is well grassed, and the enclosures which we saw under cultivation presented the most favourable aspects; and it is not creditable to the Colony that vague and probably incorrect statements respecting the fall of rain, the temperature, and the occurrence of snow storms cannot be met by an appeal to accurate records of the weather.

It is our duty to recommend that no time be lost in instituting a series of meteorological observations in Gippsland. Able and willing observers can be found in all the towns and settlements: and, with a little zeal at the seat of Government, the work would proceed rapidly, and many of the representations which might deter settlers from occupying the higher lands, would, we are convinced, be proved to be

untrustworthy or exaggerated.

The route pursued by us may be thus briefly sketched: -

We left Melbourne at 8 A.M. on Thursday, the 29th January, and passing through Oakleigh, Dandenong, Berwick, Pakenham, and Buneep, arrived at Shady Creek on the evening of the same day.

At 6 A.M. on the 30th January we started from Shady Creek on our way to Sale, following the main road and visiting Westbury,

Morwell, Traralgon, and Rosedale.

Throughout this part of the journey the scenery was in general tame and rather uninteresting. From Transgon, however, we had a view of the Baw-baw Range, which is indeed a splendid feature in

Victoria.

the landscape. It was not more than 28 miles from us, but the smoke of bush-fires and the state of the atmosphere gave it the appearance of being far more distant, and consequently to our view, from the station we occupied, toftier than it is. Its height has not been measured, but we should suppose it is not less than 4,500 feet above the level of the sea.

We reached Sale at 6 P.M. on the same day.

During Saturday, the 31st January, we examined some of the more interesting features in the vicinity of Sale; and at 6.30 A.M. on Sunday the 1st February we went on board the steamship 'Avon,' which conveyed us to Bairnsdale. On our way we called at the Aboriginal Station on the River Avon, where we saw eighty-five natives.

These are under the care of the Board for the Protection of Aborigines, and their healthy and cheerful appearance, their cleanliness, and the condition of the station as a whole, which, with its pretty flower and fruit gardens, is an oasis in this otherwise unoccupied district, made a favourable impression on all the visitors. The Superintendent was very active in pointing out the improvements which had been made; and we are convinced that the Board has in Mr. Hagenauer a most valuable officer. The education of the natives is carefully watched by him; his assistants, we are sure, are earnest in their efforts to improve and elevate the young, and to lead them in right paths; and what we saw of the results of the children's skill in various employments leads us to hope that ere long such establishments as this at Lake Wellington will not be required. The natives as they grow up will be employed by the whites, and they will carry to new situations the discipline and self-control which such unselfish labourers as Mr. Hagenauer are endeavouring to inculcate. We were much pleased with the general appearance of this wellconducted establishment.

At 4 o'clock we arrived at Eagle Point, where we stopped for a few minutes in order to get a view of the mountains on the north.

Bairnsdale was reached at 5.30 P.M.

We spent the greater part of Monday the 2nd February in examining the country around Bairnsdale. It is flat, but not uninteresting, as there are here some geological formations of the same character as those which occur near Melbourne and at Geelong.

Here, and at every other place at which we stopped, we sought information from the Government officials and the local authorities respecting the character and capabilities of the country.

Having made all necessary arrangements for our ride over the mountains, we left Bairnsdale at 3 o'clock on the 2nd February, and arrived at Tambo at 6 P.M.

Our horses were in good condition, and we determined to make rather long journeys, in order that engagements entered into before we left Melbourne might be fulfilled.

We started from Tambo at 7 A.M., and passing through a district rich in soils and vegetation, reached Noeyang at 11.45 A.M. Some parts of the country from Noeyang to Ensay are all that a settler

could desire, and much of it presents the appearance of being auriferous.

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We arrived at Ensay at 6 P.M. on the 3rd February, and left at 7.30 A.M. on the 4th February, reaching Bindi on the same day at 1 o'clock P.M. At this point the party divided—two following the course of the Tambo for the purpose of making geological observations—and the rest taking the ordinary track to Omeo Station.

We arrived at Omeo Station at 7 P.M. on the 4th February, and left at 6 A.M. on the 5th February, reaching the township of Omeo at 10.45 A.M. We inspected some of the gold-workings in this highly interesting locality, and received much valuable information from the President of the Shire Council, the Secretary of the shire, and others, respecting the methods of mining for gold as practised at Omeo. We remained for a short time at the Dry Hill claim, for the purpose of seeing mining operations as there conducted by the proprietor, Mr. Fitzgerald.

All the way from Omeo to the Victoria River (Parslow's Inn) the country is very interesting, and in many parts beautiful. The rocks, the trees, and the grasses, the contour of the lands, and the sharp contrasts as we passed from the creek-eaten hills, with their steep slopes, to the smoother unwatered tracts above, served to engage attention as we rode from point to point, measuring on the map as we went the miles of our progress.

Parslow's Inn is situated on the banks of the Victoria River. We arrived there at 7 P.M. The weather was charming, and it was delightful to feel the cool breeze that met us at this altitude after the fierce heat of the day, and to carry with us as we rode the scent of clover, and of flowering shrubs that here make the air heavy at

times.

At 4 o'clock A.M. on the 6th, the sky above was clear, the stars were bright and scintillating, but all around on every side there was a mist, and along the river a thick white shifting fog. Over a small waterfall, a short distance above the inn, the white fog rose as the smoke of a fire, straight upwards, and continued thus even after sunrise. When the white fog was driven away from the river this smoke-like spire was seen high above the waterfall. The frost during the night had been intense. The ground and the roof of the house were white, and we enjoyed at this early hour the crackling of logs and boughs on the fire in our breakfast room.

Owing to the fog there was some delay in finding and bringing

the horses to the house, but we were in the saddle by 6 A.M.

During the previous evening we obtained information from Mr. Parslow respecting the several routes over the mountains, and the facts we elicited left us in doubt as to the possibility of traversing 50 miles over such country as he described without the necessity of camping out. Our intention to pass over Mount Feathertop was fixed, and all suggestions respecting the advantages of a more easy descent by way of Harrietville were put aside. We considered well all that we learnt, and we finally determined to attempt the journey as we had previously mapped it out.

We made a very early start from Parslow's Inn, and those in

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advance arrived at a small plain-known as the Flour-bag-at 8 A.M. From Parslow's to the Flour-bag there were some rough hills to ascend, but on the whole the journey was enjoyed by all. We dismounted and rested on the plain for a short time, in the belief that the members of the party behind would soon join us, but in this we were disappointed. One of the pack-horses—a horse that had carried his Excellency to Parslow's, and disdained any meaner employment -had bucked so viciously as to scatter the contents of his pack on the road, and we had to wait some time until the whole of the party was brought into order. We left Flour-bag Plain as soon as possible -sending the pack-horses in front-and we now really commenced the most difficult work that had yet presented itself. The "pinches" so called are very steep—and some of the heavy horsemen were unable to decide whether the inconveniences of the ascent or the descent were most annoying. In some places the track was strewn with loose fragments of rocks, it zig-zagged through masses of tangled scrub, and seemed now and again to be lost altogether, and to descend towards a point 1,000 feet or more below. But willing horses and patient riders are not deterred by such difficulties. Good progress was made. At every point where it was possible to proceed rapidly, we put our horses to their mettle; and in a short time we left the steep rocks and the crooked gums behind us, and found a sideling road winding around the mountains, on the higher side of which there grow shrubs and flowers, and on the lower side steeps whose bases the eye could not penetrate—so far were they below us.

As we made the ascent towards Mount Hotham, our attention was attracted at first by the rocks and the vegetation. We glanced now and again at the near and distant heights only to return to the examination of the strata, which are here well exposed by a sideling

cutting along the slopes of the range.

The track beyond, which appeared in the distance as a yellow streak on the side of the mountain, was far above us, and we could only conjecture by what route it was to be reached. One after another of our fellow-travellers called out the names of well-known peaks as they appeared in view, and we made hurried guesses respecting the depth and trend of the ravines whose lower parts were lost to sight. On the right appeared a mountain rich in bossy sculptures that attracted all eyes. It glowed in the sun with all the brightness of the emerald, and over it—as it seemed like waves—flashed ever and anon pale tints of carmine and purple. In hollows on its flanks lay in patches herbage of a vivid green, showing where the snow had just disappeared, cradles of young glaciers that can never mature. high Bogong plains, separated from us by deep chasms and wide valleys, out of which arose solitary peaks and broken ridges, seemed, as we gazed on them, to be sleeping; the slopes were scored, but not deeply, the even line of the plain was not broken, and the light of the sun fell on them softly, not making deep shadows and showing sharp contrasts as in those parts where the denuding forces had worked fantastic hollows and carved long straight lines for the discharge of melted snows.

The Bogong plains were sleeping in the thin folds of pearl-grey

and pale-purple mists that encompassed them; and these mists hid from us Mount Kosciusko, Forest Hill, the Pilot, and the lofty ranges lying to the eastward. Towards the south, Tabletop, with his capping of volcanic rock, stood in the centre of an amphitheatre, and Mount St. Bernard and the Twins showed their peaks on the west. Rising to a greater height we beheld, on the north and north-east, all the lofty eminences whose springs feed the Murray, and we stopped here satisfied that nature could afford no grander spectacle. We took note of the character of the slopes, in many places precipitous, and falling in an even line 3,000 feet into the stream-beds below. We observed the limits where the timber ceases to grow and where the shrubs give place We examined through a field-glass the slopes to the snow-grasses. on the mountains surronding Tabletop, where appeared to the naked eye huge land-slips. These were volcanic cappings that had slid down the mountain, and, black and bare, they contrasted the rich colours of the adjacent parts unpleasantly. They reminded one of the works of man, which are rarely so guided as to add to the beauties of Nature.

We soon left the track and began to ascend a rounded smooth height, where beneath our feet there were small detached pieces of hard sandstone and slate, with snow-grasses growing up between. Before us appeared a small cairn or pyramid of stones—we reached it and knew it to be the summit of Mount Hotham. From this height even those familiar with the country expressed astonishment at the grandeur of the spectacle. The magnificent mountains, whose crests seemed to lift themselves as we ascended, appeared from this point, tier upon tier, far into the blue distance. The deep gorges, almost lost in haze, as we gazed downwards, showed, through the haze, something of their gloomy recesses. Then came the thought that no mighty convulsions raised these monuments; and the mind pained itself in contemplating the vast periods of time through which the aqueous agencies, the rain and the snow and the streams, had been at work in excavating the deep hollows, and carving the buttresses of the great hills. Yonder tiny rivulet, having its source in a spot which is usually white with snow, has cut that deep gorge, the spring at this point has worked a huge channel, and the running streams far below have broken through great masses of rock and shaped the mountains in the forms we see them.

The once vast plateau, which, during a late geological period, was slowly upraised from the sea to a height exceeding the altitude of any of the existing peaks, has not been violently torn by plutonic forces, but has yielded gradually to the influences of the weather, and has been slowly broken up by the rains and the brooks.

The narrow ridge extending from Mount Hotham to the western spur of Mount Feathertop was easily traversed by our well-conditioned horses; the day was bright, the ground was dry, and we did not hesitate to proceed even briskly in places that in bad weather a timid horseman would not venture to approach. This ridge, indeed, is quite narrow enough and dangerous enough to try the nerves of even experienced travellers. In ascending it we were astonished at the effects of denudation in one place. A small peak in front of us,

over the eastern slope of which we passed, presented on the western side what might be called a fracture—a fracture as sharp and as jagged as that of a piece of broken porcelain. We passed over these lofty mountains in good weather—the sun was shining, and the snows that had lately covered the gulches had disappeared. In bad weather, in mist and rain, it is a dangerous pass. We have heard from many of the perils of the ascent. The sleet and hail sometimes blind the traveller, and he is lost if he fail to keep the narrow track. In winter, when snow falls, the drifts extend across the track—not parallel to it—and without care the traveller would touch a sideling and roll into a deep gorge.

The atmospheric effects during fog are, as described to us, altogether different from those observed in the Hartz Mountains, but as weird and eldrich. A man at a little distance is magnified, and he walks a giant. His horse is no longer a horse, but a huge creature of pre-

adamite times. The shrubs are distorted and appear

#### "As strange phantoms rising as the mists arise."

The peaks seem to shift their places, the path itself is apparently possessed of motion, and without an experienced guide and a fair share of courage the stranger might wander here helplessly until lost in the intricacy of the ranges.

On one of the slopes as we passed we found the skeletons of horses

that had perished in the snows.

Not only in winter, but in all seasons of the year, these lofty heights are liable to be enveloped in mist, to be drenched with rains, or covered with a fair mantle of white snow.

We were fortunate in making the ascent when the weather was charming. The icy air that cooled our cheeks was delightful. We remembered, however, that it might precede a change in the weather, which would altogether alter our plans for the journey.

We rested for about an hour at the Springs—the source of the Kiewa River—named by his Excellency, at your request, the Diamantina Springs—and thence pursued our journey to Bright, where

we arrived at 7 P.M. on Friday the 6th February.

From Bright we proceeded by coach to Beechworth, thence to Chiltern, where we found a special train in waiting for us, and reached Melbourne 10.30 P.M. on the 8th February.

# Soils, Timber, &c.

Our route from Melbourne through Oakleigh, Dandenong, Berwick, and thence onwards to Mount Ararat, was wholly through alienated lands. The road is good, and we travelled rapidly; but, even with sufficient leisure, we could have made few observations respecting the soils and timber of this area that would interest the public. From Mount Ararat to the Buneep (close to the junction of that river with the Tarwin), a distance of 9 miles, was over a granite country, Cannibal Hill, a well-known granite peak, showing rather boldly on the north. We observed in this part much spear-grass and swamp-hop, with fair splitting timber—peppermint and messmate on the ridges

and small worthless trees on the flats. From Buneep, after crossing the river of that name, for a distance of 31 miles along the Tarwin flats, the country is thickly timbered with peppermint, messmate, a few flooded-gums, and lightwood trees, with much scrubby undergrowth in parts. These flats are liable to inundation, but they would yield good crops. From the flats we commenced the ascent towards the older volcanic rocks of Brandy Creek. For 31 miles the same kinds of timber were seen, but the soil, perhaps, is not so good, and the grasses are rather thin.

Throughout this part of the route the view is circumscribed.

For a distance of 8 miles from the part just described the road over the rich chocolate soil showed marks everywhere of difficulties met and overcome by travellers in wet weather—holes where wheels had been buried to the axle, and deep ruts partly filled with dust. The area of the tract occupied by older volcanic rocks in this locality is 53,760 acres. It extends as far north as to embrace the old ferntree gullies, and southwards to McDonald's track, including the heads of the Moe and Lang-lang rivers. It is a jungle in which the traveller can make new tracks only with axe and bill-hook. The timber chiefly noted by us was white-gum on the ridges, and blackbutt (in other localities called mountain ash) with fine fern-trees in the gullies. The scrub seemed to be principally hazel, musk, wattle, and dogwood.

The extraordinary richness of the vegetation in this area caused us to make application to the Government Botanist for information respecting the more prominent trees and shrubs which completely cover these rich soils, and, excluding the smaller plants, amongst which are some rare genera and species. The list is as follows:-

Larger trees.—Called vernacularly "Whitegum-trees." Eucalyp-

tus coriacea, E. amygdalina (var. regnans), E. Stuartiana. "Bluegum-tree." Eucalyptus globulus.

"Spotted gum-tree." Eucalyptus goniocalyx (sometimes passing as Bluegum-tree).

"Redgum-tree." Eucalyptus rostrata, also more rarely E. tereticornis.

"Stringybark-trees." Eucalyptus obliqua, E. macrorrhyncha, the latter also sometimes passing as an "Ironbark-tree."

"Blackbutt-tree." Eucalyptus pilularis.
"Boxgum-trees." Eucalyptus melliodora, E. viminea, and occasionally one with broader and grey foliage, E. polyanthemos.

" Blackwood." Acacia melanoxylon.

"Wattles." Acacia decurrens in various forms.
"Sassafras." Atherosperma moschatum (in the deepest gullies only, with also the following trees, which are not very large), Pittosporum bicolor, P. undulatum, Persoonia arborea, Pomaderris apetala,

P. elliptica, Zieria Smithii, Hedycarya Cunninghami.

Shrubs of tall size, or sometimes small trees: Drimys aromatica (Pepper-tree), Exocarpus stricta (Native Cherry, usually with pale purple fruit), Prostanthera lasianthos (Mint-tree), P. rotundifolia, Hymenanthera Banksii (Violet-tree), Kunzea peduncularis (tall Weeping Myrtle), Callistemon salignus (Bottlebrush), Viminaria denudata, Acacia suaveolens, A. linearis, A. verniciflua, Coprosma

microphylla, Banksia Cunninghami (Orange Honeysuckle), Grevillea Barklyana (our largest-leaved species and confined to the deep ravines of West Gippsland), Correa Lawrenciana forming with Goodenia ovata, Daviesia latifolia (the so-called Native Hop), Acacia verticillata, Helichrysum ferrugineum, Melaleuca squarrosa, Leptospermum juniperinum, L. lanigerum, Veronica Derwentia, Rubus parvifolius (the native Raspberry), Bauera rubioides, Aster stellulatus, and some others in many places a large part of the dense underwood more or less entwined by Ehrharta tenacissima (the climbing grass), Caulinia monophylla, Clematis aristata, Lyonsia straminea, Billardiera scandens, B. longiflora, Tecoma australis, Cassytha melantha. Myrsine variabilis, Panax sambucifolius, and Notelæa ligustrina (the native olive) grow also into small trees, so also Aster argophyllus (the Musk Aster), Senecio Bedfordi (Duke of Bedford's tree). The Beech-tree, Fagus Cunninghami, occurs mostly in the higher valleys.

Heath's to be met with in these gullies: Sprengelia incarnata, Styphelia ericoides, S. lanceolata, Epacris lanuginosa, E. obtusifolia, E. microphylla. Miscellaneous noteworty plants from the gullies: Sambacus Gaudichaudi (native Elder), Casuarina distyla (the dwarf shrubby She-oak), Pimelea axiflora, P. ligustrina, P. pauciflora, Teucrium corymbosum, Fieldia australis (parasitical on the fern-trees), Myosotis suaveolens, Cynoglossum latifolium, Veronica notabilis, Hydrocotyle geranifolia, Solanum aviculare (the poisonous Gunyang or Kangaroo-Apple), S. vescum (the edible Gunyang), S. armatum (the

Prickly Nightshade), Mentha laxiflora (Native Mint).

Among Grasses one is especially worthy of record: Festuca dives, which is limited to Victoria, and found only in gullies like these, but

rising to 12 feet and more in height.

Remarkable rushes and allied plants: Carex fascicularis, Lepidosperma elatius, Cyperus venustus, Gahnia erythrocarpa (very tall, with brilliant red fruits), Dianella Tasmanica, Restio tetraphyllus, Calostrophus lateriflorus.

Great leafless Orchid: Dipodium punctatum.

Native Iris: Diplarrhena Moræa.

Ferns: Dicksonia antarctica (stout fern-tree), Alsophila australis (tall fern-tree), Todea Africana (square fern-tree), Polypodium pustulatum, P. rugosulum, P. australe, P. grammitidis, Aspidium coriaceum, A. decompositum, Asplenium flaccidum, Doodia caudata, Blechnum cartilagineum, Lomaria Patersoni, L. fluviatilis, L. lanceolata, Pteris incisa, P. comans, Davallia dubia, Trichomanes venosum, Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense, H. demissum, Gleichenia flabellata, G. circinnata, G. dicarpa, Tmesipteris Tannensis.

When cleared of timber and brought into cultivation the whole of these lands will be highly productive. It would not be difficult nor costly to irrigate some portions; and, with ready communication with the markets of Melbourne, which the railway about to be constructed will afford, this and other systems of cultivation, requiring the expenditure of capital as well as labour, will, no doubt, be adopted.

In these soils is found a large earthworm, similar to that discovered near Turton's Creek. Mr. McCoy informs us that the name of this gigantic worm—often seen as long as 4 feet, and thick in proportion—is Megascolex Australis (McCoy). The only other known

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species of the genus has been found in hot-houses in England—supposed to have been brought in earth about the roots of plants from the Cape of Good Hope, or from Ceylon or India. These were described by the late Dr. Baird. Our species is distinct, and is remarkable in having a peculiar smell like tar.

From the eastern boundary of the Brandy Creek lands to Shady Creek—4 miles—we found rather thin loamy soils, with a sparse growth of wire-grass, the timber being principally stunted peppermint

and messmate.

Crossing Shady Creek and ascending the spur towards Shady Creek Hotel, and thence 13 miles to the Moe at Westbury, we saw no grass fit for stock. The timber is messmate and peppermint, of no value for conversion. The road for this distance crosses the heads of numerous small creeks and gullies, falling into the River La Trobe, which lies on the left at a distance of a mile or a mile and a half.

At the Moe Swamp we found growing on the flats small patches of good gum and lightwood. At the point where the road crosses the neck of the Moe Swamp a bridge is being erected, which, when completed, will greatly lessen the difficulties of this part of the road.

From Westbury, after crossing the Narracan Creek and the Shady Creek, and passing over the Haunted Hill, we reached the Morwell River at Morwell. In this tract, and that thence to the boundary of the surveyed lands in the parish of Traralgon, we noted soils of the like kind to those immediately west of the Moe, supporting not very good grass, and trees chiefly of the messmate and peppermint kind.

Two miles to the south of the main road at Morwell and on the east bank of the river, settlement to a considerable extent has taken place, but with what results as regards cultivation we could not ascertain.

The route from this point to Rosedale and thence to Sale is not of an interesting character.

All the lands from Traralgon to Rosedale have been taken up, and from Rosedale to Sale the road is bounded on each side by lands purchased from the Crown.

The River La Trobe, from Traralgon to Lake Wellington, is bordered by extensive morasses, varying in width from half a mile to two miles, the aggregate area of which, up to the junction of the La Trobe and Thomson, cannot be less than 26,240 acres. These morasses are still in the possession of the Crown. Though they could be drained, so as in ordinary seasons to be valuable as pasture lands, they could not be cultivated with the certainty that the crops would be reaped. They are in all seasons liable to inundation.

In what manner such lands should be dealt with has from time to time engaged the attention of the Government; and in October, 1865, a Board was appointed to examine and report on these and other swamps in the Colony, with the view of ascertaining how far and in what way they could be made productive.

From Sale to the River Avon, both on the north and the south, all

the land has been alienated.

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The soils of the tract lying between the La Trobe and the Avon, and those on the borders of the Macallister and Thomson, for a distance of 16 miles from the point at which they fall into the La Trobe, are rich as compared with the soils covering rocks of the same age on the east and the west. This is due mainly to the character of the rocks whence the detritus and débris forming the soils have been derived, but in some measure also to the form of the basins of those rivers in their lower parts. Vast quantities of mud were spread over those parts which in past times were again and again in-undated.

The La Trobe and its tributaries and the Avon drain a large extent of country, and at one period their waters must have overspread the country for some considerable distance above Lake Wellington.

The country between Stratford on the Avon and Bairnsdale on the Mitchell consists of sandy ridges running S.S.E. to N.N.W., with stringy-bark on the ridges and scrubby gums in the hollows. The soils are for the most part inferior with the exception of a strip, some 16 miles in length and 5 miles in width, bordering the lower course of the Mitchell, which is good land; but all this has been alienated.

From the junction of the La Trobe and the Thomson to Lake Wellington, a distance of 9 miles, the river is fringed with a narrow belt of timber, reduced in places to single trees, standing some little distance apart, and has on each side a morass of an average width of a mile. The depth of the water in the river varies from 15 to 18 feet. This part of the La Trobe is not beautiful, but the rather dull green of the bordering morass contrasting the occasional patches of rich foliage on the banks; the flags and some flowering plants on the margin of the river, and the strong lights let fall suddenly where there were sharp bends, presented forms and colours not altogether unpleasing.

Where the river extends its delta into Lake Wellington, the water is shallow, and the steamer left a well-marked streak of mud-coloured water behind it for some distance after we entered the lake.

The lake itself is shallow, there being not more than 10 or 12 feet

of water in the course pursued by us.

From the mouth of the La Trobe to the mouth of the Avon the distance across the lake is 6 miles. The outline of a low scrub-covered shore, and the still, rather muddy waters of the lake offered no subjects for investigation; the distance was hid from us by haze, and it was with a feeling of satisfaction that we entered the mouth of the Avon.

Following the course of this river for nearly 3 miles, through waters bright and clear, a contrast to the waters of the lake, we landed on the left side of the river, on a low bank, and proceeded to the Aboriginal Station. Here we found good land. On the southwest lay the Clyde Bank morass, as yet unimproved for all useful purposes. This tract, about 5,120 acres in extent, is, like the morasses bordering on the La Trobe, still in the possession of the Crown.

Returning to the mouth of the Avon, we made a straight course for 9 miles to Maclennan's Straits. On the northern shores of the lake we saw but low scrub and an uninteresting outline, and on the south side, dimly, a low fringe of tea-tree. Maclennan's Straits are about

6 miles in length, and in breadth 3 chains. Large tea-trees and lightwoods stand close down to the water, their rich green foliage overhanging it, and at each bend making pictures so full of delicacy and beauty that we regretted each one as it was passed only to wonder the more at the rare excellence of the colouring of those that succeeded it. The grace of outline and the contrast of colours in the foliage bordering these straits, the altered forms of the shrubs, and the softened colours in those parts where the waters reflected the foliage, struck each observer with astonishment and admiration.

The waters of Lake Wellington are fresh, those of Maclennan's Straits brackish in the upper part, and salt near Lake Victoria. In ordinary seasons the tide makes into Lake Victoria as far as the straits.

Though the waters of Lake Victoria are salt, we observed that they were discoloured.

Our course, for a distance of 18 miles, from Maclennan's Straits to McMillan's Straits, which separate Raymond Island from the main land, was nearly in a straight line. The low shores of Lake Victoria, and the great extent of smooth muddy water, would have been well relieved by the mountain masses on the north and north-east, if the day had been clear; but the smoke of bush-fires and the thin vapours that overhung the horizon, almost entirely concealed these remarkable features. We caught glimpses, now and then, of lofty, pale grey peaks, whose names we could make out from the descriptions of our companions and by reference to the maps; but the exquisite views which are obtained from the lake in clear weather were hidden from

In passing through McMillan's Straits, we saw on Raymond Island a patch of land, some 12 or 14 feet above the general level, with a sparse covering of crooked and weather-beaten white-gums. The straits are bordered with stunted timber; the shores are scrubby and low, and the aspect is uninteresting.

On leaving McMillan's Straits, we directed our course towards the entrance of the lakes, but when we were informed that an inspection of the works at the entrance would cause us to lose a day, and that on this day we would find no one to show us the works in progress, we reluctantly returned on our path and made for the mouth of the Mitchell. The distance from the eastern end of McMillan's Straits to the mouth of the Mitchell is about 3 miles. Following up the Mitchell for 4 miles, we arrived at a bluff known as Eagle Point, where we landed in order to make barometrical observations, to examine the strata, and to obtain, if possible, a view of the mountains.

From Eagle Point to Bairnsdale the distance is 6 miles. The river varies in width from 2½ to 3 chains, and the water is clear and bright.

At Bairnsdale we landed on the same rocks that border the lakes on the west, north, and east. On the south the waters of the lakes are separated from the sea by low mud flats and sand-dunes, that are not, however, altogether unproductive, and in some parts present features far from uninteresting. At the entrance to the lakes some lands are occupied, principally, as we were informed, for marine residences.

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The Gippsland lakes, as geographical features, are full of interest Occupying extensive but shallow depressions in the great extent of level tertiary country which has its limits on the north as far as Kangaroo Creek, a tributary of the River Mitchell, on the west in the tributaries of the La Trobe, and on the east at Ram Head, these waters may be regarded as similar to the pools that are left in the sands when the tide has receded. The laws which govern the flux and reflux of tides do not, however, govern these. The waters have not diminished nor drawn back. The land has risen, and because of the rise of the land there are phenomena presented which the geologist may study with advantage.

The lakes are being gradually filled with mud and sediment; and every year, with the advance of settlement, the work of filling up will

proceed more rapidly.

According to an estimate we have made, the area of the lakes is 143 square miles; and the area embraced by the rivers and creeks draining into them 6,059 square miles. In the summer season, or in seasons in any part of the year when there are no great floods, the work done by the rivers in conveying sediment into the lakes is inconsiderable, but in winter weather, or in any season when the rivers run bank high, great quantities of mud and silt are cast into the lakes.

Very remarkable changes have been made in Lake King. The Mitchell discharges its waters into this lake; and at one time the embouchure was about 15 chains below the punt at Bairnsdale. At the present time the delta of the Mitchell may be said to commence there. The course of the river from that spot is nearly parallel to what must have been at one time the western shore of the lake, and the delta, or the river with its levee, is altogether 10 miles in length.

From Bairnsdale to Eagle Point the course of the delta is south; thence it is north-east or towards the mouth of the River Nicholson, which also falls into Lake King. When the delta shall have reached a point within the influence of the storm-waters brought down by the Nicholson, a bar will be formed and the Mitchell will make an outlet towards the east. This will in time separate Jones's Bay from Lake King, and entirely alter the features which are now presented.

Another large river, the Tambo, is rapidly forming a delta in a direction towards Raymond Island, and thus, in time, there will be

four separate lakes where there is now but one.

The work the rivers are doing is accelerated by the making of roads and drains, the ploughing of fields, and by the tracks formed on the hill sides by cattle, all of which form ready channels for water in times of storm.

The width of the levee of the River Mitchell at its mouth is about 5 chains; the width increases as you proceed up the river, and in some places it is as much as 15 chains (7½ chains on each side).

From Eagle Point to Bairnsdale the river is bordered on the west by a morass, which is separated from it only by a narrow bank, and on the east by a mound of rich soil, which forms also the western shore of Jones's Bay.

In none of the rivers or straits was any current perceptible. We have had of late, not a drought, but much dry weather. For several

months preceding our visit the fall of rain was inconsiderable, and the rivers were not discharging as much water as they do generally in the month of February.

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The quantity of water which the rivers—their feeders—would pour into the lakes, during ordinary weather, in the months of November, December, January, and February, is, according to estimates formed by us on data obtained by the late Mr. Dawson, 16,132,500,000 cubic feet, representing a depth of 4 feet and half an inch over the superficial area of the lakes; and in these months the quantity of water evaporated would be certainly not less than 10,959,149,188 cubic feet.

These figures show that if the rivers had been discharging the usual quantities of water they would have presented a different appearance at the time when we visited them; and the lakes, also, would have been unlike what we saw.

It is, however, not in ordinary seasons, but when bad weather and floods prevail, that great alterations are effected at the mouths of the rivers and in the beds of the lakes.

We regret that we had no opportunity of examining minutely and carefully all the features presented in the beds and on the shores of these lakes. A chart showing the channels in the lakes, the mud and sandbanks which are constantly shifting, and the outline of the shores, which are also liable to change, would be of the highest interest to the geologist, and useful, too, to the navigator.

Along the shores of Lake King there were many plants growing that were new to us, and it is here the Government Botanist found some fine trees of Acronychia, a genus known in Eastern Australia and New Caledonia, and remarkable for its splendid wood and the aromatic property common to this species.

Now that Gippsland is likely in reality to become a part of Victoria, and not, as heretofore, an almost unknown territory, and only in some sense related to it, we would suggest that a careful survey be made of the lakes and the morasses which lie adjacent to them, and that steps be taken to reclaim, if practicable, some of the thousands of acres of rich lands that are now liable to inundation.

The work of the survey of this tract should not be restricted to the laying down on plans of metes and bounds; it should be undertaken by an engineer, assisted by a geologist, and the objects should be the reclamation of the waste lands, the improvement of the channels and river courses, and the investigation of the forces now in operation which are gradually but surely altering the physical structure of the Lake country.

Such an inquiry would not be costly, and the results would be of incalculable value.

From Bairnsdale to Sarsfield, and thence to Tambo, we noticed some good country, in places well grassed and with good soils. The timber is chiefly stringy-bark, white-gum (ordinary Yarra or river gum), and some honeysuckle and wattle. The whole of the timber in this area is moderately well grown, indicative of soils that would repay cultivation.

From Tambo to Ramrod Creek we noted a prevalence of red-gum, apple-tree, stringy-bark, and a few iron-bark trees (here misnamed

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mountain ash). At Ramrod Creek there appeared, as well as those named, some peppermint and white-gums.

There are some small plots under cultivation in the valley.

On the Little Dick Range the timber is chiefly iron-bark and

stringy-bark, with white-gum in the gullies.

At Monkey Creek the forest is thick, consisting of iron-bark, stringy-bark, white-gum, &c., with a plant wide-spread, known as native tobacco, the odour of which is very unpleasant. Here we noticed a beautiful climbing plant (Kennedya rubicunda) which had twisted itself around the small saplings. It has a flower of a brick-red colour.

On the track from Monkey Creek to Shady Creek we saw large white-gums in the gullies, a species of apple-tree, and some stringy-

bark, and on the summit a good deal of stringy-bark.

Numerous large wattle-trees appeared in places, with a rather dense undergrowth of shrubs, the mint-tree, weenth-kalk-kalk (Prostanthera lasianthos), of which the natives make fire-sticks, being conspicuous amongst them. We noted here also a golden wattle with a foliage that, at a little distance, appeared of a slate colour. It very agreeably contrasted the olive green of the other trees.

From Shady Creek to Noeyang the forest presented the same general character until we approached the summit of the range. Within the granite tract the timber is smaller, and there appeared to be a larger proportion of box-trees, apple-trees, and white-gums.

From Noeyang to Navigation Creek we noted a prevalence of stringy-bark on the summit level, thence ascending the bed of that stream, to the foot of the Fainting Range, apple-tree and box on the slopes, with white-gum and peppermint in the narrow flats. The stringy-bark is found mostly on the southern slopes. It seems here to seek a place away from the direct influence of the solar rays.

Ascending the Fainting Range we observed a good deal of iron-bark with some apple-trees and box—the stringy-bark being rather thinly distributed. On these, the southern slopes of the range, the trees are larger, and the undergrowth of shrubs dense. From a sideling on leaving Navigation Creek, we saw some well-grown wattle-trees, reminding us of those which lend so much attraction to parts of the Yarra beyond Coranderrk.

After passing the summit of Fainting Range the trees are small, principally stringy-bark; thence to Sandy Creek the forest is open, almost parklike in places, with much apple-tree, box, and mountain white-gum, Eucalyptus phlebophylla (different altogether from the Yarra gum), and with large white-gums in the flats. The country

is well grassed and very suitable for dairying purposes.

Onwards towards Reedy Flat the mountain white-gum prevails, with much yellow-box, apple-tree, and common box. The gum

saplings are here a prominent feature.

As a rule the stringy-bark and iron-bark grow most luxuriantly on the southern slopes of these ranges: where at all exposed to the sun the trees are smaller, and they are seen but rarely in situations exposed to its full glare.

The forest from Reedy Flat to Ensay is composed almost entirely of apple-tree, box, and white-gum, stringy-bark appearing sparsely on

the southern slopes.

All around Ensay we saw beautifully rounded hills, richly clad with grass that in the evening sun appeared of a brilliant sap-green and emerald-green colour. The white-gums in the flats (which here take the place of the red-gum of the lower country) with their olive-green foliage, the rich colours of the well-grassed hills behind them, and the alternations of the colours due to the effects of light and shade, made pictures at every point which were delightful.

All the way from Tambo to Ensay we noted an improvement in the character of the country; the grass was greener, the foliage of the trees was brighter, and the streams murmured and sparkled in

their beds as we drew nigher to their sources.

There appears to be a very large extent of country in the neighbourhood of Ensay which should offer great attractions for settlers, who could combine the rearing of stock with the cultivation of the land.

From Ensay to the point where the road crosses the River Tambo the country is good. The forest is comparatively thin, and is composed of box-trees, with apple-trees principally on the northern slopes of the ranges, and stringy-bark on the southern slopes. Binnak (white-gum) and a few yellow-box trees were seen on the flats and low down on the slopes. A few she-oaks appeared on the hills, and many very beautiful cherry-trees.

All through this district we observed that the hill box-tree grew principally on the slopes, and that the white-gums were always taller and smaller in diameter on the flats than on the slopes.

In the river marshes and morasses near Tongio, we saw on the borders a purple flower whose beauty and luxuriance were attractive in a place where bright colours are uncommon.

The Government Botanist informs us that it is known as Lythrum

salicaria.

Up to the boundary of the limestone, box and apple-trees were

numerous, but this tract as a whole is lightly timbered.

On the limestone hills around Bindi station there is no timber. The summits of the hills are quite bare of shrubs, but well grassed throughout. On the rises there are honeysuckles and she-oak, and on the lower parts chubby bushy-headed white-gums.

The soil at Bindi is very good, as appeared from the vegetation

in the garden at the station, which was strong and healthy.

Advantage has been taken of the natural situation to bring into it, for purposes of irrigation, the waters of a neighbouring creek; and whether due to this or to the constituents of the soil, the result is surprising. The growth of the clover and grasses is extremely rich.

On our road to Bindi, our attention was attracted by the soils of the flats of the Tambo. The flats, which are about 1600 feet above the level of the sea, vary in width from a quarter of a mile to one mile, and they are covered with a considerable depth of excellent soil, which would well repay the labour and cost of cultivation.

From Bindi to Omeo station the road lies for one mile and a half over limestone, which, like that to the south, is generally bare of timber. There are a few honeysuckles on the rises, and white-gums on the lower slopes of the spurs. The grass is everywhere good. On touching the granite the change in the character of the soil

and vegetation was at once apparent. Here we saw stringy-bark, apple-trees (a few), box, and binnak gum on the river. Beyond the Sheepwash the box has taken possession of the slopes, and the contrast between the pale-green foliage of the binnak (the white-gum of the rivers), and the bluish-grey of the box was marked and striking.

Up to and beyond the summit of the Great Dividing Range, where along the ridges the bare rock is exposed, the prevailing tree is stringy-bark, with only a few mountain white-gums. The quality of the timber improves as you ascend, and many of the trees are of good size; but, on leaving the summit to descend, there is a rapid falling off both in size and quality. Indeed the good timber may be said to extend no more than half a mile from the summit level. On both sides of the porphyry slopes, towards Omeo station, there is an open well-grassed forest, with small white-gums and a kind of eucalyptus known here as Black Sally.

There are numerous springs of water on the slopes towards the Morass Creek, a tributary of the Mitta-Mitta, increasing in number with the descent, and forming into streams about half a mile from the

ridge.

The area of well-grassed country in the vicinity of Omeo is not less than 80,000 acres. The plains—old lake beds—are destitute of timber. On the margin, and on the ridge dividing the plains there are a few small white-gums and saplings. On the banks on the western side there are a few honeysuckles. Thence, towards the Mitta-Mitta, the country is undulating and well grassed, with a few small gums. At Smoking Gully the forest of the southern slope consists of peppermint. At the foot of the slope, and also on the summit, there are white-gums, and on some of the rises she-oaks and honey-suckle. From Smoking Gully to Livingstone Creek the country is ridgy, in part undulating, but everywhere well grassed. The forest consists principally of white-gum.

The steep slopes around the township of Omeo are well grassed, and the timber—chiefly peppermint, a kind of box (new to us), and large gums in the flats—was everywhere healthy in appearance. Some small patches of ground enclosed for corn, near the creek, and the small gardens in the town, were green, and the growth of every

plant seemed to be luxuriant.

Over nearly every part of the Omeo country we found kangaroo

grass, in many parts high and thick, affording good feed.

The ridges and slopes from the head of Dry Gully to Victoria Creek are all well grassed. The forest is white-gum, with Black Sally in the gullies.

On all the southern slopes, from Dry Gully to Parslow's, we observed stringy-bark and peppermint, with rather poor grass. There

is also much low wattle scrub and bitter-leaf, or native hop.

The northern slopes are not so steep as the southern slopes are, and they are not so deeply scored by the storm-waters. They are clothed with a thick sward of kangaroo grass. In many places we saw varieties of gum which we could not class.

We diverged from our path in order to see Victoria Plain. We saw it with the afternoon sun on it. It is not flat, but slightly undu

lating; it is in the form of long low smooth banks or ridges, running parallel to each other, with hollows not so deeply sculptured as to become water-courses. The lights thrown across the furrowed surface—gilding the low ridges and leaving the hollows in shadow—lent a beauty to this sequestered spot which under other circumstances it might not present. Set in a frame of forest—itself destitute of timber and richly grassed—it made a picture altogether strange and startling, entering upon it as we did suddenly, and with no idea of the character of the landscape which was to open to our view.

The soil of this plain is said to be good.

Part of it has been selected. Altogether it embraces an area of 1,500 acres.

Onwards, towards Parslow's, the grass looked poorer and the soils thinner. At Parslow's we found Black Sally in the flats and gullies;

good grass and clover growing everywhere luxuriantly.

After leaving the Victoria River we passed through a forest for a distance of 8 miles, consisting principally of Black Sally and mountain white-gum. As we ascended, the trees became smaller, and crooked and stunted; and on reaching a small untimbered well-grassed plain, known as the Flour-bag, the sub-alpine flora began to

appear, and several specimens were collected.

Continuing the ascent, there appeared in greater prominence scrubs, small gum saplings, and a good many low distorted gums. On the volcanic plateau the gums were better; but here again there was found a rather irregular undergrowth of scrubs. Where the timber became smaller and thinner, the scrub and flowering shrubs were higher and of better growth. Then the shrubs themselves became dwarfed, except in sheltered hollows; and finally, at 5,500 feet, we emerged from the timbered land, and saw around us only snow-grasses and small patches of low distorted scrubby bushes.

Not a blade of kangaroo grass was seen at any point above 5,000

feet.

In the gorges and hollows, at this altitude, there are some sheltered

spots where the shrubs are well grown.

Amongst the plants collected by us in our journey over these mountains, and examined by the Government Botanist, there are many rare and beautiful specimens.

On the Flour-bag plain we gathered an everlasting (Helichrysum bracteatum—Willdenow), whose brilliant orange blossoms overtopped the grasses, and mingling with the white cotton-like blossoms of the Craspedia Richea (Cassini) and those of the orange-tipped C. Richea (var Alpina), made quite a garden on the skirts of the forest.

On Mount Hotham we found, to the exclusion of other plants, and growing thickly in patches, or sparsely amongst the loose stones, Celmisia longifolia (Cassini), with its greenish-grey leaves and yellowish almost thistle-like flowers; the greyish-white Antennaria nubigena (Ferd. von Mueller), its blossoms tipped with a pale purple; and in many places, but nowhere thickly until we reached the slopes, Aciphylla glacialis (Ferd. von Mueller). This plant belongs to the "Lovage" or Ligusticum tribe, and is, with a second species, peculiar to the Australian Alps. The Government Botanist thinks it might, perhaps, become available as an additional culinary esculent for coun-

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tries of the cold zone. Horses are fond of this Aciphylla. You noted this on the spot, and took away with you for examination a fruiting

part of the plant.

Another specimen, also gathered by you, belongs to La Billardiere's Pimelea ligustrina, so named in the beginning of this century, when specimens were collected in Tasmania during Admiral D'Entrecasteaux's expedition. Yours is an alpine variety of that species. The fibre of the bark is of extreme toughness, and the whole plant is acrid; but the bark can be utilized in medicine as a therapeutic substitute for the bark of Daphne Mesereum.

At the Diamantina Springs, and elsewhere on the slopes of the lofty ranges, we found, as well as the bright everlasting, everywhere growing in luxuriance and with the richest blossoms, the snow-white Helipterum punctatum (De Candolle)—a plant with flowers like a small marigold; Senecio lautus (Forster), the yellow Euphrasia Scabra (R. Brown), the blue-purple E. Brownii (Ferd. von Mueller), the rich green leaves and purple and yellow blossom of the Brachycome ciliaris (Lessing), the pale-yellow flower of B. nivalis (Ferd. von Mueller), the beautiful Wahlenbergia gracilis (Alph. de Candolle), and Prasophyllum patens (R. Brown).

Amongst other plants collected were Stellaria pungens (Brogniart), Pultenza fasciculata (Bentham), Oxylobium alpestre (Ferd. von

Mueller), and Crites lancifolia (Ferd. von Mueller).

Nature in these regions has not been interfered with by man; and yet there was something almost artificial in the aspect of the hollow around the Diamantina Springs. The richly foliaged shrubs seemed to have been set in their places in obedience to rules of art, and the flowers did not much mingle with each other. Through the thick soft grass rose here a wide patch of rich purple flowers, there an irregular mass of white blossoms, and beyond a long bed of pink. On one slope the bright orange of a large everlasting prevailed, and on the opposite bank wide patches of white and red mingled with the vivid green of a plant like anemone. It would not be possible to find hollows and dells more richly adorned than those which here face the sun.

The grasses from Mount Hotham to and beyond the ridge leading to Mount Feathertop are thin and poor, as compared with those on the slopes, and, at one point, there is a rather thick scrub, with a few small distorted eucalyptus shrubs. Feathertop itself is moderately

grassed, but there is no tree or shrub on it.

Making the descent from Feathertop towards Stony Creek we found no vestige of the snow-grasses after reaching the level of 5,500 feet. Scrub and low bushes appear below that line, then a low eucalyptus scrub, like mallee, extending for a mile and a half, which gives place to distorted and crooked white-gum trees—small and low The timber improves at every step in the descent after the scrub is left, until at length messmate is met with, which becomes larger and better as we approach a considerable belt of wattle-trees, at no very great elevation above Stony Creek. From that point to the river there is the ordinary gum, box, stringy-bark, and messmate forest.

Mr. Howitt communicated some curious facts relative to the distri-

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bution of plants foreign to Gippsland. He informed us that all along the paths over the mountains that are trodden by pack-horses there is a line of acclimatized plants, such as hogweed, clover, &c. The horses appear to carry the seeds of hogweed and a very little Dutch (white) clover wherever they travel. Where bullock teams traverse, and along tracks where cattle are driven to market, clover and rye-grass spring up. Cattle from the Maneroo country carry clover and also the portulac of Central Australia (brought, most probably, from New England).

The introduction of foreign animals into Australia will, perhaps, influence the character of the country more indirectly than directly. The vegetation of vast tracts will be changed by the seeds distributed by them in their wanderings.

## Geology.

The observations made during our journey have enabled us to correct some inaccuracies in the geological maps of the Colony, and to indicate several new and interesting features in the rock formations.

The road from Melbourne to Dandenong is, throughout, over upper tertiaries, consisting of beds of coarse white and reddish-brown sands, in places consolidated, similar to those through which the railway from Melbourne to Brighton is cut.

At Dandenong we touched the great mass of ternary granite, which extends thence easterly for 65 miles to the watershed of the Thomson.

On our road to Berwick we observed a patch of upper silurian rock not shown on the geological maps, which appears to belong to a low range, in part covered by newer tertiaries, extending from the southern boundary of the granite to the north-western shores of Western Port Bay. It is, in fact, the remains of an old spur which once connected the upper silurians which lie to the east of Mount Martha with those east of Berwick. When further explorations shall have been made in this tract, and the surveys completed, the connection between the auriferous upper silurians of the Yarra basin with rocks of the same age in Mornington will be established.

At Berwick we found a strip of country broken into well-rounded hills, and with very rich soils, altogether different in character to the sandy tertiaries. It is formed of a patch of older volcanic rock, similar in age and composition to that found at Essendon, Bacchus Marsh, Portarlington, Flinders, French Island, Phillip Island, and Griffith's point.

a. Upper tertiary. b. Older volcanic. c. Upper silurian. d. Granite.

A section near Berwick shows the rocks as represented in the

The older volcanic rock is met with again about 6 miles east of

VIOTORIA.

Buneep, where there is a dense forest on deep chocolate soil as rich as can be found anywhere. The isolated patches which are found on the Macalister, and the large area occurring south of Tom's Cap (probably resting on mesozoic rocks, as at Griffith's Point, Bacchus Marsh, and Portarlington), would lead one to infer that it underlies to some extent the tertiary sands in the valley of the La Trobe.

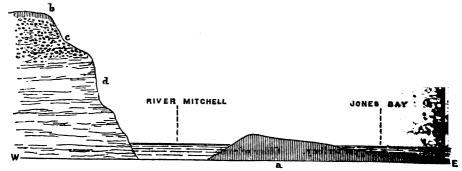
There are not less than 88,000 acres of older volcanic rock exposed in Gippsland, every part of which is covered with a deep rich soil.

At McKirley's Creek, near Crossover Creek, about 7 miles north of the Main Gippsland road, there are found beds of clay and quartz drift, and seams of lignite (brown coal), overlying a greenish-grey decomposed vesicular basalt, resembling, according to the descriptions furnished, that occurring north-west of Melbourne in the valley of the Moonee Ponds. The area over which the lignites extend is not known. As the beds are of considerable thickness, though variable in quality, they may become of commercial importance when the railway between Melbourne and Sale is opened.

From Westbury to Rosedale the upper tertiaries overlie mesozoic carbonaceous rocks, but we had no opportunity of examining the latter. To the north-eastward the mesozoic strata are said to overlie the upper palæozoic rocks. The exact relation of these formations to each other has not yet been worked out; and the key to some questions which have perplexed inquirers for a length of time will be found probably in the area here referred to. It is only in Gippsland that these formations are found to overlap. Elsewhere they are separated by masses of intrusive rock.

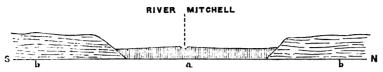
East of the great patch of older volcanic rock at Brandy Creek, and thence to Sale, we passed over loams and sands belonging to the later tertiaries. They are like the tertiaries of the Wimmera, and the soil is nearly as good in some places; but, unlike the Wimmera, the country is well watered. These tertiaries extend in an unbroken line from Brandy Creek (9 miles east of Buneep) to Ram Head, a distance of 182 miles, and in the aggregate (including the lakes) cover an area of 2,712 square miles.

The tertiaries of the River Mitchell are more interesting. At Eagle Point, on the right bank of the Mitchell, we found this section:—



a. River bank (alluvial). b. Surface soil—sand and pebbles c. Compacted gravel beds—in places cemented by ferruginous infiltrations with pebbles of quartz—indurated slates, and porphyries. d. Horizontal echreous sandbeds (marine, probably upper tertiary).

Near Bairnsdale a section across the river shows the limestone on both sides:—

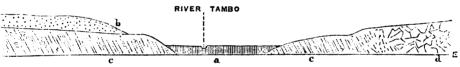


a. Flood-plain of river. b. Bairnsdale limestone—marine (middle tertiary).

The area occupied by the middle tertiaries is about 37 square miles. They yield good soils, with an abundance of carbonate of lime.

At Tambo we saw the last of the Gippsland tertiaries. Here we entered on a country occupied by older silurian, metamorphosed, and granitic rocks: there being apparently a passage from the sedimentary through the metamorphosed rocks to a ternary granite. Accurate surveys and a very careful examination of the rocks are necessary to a right understanding of their relative positions. At this point, as elsewhere, we noted, however, what appeared to be a gradual change in the character of the strata: well marked sedimentary rocks of lower silurian age, becoming more and more schistose and gneissose, until finally the rock became granitic.

A rough section across the river from west to east was made hurriedly.



a. Flood-plain of river.
 b. Upper tertiary beds (marine).
 c. Indurated lower silurian (?).
 d. Ternary granitic rock, perhaps connected with porphyries.

The height of the tertiaries above the river at this point we found by barometric measurement to be 104·1 feet.

From Tambo to Shady Creek our route was through a country occupied entirely by old silurian rocks, in places more or less altered, and with numerous veins of quartz. The country is exactly similar to that in which very productive quartz reefs have been found, and we are of opinion that there is here a very large area well worthy the attention of the prospector. The rapid rate at which we travelled prevented us from making careful observations, but those amongst us acquainted with auriferous tracts concurred in the views we have expressed. The prospecting of such a district could not be undertaken by poor men, as the cost of transporting materials and stores would be considerable. It might be advantageous to cut tracks in various directions, so as to connect the sources of the Nicholson and the Wentworth with Noeyang; but we are not in a position, from the limited opportunities we had of inspecting the country, to say in what direction such tracks should be carried.

Some of the hills attain here a considerable elevation, showing rather sharp peaks.

A little north of Shady Creek we entered on a granitic area, and at Noeyang we found quaternary granite and felstone.

The section from Shady Creek to Noeyang is as follows:—



a. Quaternary granite, felstone, &c., with dykes of greenstone and eurite. b. Knotted argillaceous mica-schist. c. Indurated greenish and bluish slates, and highly mica-ceous sandstones (lower silurian).

Seven miles north of Noeyang the road crosses the Fainting Range at a point about 250 feet below the summit. The rocks of this range, in places, are of somewhat similar character to those observed near Tambo, but on the whole may perhaps be regarded as metamorphosed lower silurians in the first and second stages of transition, and traversed by numerous igneous dykes.

Where the River Howitt joins the Tambo, we found in the beds of the rivers outcrops of rocks, consisting principally of gneissose granite, and gneiss passing into granite, and in the bed of the river boulders of granite with biotite, foliated schists, and masses of felspar and quartz.

Where planes of bedding were observable in the rocks in situ the strike was found to be N. 10° W., with a very high angle of dip.

In the boulders in the bed of the river we observed also masses of mica schist.

All our observations seemed to support the supposition that the divisions on the maps between the lower silurians, the metamorphic and crystalline schists, and the granites and porphyries, are not justified by the facts. It should be borne in mind, however, that no detailed surveys have been made in the area we traversed, and that, for all practical purposes, and exclusive of any theories of metamorphism suggested by the appearance of the rocks, the published maps are fairly accurate. We had very many opportunities of testing the correctness of the boundaries as laid down approximately in the geological sketch map, and, apart from the conjectures above referred to, they may be trusted as safe guides.

The observations made by us, though accurate as regards the sites visited, do not exclude the theory that the silurian rocks, the micaschists, and the granites are really and truly separate formations. Metamorphism along the lines of junction of such a character as to lead to the inference first referred to may consist with complete separation into distinct formations. We have given as clearly as we can the facts observed, but it is only by detailed surveys and sections, and by analyses, that the true geological and mineralogical character of the several rocks can be determined.

About 4 miles north-west of Ensay we were shown a vein of epidote rock (epidosite), a dense mixture of epidote and quartz with some flesh-coloured felspar (orthoclase), occurring near the junction of the granite and metamorphosed schists. One other specimen picked up on the road in this locality was crystalline on the face of a joint in a granitic rock. The crystals are small, divergent, and in colour

pistachio-green to olive-green. The specimens have been placed in the collection of the Mining Department. In a "wash-out" which exposed the underlying rocks, at a point midway between Reedy Creek and Smoking Gully, we found, within a tract marked on the map as occupied by metamorphic schist, strata bearing a resemblance to lower silurians. There were, first, 15 inches of unaltered sandstone with thin veins of quartz; second, 12 inches of knotted argillaceous mica-schist; third, a rather greater thickness of sandstone with thin veins of white quartz; and lastly, another layer of the same knotted argillaceous mica-schist. The strike was N. 40° W., dip N. 50° E. 80°.

For some distance further our route was through altered lower silurian rocks, metamorphosed schists, and granitoid schists, until we reached a point 3 miles south of Bindi station, when we suddenly entered on the Devonian limestones. Well grassed rounded hills, with smooth slopes, and scanty timber of low growth on the lower parts of the rises, are characteristic of this formation. This limestone is fossiliferous.

A section through Bindi shows the rocks in this position:-



a. Granite, becoming schistose near the altered lower silurian (?) rocks.
 b. Purple claystone, porphyry, and felstone porphyry.
 c. Devonian limestone.

For the purpose of examining the so-called upper palæozoic rocks, one of us, in company with Mr. Alfred Howitt, left the party and followed the course of the Tambo for some distance.

Ascending the river, we found, first, a granitic rock, in places somewhat schistose; secondly, altered lower silurian strata, not showing a dip anywhere very clearly, massive and much jointed; following this there was a considerable thickness of quartzite, and further up the stream we came upon very thin purple shales and reddish brown and purple conglomerates. In one place a distinct cleavage in the thin shales, at an angle of about 10° to the plane of bedding, was noticeable.

The time at our disposal did not admit of our ascending Mount Tambo, where rocks of a similar lithological character are said to dip at an angle of 40°.

As far as we can gather, no organic remains of any kind have been found in these rocks, and their position in the geological series is therefore unsettled. There appear to us no sufficient grounds for regarding them as the equivalents of the sandstones of the Victoria and Sierra Range. The resemblance is enough to deceive, and that is all. None of the sections shown to us enabled us to say in what relation they stand to the Devonian limestones. They may, for aught that is known to the contrary, be as old or older than the Devonian limestones.

On regaining the track, we crossed a small tributary of the Tambo, and commenced the ascent of the Dividing Range. Here we found

fine yellow and white mudstones, and yellowish-white sandstones, nearly vertical, and almost bare of soil. The age of these is as uncertain as that of the thin purple shales in the bed of the Tambo, and cannot be determined until the organic remains in them—if there be any—shall have been examined. The summit of the range was attained at 6.30 p.m. The reading of the aneroid at this point was 26.400 at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesday the 4th February.

On descending the range we saw on the left, distant about a quarter of a mile and bearing S. 65° W., bold escarpments of porphyry. At Omeo station we found no outcrop of rock; but we were informed the lofty hills to the north known as "The Brothers," and

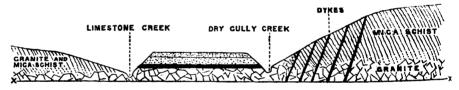
distant about 3 miles, are of porphyry.

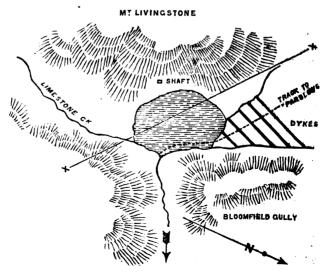
Travelling from Omeo station towards Omeo township, we passed over about 8 miles of plain before we struck a low rise of metamorphic schist; and this rock, with variations in character and texture, was observed until near Omeo township, where a rather soft mica-schist is seen. It is well exposed in the road-cutting above and parallel to the river, just before reaching the township, and seems but slightly corrugated, and with less quartz than is common.

At Omeo we inspected Mr. Fitzgerald's Dry Hill claim, which is worked by hydraulic sluicing. The area already excavated is considerable, and the "face" appeared to us at least 50 feet in height from the first floor. The claim is so situated as to have a clear outfall, and we were assured that the results are satisfactory to the owner.

The following section and plan illustrate the mode of occurrence of

auriferous drift in this claim :-





The workings in this claim seem to be in the bed of an ancient tarn or mountain lake. The auriferous gravels, which consist principally of rounded fragments of gneissose and micaceous schist, granite belonging to this series, felstones, and greenstones, with a few boulders of upper volcanic rock, rest in tolerably regular beds on a false bottom composed of boulders of igneous rock (shown by a horizontal black These boulders have been derived probably line in the section). from a volcanic cap similar to those which occur in situ elsewhere in the neighbourhood. The boulders are in every stage of decay, from exfoliation in concentric layers to kaolin or magnesian clay, varying from white to brown in colour, and in touch from harsh to soapy and tenacious. The beds of the old lake are now eroded on three sides, and the surrounding hills are degraded. The mica-schist of the eastern side, which forms the area around Livingstone township, is wearing down more rapidly than that on the western side, which is gneissose and granitic, and comparatively hard.

At least four *leads* of different periods occur in Livingstone Creek, and probably five or more ancient lake basins—all of which have been drained by the creeks having cut through the lower rims—except one,

the Livingstone Swamp.

Miners possessed of the same knowledge and skill as the owner of the Dry Hill claim would probably find in the streams in this tract of country similar lake basins with the like auriferous gravels; and the plan and section we have given may perhaps assist prospectors who see these formations for the first time.

The sculpturing of the hills on the right as we ascended the steep from the bed of the creek at Dry Hill claim, on the road to Parslow's, was so remarkable as to attract the attention of all. The range, with a generally even slope to the creek, is carved as if by art. Small water-courses, active only during rains, at almost equal distances apart (perhaps not more than 200 or 300 feet), running straight down hill to the creek, have cut hollows in the range, and from hollow to hollow there is a smooth curve. The effect is grotesque; and it is perhaps only in mica-schists of similar character, and in the same situation, that the like symmetrical arrangement of buttresses can be observed.

Ascending the hill from the creek we saw the same rather soft mica-schist as we found on approaching Omeo, but here and there occur intrusive dykes or intercalated layers of a hornblendic rock.

Further on we noted knotted argillaceous mica-schist, with veins of hard dense white quartz, not as yet proved to be auriferous; and, after crossing a narrow strip of granite (sketched on the map we carried with us), we entered on slightly altered sedimentary rocks (probably lower silurian), which continued for about 4 miles. Following this we found a granitic rock which extended westwards along our route for about 8 miles to Parslow's Inn. On leaving Parslow's the ascent was over micha-schist, with veins of hard dense white quartz, to the "Flour-bag," a small well-grassed plain where occur newer volcanic rocks. On leaving this plain the mica-schist again appeared for a short distance, and thence to the heights, near Mount Hotham, we travelled over plateaux of volcanic rock overlying lower silurians.

One singular feature in the landscape we had no opportunity m 2

RIVER OVENS

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VICTORIA CREEK PARSLOWS

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of examining closely—Mount Battery—which, as described by Mr. Howitt, is a truncated cone, about 800 feet above the river, and standing out from a somewhat lower ridge which connects it with the

main water-shed between the Cobungra and Bun-From a distance it has all the darrah rivers. appearance of an extinct crater; but the summit shows that it is not a crater at all. It is a narrow ridge of columnar basalt, part of one of the extensive outflows of lava found on the summits of these mountains. The conical appearance is due to the gradual wearing away of the mount, and the slopes westward to the Cobungra are covered with broken fragments of volcanic rock of all sizes, all derived from the columnar basult. The prisms are seen protruding at all angles from the broken stones near the summit, and on the lower slopes the pressure from above has pushed the prisms of basalt Although no traces of a crater are visible, it is quite possible that this may have been a vent. If so, the upper portions of the cone have been removed by denudation. The denuding forces have operated here energetically, and it is no cause for surprise that craters are no longer to be found.

It was highly interesting to us to note the character of the volcanic rocks in this area; and it was with regret that we had to leave it without examining the volcanic breccias on the slopes of the mountains, the cap of Tabletop, and the lake that lies at its base.

The volcanic rocks thin out as the summit of the range is reached, and on Mount Hotham we found only lower silurian rocks. On the road to Mount Hotham we observed fine sandstones, shaly and slaty mudstones, and silky shales, but nowhere did we see any graptolites or other organic remains.

From Mount Hotham to Bright our route was wholly over lower silurian rocks.

The following is a rough section of the rocks exposed between Parslow's and the River Ovens:—

We had the opportunity of examining many parts of this section very carefully, and it is certainly suggestive of important changes in the physical structure of the country since the period of the overflow of the volcanic rocks.

The geology of the tract of country between Bairnsdale and Bright presents many features of interest. We find near Bairnsdale, and throughout the area surrounding the lakes, upper tertiaries

apparently of the same age as the marine beds at Flemington, the palæontology of which has been investigated by Professor McCoy. Next succeeding these are marine beds with numerous fossils of the same character as those found at Curdie's Creek (west of Cape Otway)

Victoria.

and in a cliff between the Lakes Bullen-Merri and Gnotuk in the Western District. Mr. Howitt has examined these beds very carefully, he has collected a great many fossils, and he is of opinion that they are the equivalents of the middle tertiaries of the western parts of Victoria.

Northward from the northern margin of the tertiaries we enter the great trough of silurian rocks and metamorphic schists. We have stated already the conclusions we have formed respecting these and the gneissose rocks, mica-schists, and granites with which they are associated, but we are bound in duty to add that a cursory examination of them, such as we made, is not sufficient to enable us to give opinions of any great weight or value. Mr. Howitt is now surveying, and mapping on the scale of 40 chains to 1 inch, considerable areas in this part of the province, and we must wait for the results of his labours for a solution of many difficult questions discussed by us on our route. We saw some of the maps and sections in course of preparation by Mr. Howitt, and we are confident that this work could not be placed in better hands. As well as a "good eye for country," the capacity to class and correlate observations over a wide field, he has also a correct knowledge of the mineralogical composition of rocks, and by constant reference to authorities he can place each one in its proper place.

From Tambo to Parslow's we passed over a large area in which thousands of feet of rocks, originally deposited as sedimentary beds, and appearing in many parts as sandstones and mudstones, were in other places metamorphosed, becoming first indurated with more or less of hydrous magnesian silicates in the planes of bedding or cleavage, then schistose, and finally passing into granitoid rock and granite. Again, we noted vast masses containing abundance of magnesia-mica, the whole indicating changes—mechanical and chemical—which must have taken place when these rocks were subject to great heat and pressure. That there should be so much felspar and mica in the altered rocks is no matter for surprise when the mineralogical character of the typical lower silurian rocks is considered. They are not, as a rule, very silicious, but rather argillaceous.

The volcanic rocks met with between Parslow's and Mount Hotham are of singular interest. We saw no signs anywhere of any crater or cone. All that remains is a capping here and there on lower silurian rocks, with some thickness of auriferous gravel between the volcanic rock and the upturned edges of the silurians. The sources whence the lava flowed appear to have been obliterated by the denuding forces at all times active in these lofty regions.

At what time within the recent tertiary period was this lava erupted? Is there any connection between it and the lava flows of the western plains? And what was the physical geography of the country when the volcanoes that gave forth streams of lava over the once great plains, now nearly altogether eaten away, were burning mountains, making ruddy the skies above them? These questions will perhaps be settled when the geology of this tract shall have been carefully investigated.

An account of a journey through Gippsland would be incomplete unless reference were made to the metalliferous minerals, ores, and coals which are found in this part of the Colony.

VIOTORIA Osmiridium.

Osmiridium—a metal belonging to the platinum group—has been collected in small quantities near Stockyard Creek. A few days before we commenced our journey some of this metal, in rough grains. was sent to the Mining Department for analysis by Mr. Reginald A. F. Murray, who is now engaged in making a geological survey of south-western Gippsland. It is not probable that this metal is very abundant, but its occurrence in any locality is worthy of record.

Long before this sample was received, Mr. Patterson, the assayer for the Bank of Australasia, had obtained specimens, and had made known the fact that osmiridium was to be found in the Colonv.

Before Mr. A. W. Howitt undertook the task of opening up the goldfield of Gippsland, there were not more than 50 persons engaged in gold mining. At the present time there are 1,581 men employed in alluvial mining, and 943 in quartz mining. These, with the aid of machinery of various kinds, of the aggregate value of 144,588l., raise vearly 70,000 oz. of gold.

The area of auriferous ground actually opened up, but not at any one time wholly occupied, is 148 square miles, and the number of reefs proved to be auriferous is 461. The tracts within which the already discovered alluvial workings and quartz reefs lie are comparatively small in area; they are, however, spread over a vast extent of country, and each one is remote from the other. During our journey we passed over hills and valleys of lower silurian age that are undoubtedly auriferous; we saw the volcanic plateaux underneath which lie gravels already yielding gold; and we are convinced that, with the extension of prospecting operations, new and rich fields will be opened up by the gold miner both on the west and east of the Tambo, as well as on the flanks of the Great Dividing Range.

We have in another place recommended that tracks be cut for the purpose of facilitating explorations in these parts of Gippsland.

Argentiferous galena is found in the limestones in the basin of the

Snowy River, and in other localities towards the north-east.

From the Dargo River, the Dargo High Plains, the Thirty-mile Creek, and Donnelly's Creek, ores, some of them pyritous, have yielded as much as 18 oz. of silver per ton.

Black oxyd of tin has been found in the basin of the River La Trobe, near Mount Fatigue, and near Corner Inlet. Nearly all the areas occupied by granite yield more or less of tin ore; but up to the present time very little has been done in Gippsland towards the col-

lecting and saving of this valuable product.

Copper, lead. antimony, &c.

All that is known to the Government officials in the Department of Mines respecting the occurrence of the ores of copper, lead, antimony, zinc, the metal bismuth, the ores of manganese and molybdenum, has been already communicated to the public in various Reports, and it is only necessary to direct attention to these, where the prospector will find recorded the results of careful analyses, and also particulars relating to the working of the mines.

The ores of iron are abundant in many parts of Gippsland.

From Bennison's Flat, near Foster, samples of brown iron ore have been obtained, which gave on analysis-

> Metallic iron  $61 \cdot 4 = 87 \cdot 72 \text{ Fe}_{2} O_{3}$ Silica

Gold.

Silver.

Tin.

Iron.



VIOTOBIA.

Titaniferous iron-sand is widely spread in some parts along the coast, and good samples have been got near Wilson's Promontory and in other places adjacent.

When we were at Eagle Point we saw the Mount called Nowrnowr. According to the descriptions furnished by Mr. Howitt, it is a hill of porphyry, traversed by dykes resembling elvans, and abuts on clay slates of lower silurian age. On the silurians there rest the equivalents of the Bairnsdale limestones (middle tertiary), and above those newer tertiaries. Great quantities of micaceous iron ore are found with the elvans and distributed through the porphyry. There are large blocks of ore on the southern slopes which Mr. Howitt says are of good quality and clean. There is a gentle slope for about a mile and a half, from the top of the Mount to Boggy Creek, an arm of Lake Tyers, where there is water deep enough for good-sized vessels. From this point to the entrance of Lake Tyers the distance is 16 miles, and by land to the entrance of the great lakes 4 miles.

There is said to be an abundance of limestone close to the mount,

and plenty of timber suitable for charcoal.

A specimen of this ore was sent to the Department of Mines and analyzed. The report was not favourable. The sample contained a good deal of quartz; so much, indeed, that in smelting the iron would combine with the silica and form a slag.

If the ore can be obtained pure, or free from an excess of silica, the iron-smelter might make an experiment at this place with every

prospect of success.

The creeks near Nowr-nowr flow over a solid mass of red jasper, and some of the fragments in the creek are as bright as vermilion-coloured sealing wax.

Precious stones are found in Gippsland; but no systematic search

has been made for them.

At Stockyard Creek, specimens of the emerald, topaz, and zircon have been collected; and sapphires have been obtained at Crossover Creek, Upper Boggy Creek, in the basin of the River La Trobe, and in the basin of the Tarwin.

As far as we have been able to ascertain, no carbonaceous rocks different in age from those occurring at Cape Patterson and Cape Otway have been discovered; and no seams of greater thickness than

those already opened in the western fields.

It is not at all improbable, however, that the equivalents of the Tasmanian Glossopteris beds may be found on the north-eastern side of the great area of carbonaceous rocks that extends from Griffith's Point to Tom's Cap. If they occur here at all they will be explored with difficulty, as there is a considerable thickness of newer rocks to be pierced before they could be reached.

We have appended to this Report a Table showing the extent of the areas occupied by the several rock formations, and some account of the character of soils belonging to each, and also the barometrical observations recorded at various points between Bairnsdale and Myrtleford.

The Omeo Plains, though lying at a great elevation, will hereafter be profitably occupied. They consist of elevated land, with a climate not unlike that of the south-western counties of England, but perhaps more severe during two or three of the winter months. The soil is a deep, dark-coloured, somewhat tenacious clay, producing a luxuriant

but rather rank vegetation. The climate is too wet and too cold for sheep of the merino breed, and fluke, a disease very destructive among these, is said to prevail throughout the district. The pastures of the plains, in their unimproved state, are unquestionably better adapted to the grazing of cattle than sheep; but if subdivided and brought into cultivation, the long-woolled breeds of Great Britain would undoubtedly thrive admirably upon them. The climate and the soil give reason to hope that a proper system of rotation cropping would be found to be practicable which in many other districts of the Colony, owing to the uncertainty of the weather, could not be carried out profitably. Root-crops, which are indispensable to proper rotation farming, and the successful breeding of long-woolled sheep, could be grown there from year to year without fear of failure through It is a district that, probably, would be found better adapted to systems of husbandry resembling those of Britain than any other parts of Victoria.

"The extensive swamps in Gippsland could be drained and sown with suitable grasses. Thus treated, they would make good feeding grounds in summer, and become available for the support of stock when other parts were dried up. They are not fit for growing grain, but from no fault of the soil; the crops might be lost in consequence of their liability to rust and other fungoid diseases. Root-crops and potatoes, however, might be grown in such low lands with profit in all

ordinary seasons.

In the lower parts of Gippsland, as a rule, the growth of grasses for the support of stock should be encouraged; but there are many localities where the hop and such fruits and vegetables as are successfully cultivated in the southern counties of England might be intro-

duced with profit and advantage.

In concluding this Report, which is a hastily written record of observations made during a very rapid journey, we have to express our regret that many subjects of great importance are treated briefly, and some not touched upon at all. If we had had leisure and opportunities for following up lines of research that presented themselves frequently during our tour we could have given information that would have been of practical importance to the agriculturist and the miner. We trust, however, that we have noted some valuable facts, and that what we have collected may lead to a thorough examination of a part of the Colony that, both as regards its geology and its features generally, is full of interest.

Gippsland, when there shall be easy communication between its central parts and the metropolis, will afford, both to farmers and miners, many new fields for the profitable exercise of their energies; it will, in future years, support a large population; and in its mountains and lakes the careworn inhabitants of the cities will find health

and recreation.

It combines in its varied landscapes all that is attractive to the artist and the traveller; and even if it were not rich in mineral treasures, and if it afforded no certainty of profit to the grazier and the farmer, it should still be our duty to bring it, as soon as possible, into close connection with other parts of the Province.

In pursuing our inquiries in Gippsland, we received aid and infor-

mation from all to whom we applied, and to Mr. Alfred W. Howitt, the Police Magistrate and Warden at Bairnsdale, we are much indebted for help.

We have, &c.,
The Hon. J. J. Casey, M.P., (Signed) A. J. Skene,
&c. &c. &c. R. Brough Smyth.

# GIPPSLAND. Areas of Geological Formations.

		7000 2 0000010101
1 Thurs Madian	Square Acres.	
1. Upper Tertiary, including lakes	2,712=1,735,680	Where not covered by sand-dunes, light moderately good soil; at some distance from the sea (where there is less sand), fit for wheat. All kinds of root-crops and maize grow well in these soils with proper treatment.
2. Middle Tertiary	37= 23,680	Much lime in the soil. Yields excellent crops. Hops, fruit trees, and vegetables of all kinds grow well.
3. Oolitic (carbonaceous).	1,531 = 979,840	Soils similar to those of Barrabool hills, Wannon district, and Cape Otway. Deep rich soils in the valleys. In Gippsland this tract is generally heavily timbered.
4. Upper Palæozoic	687= 439,680	Soil sandy, gravelly, and poor. Grass moderately good. Stringy-bark on the hills, gum and box near the rivers. Pittosporum and other umbrageous trees in the deep gorges of the Mitchell, with curryjongs, &c.
5. Devonian	65= 41,600	Limestone hills with good soil. Scarcely any timber.
6. Upper Silurian	1,736=1,111,040	Ranges with thin soils. Deeper and better soils in the flats.
7. Lower Silurian	3,548 = 2,270,720	Ranges with thin soils. Good soils in the river flats. Grass thin. Stringy-bark, iron-bark, and scrub.
8. Metamorphic -	235= 150,400	Rugged ranges. Wherever the country is at all level the soil is good and highly productive.
9. Newer Volcanic	279= 178,560	Soils like those of Keilor Plains and the Werribee, but in Gippsland these tracts lie at a great elevation.
10. Older Volcanic	138= 88,320	Soils very rich and deep, like those of the Moonee Ponds and part of the Bacchus Marsh district. The timber and scrub dense.
11. Trap	1,275= 816,000	Mountains rugged and rocky; bare of soil! in places; elsewhere soil poor and gritty. Grass of medium quality; in the best parts, kangaroo grass; in poor places, wiry and in tufts. Timber according to elevation and aspect. Mountain whitegum on Black Mountain tableland, with stringy-bark and peppermint in the gullies. Near the Snowy River, in deep valleys, box and apple-tree. As a rule the trap country is not scrubby.
12. Granite	1,655=1,059,200	Light sandy soils. Open forest. Moderately well grassed. In places timber heavy.
Total	13,898 = 8,894,720	

## VIOTORIA.

# BAROMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS.

3rd February, 1874—	Inches.
Bruthen, 5.50 A.M	30.010
" At Hotel	$30 \cdot 020$
" Bed of Tambo	$30 \cdot 105$
" Hotel again	30.040
" Difference, using means	.075
McDougall's, Noeyang, 11.45 A.M	$29 \cdot 490$
Near Summit of Fainting Range (add, say 250	
feet, for summit level), 4.20 P.M	28.530
4th February—	
Mr. Birt's house, Bindi, 12.50 p.m	<b>28</b> · <b>44</b> 5
First hill after leaving Tambo River, 5.20 P.M.	$27 \cdot 700$
Summit of Great Dividing Range, on track to	
Omeo, 6.30 p.m	$26 \cdot 400$
Thursday, 5th February-	
Omeo Station, 5.45 A.M	$27 \cdot 265$
	$27 \cdot 540$
Bed of Creek above Omeo, 4.25 P.M	$27 \cdot 425$
Parslow's, 7 P.M	26.400
Friday, 6th February—	
Parslow's, 4 A.M	$26 \cdot 425$
Flour-bag (Grassy Plain), 8 A.M	25.060
Baldy (Mount Hotham), 12.10 P.M	23.850
Diamantina Springs, 12.30 P.M	$24 \cdot 288$
Road over Feathertop (highest point of road	
about 800 feet below summit of Feathertop),	
3.45 р.м	$24 \cdot 175$
	•
Saturday, 7th February—	28.725
Bright, 8.25 A.M	28 960 1

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Loan year.

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## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 17.

No. 17.

## Governor Weld to The Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord,

Government House, Perth, April 21, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you the Annual Blue Book and the usual Report by the Colonial Secretary. I am sanguine enough to believe that your Lordship will find in it evidences of a sound and steady progress, which, unless unforeseen circumstances should occur, will in its turn be surpassed by the progress which is being made this year, and which is recognized not only here, but in the neighbouring Colonies.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) FRED. A. WELD,
Governor.

The Earl of Kimberley, &c. &c. &c.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth, April 21, 1874.

April 21, 1874.

I have the honour to send herewith the Blue Book for the year 1873, and in doing so, to offer a few remarks on the statistics of the Colony during that period.

# Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The revenue of the Colony has increased by upwards of 20,000l. during the year. This unusual increase may be attributed to various causes, among which may be principally named the healthy state of every industry, the general feeling that matters are improving, and the onward measures introduced by the Government to which the Legislative Council has accorded its support; added to which is the expenditure of the proceeds of the small loan raised in 1872, and the prospect of further public works as contemplated under the Loan Act of 1873. This increase arose principally through the importation of goods liable to customs duties, on additional land revenue, and fees received for licences under the "Sales of Liquor" Act, passed in 1872.

The expenditure, though apparently some 6,000% in excess of the estimates for the year, was confined as closely as practicable with the sums voted by the Legislature. A sum of about 6,000% (borrowed from current revenue) was expended for services provided under the 1873 Loan Act, and was again credited to revenue at the end of the year.

Western Australia.

## Public Loan.

3. During the year an Act was passed to raise by loan the sum of 100,000*l*. for the construction of a railway from Geraldton to Northampton, a distance of thirty-three miles through a rich mineral country, and also for the extension of telegraphic communication to the Victoria district. This loan was sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, and the first moiety of it was floated on satisfactory terms at Melbourne at the end of the year.

Tenders were invited prior to the end of the year for the construction of the railway, and on the 31st December the extended telegraph

line was in a forward state.

#### Mines.

4. The proposed construction of a railway from Geraldton to Northampton has given an impetus to the district through which it is to run; it has enhanced the value of property, it has caused persons from the Eastern Colonies to visit the districts and to invest capital in mines, for working which machinery and men have been imported, and there seems to be reasonable ground to believe that there will be, in connection with the mineral resources alone, sufficient traffic to pay the working expenses of the line. The discovery of fresh and valuable lodes of lead and copper ore in the vicinity of the line of railway is of frequent occurrence, and labour is alone wanted to ensure the preparation of a large quantity of ore for export.

On the North-West Coast, the search for mineral country has met with success. Lead ore possessing a large percentage of silver, and copper ore in which specks of gold are visible to the naked eye, have been found. The reports received from analysts of specimens placed in their hands have proved encouraging, and the researches will be

prosecuted henceforth with vigour.

#### Gold.

5. During the session of the Legislative Council a vote of 1,000% was made for the importation of and employment of gold prospectors, to be employed for six months in searching the country for indications of auriferous land. Picked men were selected in Melbourne, and arrived in November. As yet their labours have not resulted in any discovery of value, but the prospectors are not disheartened, and anticipate success.

Quartz reefs containing gold have been discovered, and the testing at Melbourne of quantities upwards of a ton, promise results of a remunerative nature. A quartz-crushing battery has arrived in the Colony, and it will be erected in a central situation, so that samples

from various reefs may be tested without delay.

#### Timber.

6. Great difficulties have been experienced in the pursuance of the timber trade, consequent on the want of labour, but the principal companies have lately made arrangements for the introduction of Chinese,

Western Australia.

or Coolie labour, so that the numerous orders awaiting completion, and others that have had to be refused altogether, may be put in hand. The character of the "Jarrah" timber is daily gaining ground, and will, in spite of all obstacles, force its way into general use in India and Australia. The sandal wood of this Colony is still in demand; the value of this wood exported in 1873 was computed at 62,9161., an amount exceeding that of 1872 by 22,0001.

7. The question of labour has become one of a most serious nature. The cessation of transportation and the entire stoppage of all immigration at imperial cost have left the Colony to supply such labour as

may be wanted from its own resources.

The small means hitherto at disposal, the absence of any specially interested agent in London, and the inducements offered by the agents for other Colonies, have rendered it almost impossible to meet the required demands.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have pointed out the difficulty they will experience in procuring even a few single girls, and private gentlemen in England whose aid has been sought to engage some twenty farm labourers have utterly failed in their endeavours to do so

Meanwhile, the opening up of new industries here, such as the Pearl Shell Fishery, the returns from whence are very satisfactory, the impetus to mining operations and the extension of pastoral country have absorbed all available labour, and unless a fresh supply is introduced, not only will it be impossible to extend operations in any way, but the cultivation of land will have to be largely reduced.

Private employers are contemplating the introduction of Coolies, and the question of the introduction and supply of labour must form a prominent topic for discussion during the ensuing session of the Legislative Council.

# Telegraphic Communication.

8. Telegraphic communication within the Colony has now become matter of course, and those who thought the attempt when first made to be altogether in advance of the times would be the first to complain if the boon were withdrawn. The income derived from the telegraphic lines has rapidly increased, and will suffice for the cost of maintenance. Western Australia is the only Colony in this continent unable to communicate by telegraph with the neighbouring Colonies, or indeed the Mother Country, and a strong desire has arisen that she should be connected by wire with the Colony of South Australia. The Government of that Colony has very readily undertaken to carry a line to its boundary if we on our part take one to meet it. A Bill will be brought before the South Australian Parliament for this purpose, and a resolution was passed at a session of the Legislative Council held here in November last, in which the Government was requested to bring the subject under consideration at the next meeting for general business.

Should such a work be within the means of the Colony, there can be little doubt that directly and indirectly it will result in advancing

Western Australia. the interests of the Colony, and increase her commercial and business relations to an extent that at present can hardly be estimated.

# Imports and Exports.

9. The imports and exports are steadily increasing, and I see no reason to doubt further increase if arrangements be made for the introduction of labour. Failing this the large importations lately arrived and ordered will be in excess of the demand, and the value of exports must decrease for want of means to collect material.

With a population that has hardly varied in numbers during the past five years (remaining between 25,000 and 25,500 persons), it speaks well for the industry of the place that the value of the exports

should steadily have increased from 250,000l. to 300,000l.

## Sericulture.

10. A small vote was recorded during the Council Session of last year for the cultivation of the mulberry, with a view to the growth of silk.

The efforts that have been made prove that there are few parts of the world more suited for the practice of sericulture than Western Australia, and though it may be long before it is taken up as an industry, the success that has attended the experiments made proves that there is no reason why silk should not be among the largest exports of the Colony. There are large areas of land in the vicinity of towns that are well suited to the growth of the mulberry, though it is difficult to say for what other purposes they could be made available.

# Concluding Remarks.

11. Financially, the Colony never was in so flourishing a condition as at the present time; her revenue is increasing in the face of a gradual but sure reduction of imperial expenditure, various resources are continually opening up, and will undoubtedly be utilized so soon as provision is made for an influx of the labouring classes. If this be done there seems reasonable prospects, and this will be allowed on all sides, that the present satisfactory condition of the Colony will not only continue, but will materially improve.

## NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand.

No. 18.

No. 18.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir Jas. Fergusson, Bart., to The Earl of Carnaryon.

My LORD, Auckland, New Zealand, June 8, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have lately visited some of the most important native districts in the North Island, and

your Lordship may desire to know the general result.

2. On the 16th March I left Napier, Hawkes Bay, and travelled by Lake Taupo to Tauranga, Bay of Plenty. Between the two latter points I had four meetings with considerable bodies of the natives. They are uniformly contented and well affected; they prize highly the advantages they enjoy by means of the main line of road now completed through the district, along which a mail-coach now runs twice a week, travellers and live stock are continually passing, and the electric telegraph is in operation. Several schools are established, and are well attended. At Ohinimutu, Rotorua, I visited one attended by nearly fifty children, whose intelligence and drill were remarkably good. The chief requests made to me by the Chiefs were for more roads, telegraphs, and schools. Towards the support of the last they are willing to make liberal grants of land.

3. On the 20th of April I left Auckland on a visit to the Waikato district, which was of some consequence as being that immediately adjoining the "King's," and the Government thought it proper to be attended by considerable detachments of the various forces employed upon the "frontier." I was accompanied by Governor Du Cane, of Tasmania, who was visiting me at the time, the Colonial Secretary, and all the local officers of Government. In accordance with the policy which has been of late pursued, only the European settlers and the loyal natives were invited to attend, which they did in considerable numbers, at a meeting at Newcastle on the 21st. I beg to

enclose a newspaper report of the proceedings.

4. From Newcastle I proceeded to Cambridge, where I remained for two days, and visited some of the redoubts which are erected along the line of the confiscated boundary. Settlement is rapidly increasing in Waikato, and fine farms are to be seen throughout the district, indicating a growing sense of security and an increasing investment of capital. The railway is in course of construction as far as Newcastle, where there are coal mines, and its completion so far, which may be expected by the end of another year, cannot fail both to advance rapidly the progress and prosperity of the district but to secure it against disturbance from without.

5. From Cambridge I travelled across the country to Rotorua, not only to show the Hot Lake District to Mr. Du Cane, but because the ability of the Governor to pass through the native districts without any unusual escort is calculated to produce good results, giving con-



New ZEALAND.

fidence both to the European and to the loyal Native population. It is not long since a horse track has been cleared on this route, and I believe that it has not been traversed by any former Governor.

6. Upon this occasion I was a spectator of a large gathering of natives near Rotorua for the settlement of a dispute of long standing about the ownership of a large tract of land known as the Te Horohoro block. This dispute had lately come to a head, and in former times would certainly have led to war; but by common consent the contending parties agreed to abide by the arbitration of the Government, and certain officers conversant with native customs being appointed to act, were able to conduct the inquiry with the utmost regularity in presence of all interested, and to come to a conclusion in favour of

one party without any doubt of the acquiescence of the other.

7. Again, on the 13th May, I left Auckland on a visit to the district north of that place, inhabited chiefly by the powerful Ngapuhi tribe, who have always been very friendly since the conflict of 1845. but among whom there have been a good many acts of violence from time to time. I visited the Bay of Islands, passed overland to Hokianga, and upon my return went on by sea to Whangoroa and Monganui. It is gratifying to see the cordial relations existing between the Europeans and natives throughout the northern district. Large numbers of the latter are employed by farmers, timber merchants, and others at the current wages of the Colony with mutual satisfaction.

- 8. It is proper that I should inform your Lordship that during the last two months there have been decided indications of a desire on the part of the "Hau-hau" party among the Maoris to put an end to their estrangement from the Government. Their Chiefs appear to be divided among themselves, and both they and their people to desire to share in the advantages which the loyal tribes enjoy. A meeting lately held by Tawhiao, the Maori "king," for which preparations had been made during many months, and which had probably been intended to unite his party, proved a failure, and upon its separation the principal Chiefs came to the neighbourhood of the frontier, where they have stated that they remain in hopes of receiving terms from the Government. A loyal Chief of the Waikato, who has for many years been active in support of the Government, has twice waited upon me and assured me of his belief in the willingness of the separated tribes to come under subjection, provided that they be permitted to manage their own affairs under their own Chiefs, upon which basis they would be ready to admit communications through their district and provide for the surrender of criminals. I trust that the Government will not lose an opportunity of so desirable a consummation, but in the meantime nothing is being done on account of the absence of Mr. McLean, the Native Minister, upon public business in Australia. It remains to be seen, indeed, whether the "Hau-hau" Chiefs are really disposed to surrender their independence, a step which would be distasteful to many of their followers.
- 9. With the exception of the danger of incursions of some turbulent members across the boundary, against which due precautions are taken, there is no disturbing element in connection with the native population. Europeans are constantly becoming more intermixed



NEW ZEALAND.

with them, and they more habituated to, and dependent upon, the comforts of European products, and the money derived by the sale or lease of their lands. There is, however, much cause for regret in the demoralizing influences which invariably accompany the influx of Europeans. Few natives of any class can resist the temptation to drink habitually and to excess, while they have the means of indulging in it. There are Chiefs who set an example of sobriety or total abstinence; but it cannot be doubted that the frequent excess in ardent, and often bad, spirits by both sexes, and their inordinate use of tobacco from a very early age, are prominent causes of the rapid and almost general diminution of the numbers of this fine and capable race, which is presented alike by the paucity of the births and the mortality among the children (rather than among the infants). At the same time there is reason to hope that a remnant will be saved, and that the considerable number of children receiving instruction upon the English system in our schools may raise up a certain number so educated as to resist the temptations which have proved fatal to so many. The full capacity both of Maoris and of half-castes to acquire and employ all branches of knowledge, induces the belief that there will long survive in New Zealand representatives, and more widely infusions, of the Maori race.

10. I wish that some systematic effort were made to fit the children of Chiefs by higher education for their proper work among their people, and even for taking a part in the future government and business of the country. In spite of the comparative failure of some former attempts, I hope through private association, if not by the action of Government, to set on foot some definite organization for this purpose.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES FERGUSSON,
Governor.

The Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

## Enclosure in No. 18.

Extract from the 'New Zealand Herald' of May 9, 1874.
VISIT of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR to the WAIKATO.

(By our Special Reporter.)

In accordance with the advice of the Ministry, and a promise made some time ago, his Excellency Sir James Fergusson has visited the Waikato during the present week; and in accordance with your instructions I followed his Excellency with a view of reporting the proceedings in connection with his visit at Newcastle.

His Excellency the Governor, his Excellency Governor Du Cane, the Hon. Captain Egerton, Captain Fergusson, and Dr. Pollen left

Auckland in Mr. Quick's drag at 7.30 A.M. on Monday last.

There was no demonstration of any kind until the party arrived at Taupiri, an old native settlement, five miles from Ngaruawahia. Here about 60 of the Native Contingent, under Captain Tregear, were drawn up in line, and presented arms to the Governor; and about 30 mounted troopers, under Colonel Lyon, formed the escort

New Zealand. for his Excellency from this place. The Ngatihana tribe had a large war canoe, capable of holding 150 persons, in which they intended to convey his Excellency thence to Ngaruawahia, but owing to the lateness of the hour this course was not adopted. His Excellency and party arrived at the Delta Ferry at 7.30 p.m., where a most enthusiastic reception was accorded to him. The guard of honour was comprised of 100 men of the Constabulary and Volunteer Militia Engineers, under their respective officers. A large number of Maoris and Europeans were present, and greeted his Excellency with deafening cheers. The party then proceeded to the Delta Hotel.

On Tuesday the native meeting took place, and was numerously attended. Prior to the meeting, however, a Maori sham-fight and war-dance took place on the flat above the ferry. His Excellency and party were present, and all the military in town paraded. river party of Maoris, which made the attack, consisted of about 220 men, who were attired in fighting costume. The Ngatihana tribe, 120 in number, were in one war-canoe, under Major Te Wheoro, and the Ngatitipas, about 60, under Hori Kukutai, were in the other, whilst a mixed party of about 80 men accompanied in two The shore party consisted of about 50 Maoris. ordinary canoes. chiefly from Raglan and Aotea, and were under Wiremu Neira, Chief of the Ngatimahangas. The four canoes rounded the bend of the river at 10 A.M., and were paddled swiftly to shore, where the men landed most expeditiously, and rushed upon the shore party, who remained passive. They then retreated hastily, and the shore party followed them in a similar manner, uttering yells of defiance, and displaying the most extraordinary agility, whilst in all they maintained perfect uniformity of action. The scene was a most thrilling one. Immediately afterwards both parties joined, and danced the war-dance, in what those capable of judging from long acquaintance with such exhibitions declared to be first-class style.

# The Meeting.

No sooner was the war-dance over than the meeting commenced. The Maoris seated themselves on the grass in a body, some 15 yards distant from the Governor and party. Major Mair interpreted for his Excellency.

Mohi Te Rangaiora was the first speaker, and said: Welcome! Welcome! Come, inhabitants of the other island, to this, to see the people of the Waikato. Come, see the river. There are very few people here. The people are all gone, and there is nothing but the river left. Come and see us, and we will see you. He concluded with a song of welcome, but it is almost an impossibility to interpret their songs, as they are not sang in a manner sufficiently literal to be of any value. The general tenor of the song may possibly be gathered from its concluding sentence, which was, "Very well for you."

Major Te Wheoro next spoke. After the usual welcome, he said: Come under the shadow of our mutual Queen. Come to this island, the natives of which acknowledge the Queen. Come as a light to these two people. Come to administer the laws of our Queen. Come to Ngaruawahia, the meeting of the Horotiu and Waipa. Come to

NEW ZEALAND.

these two people; it is very good that they should be united. Come and see these Chiefs. We were a great people at one time, though now broken—divided into two parts. Those (the Kingites) have gone into a crooked path. Come to the centre of Waikato. Come, illustrious stranger. Te Wheoro also concluded with a song, in the chorus of which all the natives joined.

The Rev. Wi Patene then rose, and delivered himself as follows: O Governor, salutations to you. Come, the parent of two races. Come to Ngaruawahia to see the people of this place. The Waikato was once a great people, united, but evil days came and they were severed. The Queen is the parent of both races, Maori and European. All the people present knew that the work of the King party was evil, and they remained loyal. Come and be parent for these people of the Waikato who are separated. Queen Victoria is the only parent.

Te Raihi, of the Ngatihana tribe, a near relation of William Thompson, said: The Queen has sent you as a light to guide both races. Come to the Waikato. The people of the Waikato have disappeared. Now there is nothing left but the place, and it is covered with wooden houses. It is their own fault—they rose up against the Queen. Europeans and natives both are living together in peace in the Waikato now. Governor Bowen is gone away, and although there were troubles and difficulties in those times, no evil arose in those days. I welcome you here.

Pikia (one of the natives who fought against us at Rangariri) said: Come and see Waikato. For you to come to see the two tribes is good, good, good. Come to be a parent. I hope you will be a good parent. Here the two tribes are lying down together. If you desire to be a parent for both of these tribes, what evil is there in that?

The Rev. Hamiora (Wesleyan minister) said: Come and straighten the crooked stick and unite the two people. Come with the power of the Queen to the Waikato. Welcome, Governor. Potatau wished Maoris and Europeans to be one people; trouble came and separated them. The Queen sent her Governors here to make both people one. Troubles arose, which kept them apart. Come and put an end to all our troubles.

Te Kawena, of Aotea, gave a song of welcome, and concluded by saying: Come, my loving parent, sent by the Queen, come and unite the two races. We have been united from the days of Governor Fitzrov to now. Welcome!

Major Te Wheoro then read an address from the friendly natives to the Governor, of which the following is a translation:—"Come "here, James Fergusson, Governor, to your friend, the other Go-"vernor! Welcome! Come in the sovereignty and authority of "the Queen, which she has delegated to you. Come to see those "tribes who live in this island. We are under the shadow and protection of the Queen, where we have been from the times in which "the old Chiefs who are now departed from us were. In those days certain things were done and arranged. Come and see these Maori "tribes, and see their Chiefs. Divisions have troubled the Waikato; but we are dwelling here in the Waikato with our European neighbours. It is desirable that we should live together in love and "peace, the same as the elder and younger brother—in peace and

New Zealand. "quietness. We are gratified by seeing you here, as the representa-"tive of both races, at this place, which is the junction of the Waipa " and Horotiu. After their confluence they are called the large river " of the Waikato, and we are similar to these two rivers; we shall be " united by one thing—the law. Here, there is the tomb of an old "Chief known as Te Wherowhero, who was one of those who upheld "the authority of the Queen. This is a large tribe—the Waikato "family. There were a large number of Chiefs of these people-"thence is that ancient saying of, 'Waikato with the hundred Chiefs.'
"The Waikatos were a family of great people, and did important "things in this country. Their tribes were instructed in cultivating "land, and in other things, in the days when the old men were "living. After those old men had departed, others arose, and they "altered the state of affairs, and trouble arose all over the country, "and blood was shed. Then the tribes were dispersed, and many of "them went away, and they now call themselves Hauhaus, and their "lands were taken from them. Those people of the Waikato whom "you see here are those who adhered to the things that had been "arranged by the Queen—the Queen's laws, which are to protect both races which are living in this island. This island has been "hidden in clouds, but by the wise administration of the Ministers of "the present Government these clouds have been blown away. My "desire is that there should be peace, and that these relations of ours "who are separated should live in peace. You have come here for "the first time as a stranger, but you have come to be a torch to "light us—that is, your people of both races—to straighten things "that are crooked, so that hereafter it may be said that things are " not crooked, but straight; that there may be no bad feeling between "these races, and the land may be cleared for cultivation, and our " people's thoughts be diverted to ploughing up land, so that all things "which the Government may desire to carry out in this island may " be carried out. We are very much gratified with your having come "up here to visit us.—Come, O Governor, to see your people of both "races-Maoris and Europeans. Come to be a kind parent to us, so "that there may be peace in this island, and that the tribes may be "united as one people during the whole of your administration.
"May God protect you during the time that you are here. We
"feel grateful to the Queen, who has sent you to be a parent to the "people of both races in this island. Greetings to you and Lady "Fergusson and to your children, and we wish you happiness. Come, " illustrious stranger; my child has drawn you hither from the distant heavens. Come, with the Governor of Tasmania. Although he is "Governor of that island, still there is but one law for that island and "this, and one Queen over all. Come, as a guest to see this people. "Greetings to you."

His Excellency then delivered the following speech, which was in-

terpreted to the natives by Mr. Mackay:-

Major Te Wheoro and friends.—I am rejoiced to come among you and see the loyal members of the Waikato tribes who have been our friends in all times past. You do not see the Governor for the first time; it is not so long since my distinguished predecessor came among you and encouraged you in your loyalty, and spoke to you the good



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New Zealand.

will of the Queen. I come among you to say the same words and to thank you for your loyalty and good service, and assure you of the continued friendship of the Government towards you. I am sorry, indeed to see, what some of you have referred to, the small number of those who represent this country. The causes of this sad division are not unknown to me. I will say one word to you who are our friends, and one word to those who are separated from you. You live among us; you know our laws and you know our ways, and that the Government desires to do justice, to secure to you what belongs to you; and that you are protected by our laws as well as the Europeans. There are many good things that we bring-greater comforts, and better clothes and food for your children; instruction, which is good for us all to know. We desire that you should receive all the good that we can bring you, and that you should live long and maintain your numbers side by side with the Europeans. But I am sorry to say, that if we bring you good, there is much evil that we bring too. I pray you to resist the temptations to evil that came with us; I pray you to resist the temptation of drinking to excess; and I pray the Chiefs to dissuade their people from giving way to this evil, for if the Maoris indulge in the drink the Europeans sell them, they will perish more surely than they will by the gunpowder. Then I ask you to send the children to school to learn the good sense we can teach them, in order that they may be fit to take care of themselves and their property when they come to man's estate: then we shall respect each other and live at peace. You see that when a fine body of your own men stand beside us with arms in their hands, they rank with the English soldiers, who are so well known all over the world. I am glad to see your distinguished Chiefs wearing the same uniform and swords as ourselves, and, like us, bearing the commissions of the And now I will say one word about your brethren beyond the boundary. I am very sorry there should be divisions among you, and between us and them. I should like that the good that we can do should be extended all among the Maori people. You know that you have many advantages that they lose from being beyond our Government; but we must give time, and the good time will come by-If they prefer their isolation, we do not seek to drag them and-by. When one comes out, as some have done who are here tofrom it. day, they find a welcome as a friend; but when there has been a great division—when the earthquake splits the ground—the parts do not come together again in one day; but when the wind has blown and the rains fallen upon the place for years, the sides will wash together and become united. But be sure of this: as surely as that great river flows to the sea, so surely will civilization and Christianity spread and be extended, not only over all this country, but over all the world. It is better for us to live on its banks and be benefited by it, than to be swept away before it. But we desire to live in peace; and I say to you the words which the Patriarch said to another when they differed about the land, "Is not the land before thee? let there not be strife " between me and thee, for we are brethren."

His Excellency C. Du Cane, Governor of Tasmania, in acknow-ledgment of the references made to himself in the address from the Maoris, said: I am very glad to meet you all here to-day, and thank

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you very much for the words of welcome you have spoken to me. I have come from a country some distance from this, but, as your address has said, we live under one Queen. I have listened with pleasure to the excellent words of advice spoken to you by Governor Fergusson. I think you cannot do better than follow them—every word of that advice; and I cordially echo his hopes that all divisions may cease amongst you. I have only in return to wish all happiness and prosperity to the district of the Waikato.

His Excellency Sir James Fergusson called for three cheers for the Queen, which were most heartily given, as were also the cheers called for his Excellency. Cheers were given for his Excellency Governor

Du Cane, Mr. Mackay, and Dr. Pollen.

# Presentation of Address.

In the afternoon, an address from the settlers of the electoral district of Waikato was presented to his Excellency by Major Jackson, who was accompanied by the following gentlemen, who represented the various districts: - Captain Brockett, and Messrs. Tisdall, Leslie, Hill, Runciman, and Inniss. The presentation was made in the billiard-room of the Delta Hotel, which was crowded at the time. The address was as follows:—"To his Excellency the Right Honourable "Sir James Fergusson, Barouet, a Member of Her Majesty's Most "Honourable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in " and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its dependen-"cies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.—May it please your "Excellency: The representatives of the several districts of the "Waikato assembled at Ngaruawahia are desirous of welcoming " your Excellency on this your first visit to the Waikato since your "assumption of the office of Governor of New Zealand. They feel "that during your Excellency's term of office the Colony will, by "wise administration of its affairs, make vast strides towards the "front rank of those appendages to the British throne which com-" pose the colonial empire. They are convinced that native affairs " must be judiciously administered, otherwise the vast expenditure "that is contemplated on public works will prove of comparatively " small benefit. They desire to thank your Excellency for the digni-"fied position you have assumed towards those natives who still refuse "to submit to the authority of Her Most Gracious Majesty. They "wish your Excellency and Lady Fergusson long life and happiness, " and hope that you both may have cause in after life to look back "with pleasure to the time of your residence in New Zealand."

His Excellency replied in the following terms:—I have to offer you my sincere thanks for the reception accorded to me on the occasion of my first visit to the Waikato. Many of the gentlemen present have attended at great trouble and inconvenience, owing to the distance at which they reside from this place. There is little now left for a Governor to do; but it is, nevertheless, a great encouragement to find the settlers rally round me. I am not surprised that reference should have been made to the conduct of native affairs, as many of you have suffered considerable risk of loss of life and property. We have to look to you, the settlers, to save the Colony much risk by temperate conduct. I am glad that in this respect you have not given offence,

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but that, in the highest sense, the Colony has reason to be grateful to you. I am also glad that you appreciate the attitude I have assumed towards the natives. It is, however, entirely owing to the advice of my Ministry, which I believe to be most wise and judicious. As I publicly stated to-day, I believe that a good time is coming; but its arrival cannot be hastened, and can result only from prudent administration. It will be exceedingly pleasing to me if, during the years I retain office as Governor, the old breaches which exist between the two races are healed. Others will have borne the labour during the heat of the day, and it will be a great privilege if I preside over the affairs of the Colony at the time of the accomplishment of this desired object. I trust the public works which are in progress will do much good, and that those who have had the risks during times of trouble will be rewarded. I am paying short visits to the several districts in the Colony, in order that I may be able to fulfil the duties of the office I have the honour to hold. I again thank you for the cordial reception you have given me.

His Excellency, at the close of his reply, received the following gentlemen, who were desirous of an introduction:—Revs. B. Y. Ashwell and L. C. Brady, Dr. Beale, Captains Bockett, Rowe, Rayner, and Steele, Lieutenant Eyre, and Messrs. Tisdall, Siddon, Jones, Holloway, Leslie, Howe, Shiel, Carrington, Cox, Edgecombe, and

Robinson.

His Excellency and party left Ngaruawahia for Cambridge at 2.30 P.M., accompanied by a number of the mounted Constabulary Force as a guard of honour, and was loudly cheered on his departure.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Falkland Islands.

No. 19.

No. 19.

Governor D'ARCY to The EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

Keppel Island, West Falkland Island, March 14, 1874.

MY LORD, March 14, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book for 1873,

accompanied by this Report, for your Lordship's information.

1. Imports and exports by the following Table show a steady rise, and may be taken as indicative of gradual improvement in the pastoral prospects of the Islands, and it is to be hoped these figures will year by year increase; the lands more particularly in the West Island, although all taken up by lessees, will not be fully stocked for some years to come.

A.D.	Imports.	Exports.	Exported Wool.
1000	£	10.000	£ 000
1868	15,7 <del>44</del>	12,039	4,883
1869	18,172	19,184	4,887
1870	20,596	19,894	6,024
1871	23,715	24,692	10,300
1872	24,441	81,435	18,680
1873	36,540	40,386	22,518

Falkland Islands. Thus showing in the imports an increase of 12,099*l*. and in the exports of 8,951*l*. during the past year; but the increase in the annual export of wool is considerable since 1870, amounting to -16,494*l*.; and to go further again into figures I observe that the export trade of 1873 shows a considerable increase over 1863, viz.:—

1863. 1873	Exports' value	£ 18,415 40,386
	Increase	 £21,971

Likewise is the return of imports favourable for the same period, but not to such an extent, the population having but slightly increased:—

1863. 1873.	Imports' value		-		•	-	-	28,658 36,540
	Increase	-	•	-		-	-	£7,882

From the above figures it will be seen that the exports have more than doubled, whilst the imports have increased twenty-five per cent.

# 2. Legislation.

The only Ordinances passed in 1873 were-

1. The Registration Amendment Ordinance.

- 2. An Ordinance to extend to the Colony the Imperial Act, 30 and 31 Vic. cap. 124, "An Act to amend the Shipping Act of 1854."
- 3. Naturalization Ordinance.

# 3. Shipping.

The tonnage of vessels which took refuge in the Port of Stanley during the year 1873 amounts to 26,518 tons, with crews to the amount of 1,264 sailors, the navigation of the Straits of Magellan having become so well known and frequented by steam vessels of recent years is supposed to be the reason why the traffic of the old route by Cape Horn is slightly lessened, as the following Table will show.

A.D.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Sailors.
1871 1872 1873	60	29,959	2,329
	63	30,366	1,675
	55	26,518	1,264

# 4. Conveyance of Mails.

Regular monthly communication would materially conduce to the prosperity of these Islands, inasmuch as many more vessels requiring

Falkland Islands.

repairs would make for the Port. At present, with only eight mails in the year instead of twelve, it necessarily takes five months before an answer can be received from the United Kingdom, and a much longer time from the Continent: this delay throws great responsibility on the master, before he can possibly receive instructions from his owners; he therefore prefers to beat up the 1,000 miles to Montevideo, where the postal communication enables him to receive directions from his owners in three months.

I have taken much interest in this subject, and made many inquiries from seafaring people, and they all agree that the service might be easily performed by a schooner of about 150 registered tons, with a small compound engine of 40-horse power nominal, burning only about 3½ tons of coal per diem, to enable her to avoid the delays incidental to the river harbour of Montevideo, and to steam in the calms, which not infrequently occur in the harbour of Stanley and on the ocean passage.

Let such a schooner be at anchor in Montevideo, coaled and watered, and ready to receive Her Majesty's mails on the 5th of January in any given year, by the 15th she might easily arrive in Stanley, returning with the homeward mails on the 18th, and it might be expected she would again be at anchor on the 28th, giving her ample time to start again on the 5th February, and so on throughout the year, thus securing a monthly communication.

The advantages of a regular monthly communication to the Colony would be numerous; hotels would spring up, and labour would be more abundant. It is well known that many people from South America would visit Stanley for change of air, especially during the constant visitations of cholera and yellow fever, which afflict the towns of the River Plate, provided a commodious vessel of tolerable quick despatch was on the line. I trust that before long one of our leading merchants will see it is his interest to inaugurate this modified steam communication with the world.

It has been computed that the cost of such a vessel will amount to 1501. a month; freight, passengers, and the mails will of course be a drawback on this expenditure.

#### 5. The Government School

continues to be ably and zealously conducted by Mr. Clarke, whose health, I am sorry to say, is breaking, the climate being too severe for his delicate constitution; the establishment of the Infant School has been a great relief to him of late years, and under Miss King's care it is all that can be wished for.

# 6. Pastoral Prospects

continue favourably to advance from more causes than one, chiefly, I believe, from the great advantage the farmers enjoy, living under a government where the law is revered, but surrounded by governments where the law is powerless, the result is that life and property being secure, the labours and rewards of industry spontaneously revive; the policy of leasing the land to many colonists, instead of to a few capitalists, has worked most favourably; landed property imparting a

high sense of independence and self-respect; moreover, it supplies stronger motives for industry, frugality, and forethought than any other. I have recently returned from a tour of inspection, having visited every homestead: the increase to the flocks on an approximation has been ninety per cent., and the wool is of an excellent quality. and will, I hope, appear in the published wool sales quoted under the head of "Falkland Island Wool," and not under that of "River Plate Wool," so as to secure a well-deserved celebrity in the London markets; the superior quality of the wool and the increase is owing to careful shepherding and judicious breeding, and to the fact that the scab is now a curable disease, owing to the tobacco dips introduced by Mr. Bertrand, of New Zealand; to the winters being less severe; and also to the very succulent nature of the grasses, differing from those of Europe; inasmuch that, as they sprout and perish, they manure the ground year after year, raising a mound of decomposed vegetable matter considerably higher than the level of the original grass plant, whereas in Europe the soil only deepens from artificial manure.

A much superior class of shepherd has been within the last two years imported; the Company, Captain Packe, and Mr. Dean have discovered that it does not answer to trust such valuable property to new hands.

From Port Stephens and Pebble Island, Mr. Dean's stations, he received on board the 'Orissa' the year's clip, consisting of bales of

wool to the value of five thousand pounds.

The Company's settlement at Darwin, in the East Falkland, is the largest village and ranks next in importance to Stanley; but in the West Island, Port Stephens must be reckoned the most important settlement. Mr. Dean has sunk capital in several well-built houses, wool sheds, and dips; but it is to be hoped that his enterprise will be rewarded before long by the yearly increase in the clip; his station is under the able management of Mr. Hunzicker, an intelligent Swiss gentleman; the position is wild and mountainous; the mounted shepherds by the assistance of their intelligent collie dogs slowly driving before them large flocks of clean sheep along the valleys was an interesting sight not easily forgotten, especially as these flocks represent the wool-growing industry of the Colony; the chief mainstay and the source it is to be hoped of future wealth.

The change which of late years has gradually come over the farmers to raise sheep instead of wild cattle, will tend to the Islands becoming colonized; the former stock requiring constant careful supervision, whilst the latter are better left to themselves; and they only necessitate the hiring of two or three Gauchos once or twice a year, previous to a vessel being expected to call for a cargo of hides.

To exemplify how a living can be made in these Islands by the healthful occupation of farming, I am acquainted with a young farmer who, in his start in life, has been much assisted; he began in 1870 with a borrowed capital of nearly 3,000l. He leased but a moderate quantity of land, on which he has erected two houses, with wool sheds, dips, &c., possessing a staff of horses, sheep, and the privilege of killing the wild cattle, as they are from time to time driven into his land by his neighbours; during this time the receipts

over the expenditure have been 1,700*l*., leaving him, it is true, with a debt of 1,300*l*., but the owner of a property which would to-morrow fetch far more than the debt; in a few years he will be clear of debt, and it is to be hoped will become a prosperous farmer.

It was pleasing to observe the results of Mr. Cobb's efforts to improve the Company's settlement of Darwin and to better the prospects of their employés; a neat iron church and schoolroom attached has been imported from England. In this building the Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Mr. Yeoman, holds his service, several of the children of the outlying shepherds are boarded in Darwin, and regularly attend the day-school under the tuition of a qualified schoolmaster, whom the Company entertained last year on their establishment; the population of this district has much increased within the last year, and the Scotch shepherds recently arrived are of a superior class to those hitherto imported.

# 7. Keppel Island.

I fear this interesting establishment is about to be broken up, the South American Missionary Society having advertised it for sale, in order to confine their efforts to the new station of Ooseeyia on the south coast of Tierra del Fuego. One hundred and sixty acres around the settlement at Keppel is a freehold, but the Island is held on a barleycorn rent; consequently the purchaser of the freehold, buildings, and stock will, in due course of law, take up a lease from the Government of Keppel Island, containing about eight thousand acres of good pastoral land.

I was much interested at being present on Sunday afternoon, when the Christianized natives of Tierra del Fuego were catechized in English by Mr. Lewis, one of the catechists of the Mission; their answers showed a very fair knowledge of early biblical history; and their behaviour and attention during Divine Service was reverent. The Mission farm is very productive under Mr. Bartlett's zealous supervision, the natives under his teaching have become adepts at fencing, gardening, tending sheep, and in driving on horseback the tame herds of cattle to their pasture grounds; and they are, moreover, from their earliest years, trained to be skilful in the management of a boat.

The settlement on Tierra del Fuego having succeeded so well, and having been productive of so much good, the Mission has in contemplation the necessity of establishing another station on the coast of Tierra del Fuego, in the midst of the Fish Indians, the advantages Keppel presented not being sufficiently weighty to warrant the great expense incurred in its maintenance, and of the schooner, 'Allan Gardiner,' which is also for sale. To give some information respecting the working of the Mission at Tierra del Fuego, I cannot do better than quote an extract of a letter I lately received from the Rev. Mr. Bridges, the manager, relative to the progress made in civilizing the natives:—

"Did you live with us a few weeks you would be surprised how nicely the natives go on — improvement in manners, in mind, in morals, is plainly visible, and for them there is a happy future, if they are preserved from spirits and disease. They are becoming

Falkland Islands, more and more industrious, working overtime in their several gardens, gathering manure, burning refuse, and turning up the soil. They regularly milk their goats, and value them very much. Each one has his day for collecting dressing for their gardens, and values the privilege. Want of means alone confines our hands. The people are rife for receiving the Gospel, and its necessary attendant, order. They attend in great numbers our meetings for prayer and instruction from 9 to 11 daily. Every evening they meet for prayer and

singing among themselves."

It becomes a matter of regret that the Society have, in changing its name from the Patagonian to the South American Mission, extended its sphere of action to what may be viewed by many an equivocal field of missionary labour. Some subscribers, it appears, give their money conditionally that it should be spent in carrying out the colporteur system, circulating the Church of England version of the Scriptures, together with Protestant tracts in the Roman Catholic cities of South America, thereby shaking the faith and confusing the minds of a civilized people; when there is at hand in the old field of labour in Tierra del Fuego such an undoubted scope for doing good, lifting, in fact, the lowest class of savage to his own place in the order of creation!

# 8. Improvements

are necessarily limited in the absence of any municipal rate; whatever little is done must come from the one item on the estimates for "works and buildings;" yet, having skilled labour at command, opportunities have not been lost during the past year to make improvements, unattended with expense. The jetty at the dockyard has been extended, enabling passengers to land at any time of tide, by utilizing an old condemned lighter, the property of the Government, for that purpose. During the months of November and cember there is a great want of water in Stanley. The only reservoir is on the west end of the town, and this year the supply became alarmingly low. It was therefore deemed highly necessary to construct one on the east end of the town, which is nearly finished, and will become a great boon to the people in all time to come.

During this year a wall, 320 yards long, round the cemetery has been built by private subscription, the Government doubling the first subscription. The work has a substantial and civilized appearance, especially from the harbour, and is a credit to the community. The wall has been, moreover, pointed within the last few months, and will

last now for many years.

When the settlement was first established, thirty years ago, several Roman Catholic families, chiefly pensioners, were located in Stanley by the home Government. An effort was made at the time to build for themselves a chapel. They collected 115*l*., which was expended in the purchase of an acre of town land; but beyond this nothing was done towards building a chapel, or obtaining the services of a priest: however, during 1873 the Catholics sold the freehold acre, and subscribed a further sum of 150*l*. They were thus enabled, by the assistance of the Government labour, to build a pretty little Gothic chapel, which is quite an ornament to the town (here they meet on

Sundays and on Friday evenings, repeating the beautiful old prayers of their ritual, and I can observe in their bearing and manner an intense delight in the enjoyment of the freedom to worship God in a building of their own); it is to be hoped they will be able hereafter, with the assistance of the Propaganda, to maintain a resident English-speaking priest.

The occasion of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh has been commemorated by a small obelisk, 10 feet high, built on the very spot where the Prince landed. Some freestone left by a wreck was presented to the Government by Mr. Cobb, the Company's manager, out of which the artificers of the Royal Marines constructed the obelisk, with considerable taste and design, into which a brassing has been let in with the words, "Alfred, 24th February, 1871." This work will, I trust, prevent the honour paid to the colonists by His

Royal Highness's visit being forgotten.

On my return from visiting the farms in the West Island, after a seven weeks' absence, I found that the unusually severe equinoctial gales had caused several ominous cracks in the outer wall of the new gaol; not a moment was to be lost in throwing up buttresses, spoiling the architectural appearance of the building, but saving it from the calamity of tumbling down; no blame can be attached to the architect, the calamity is the result of the system on which Government works are necessarily conducted in this Colony where the means are so limited; year by year during the few summer months with interrupted labour the work was commenced, then as each successive winter arrived, the work was topped with tussach grass to prevent the frost from finding its way into the mortar, but apparently this precaution was ineffectual, as the walls evidently were affected by the frost, for they gave way during the severe equinoctial gales early in March of this year, the heavy almost vertical roof, so necessary for this climate, being more than the walls could bear.

## 8. General Observations.

It is to be regretted that these Islands have not profited by the visit and report of a competent geologist; Professor Darwin only paid a hurried visit in 1834, riding from east to west of the East Falkland, but the strata of the West Island has never been reported on; there is an impression in the Colony that a vein of coal runs through the East Island, silver ore has moreover been found in the West Island; to profit by such a survey means will have to be found to make it worth while for a prospector to come so far across the ocean: this desideratum and other requirements, such as a cottage hospital for seamen of the mercantile marine of all nations, who frequently are left here in uncomfortable boarding cottages suffering from frost-bite, or with broken limbs from the falling of spars, might be defrayed by a small ad valorem tax of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on imports other than those articles which may be considered necessary to develop the wool-growing interests, such as tobacco, machinery for presses, &c.; in thus so slightly rating the purchaser to the charges of the Government I have been careful to recommend that the tax should fall upon his redundancies alone.

A change in the habits of the people has within the last four years been effected by the failure of the sealing trade, which in 1870 suddenly collapsed, the seals having been exterminated; this has had its effect on those colonists who elected to remain; there is less drunkenness and less reckless living. Formerly on a crew being paid off after working on shares, it was a usual thing for the sailors to spend in the public houses in a few days the earnings of a summer season, but now it is a rare thing to meet a drunken man in the streets, and the publicans are doing a poor business; the cessation in drunkenness may also be attributed somewhat to the tax on spirits and wines which was first established in 1870; the merchants and farmers opposed this tax, alleging that it would injure their interests, but this was however illusory, as such a duty inevitably falls on the purchaser.

The paucity of labourers has not made the labourer quite so independent as might be supposed, for although from the absence of competition wages are high—five, six, and seven shillings a day—yet provisions and wearing apparel are dear, compelling the labourer to work continuously, but at the same time keeping him clear of idle-Unfortunately the price of town land having originally been placed at so high a figure, 1001. per acre, single men do not settle here; directly they make a few pounds they leave the settlement for Montevideo, where life is more enjoyable, consequently there is always a deficiency of labour; and as for domestic servants, they are not to be hired; this constant exodus prevents the settlement from extending. House rent cannot be said to be dear, it is about the same as in England, but for some inexplicable reason owners of land, who are for the most part the well-to-do of the place, will not build cottages. The following is a list of the relative prices of provisions, and the other necessaries of life in Stanley and in England, together with the amount of wages paid by the employers of labour, which may be useful information to those who are thinking of emigrating to this Colony:—

RETURN SHOWING A LOSS TO RESIDENT PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Stanley Prices.	London Prices.	Difference in favour of London.	Remarks.
60s. per ton. 4s. per stone. 4d. per lb. 4d. ,, 1s. ,, 1s. 6d. ,,	1s. per lb. 10d. ,, 10d. ,, 2s. 6d. ,, 1s. ,,	30s. 1s. 4d. 2d. 1s. 6d. 6d.	
7d. " 11d.	5d. ,, 6d.	$2d$ . per lb. $5d$ . $\left\{\right.$	The quartern loaf.
2s. per 1b.	1s. per lb.	1s. per lb. 6d. ,, {	Only obtainable
1s. 9d. per bottle.	1s. per bottle.	9d. per bottle.	Very scarce in
10s. 3d. and 4d. each.	4s. 1d.	6s. 2d.	winter.
	60s. per ton. 4s. per stone. 4d. per lb. 4d. ,, 1s. ,, 4s. ,, 1s. 6d. ,, 7d. ,, 11d. 2s. per lb. 2s. ,, 1s. 9d. per bottle. 1s. a quart. 10s.	60s. per ton. 4s. per stone. 4d. per lb. 1s. , , , 10d. , , 1s. 6d. , , 7d. , , 5d. , , 1s. 6d. , , 1s. per lb. 2s. per lb. 2s. per lb. 2s. , , 1s. 6d. , , 1s. per lb. 2s. , , 1s. 6d. , , 1s. per lb. 1s. 9d. per bottle. 1s. a quart. 10s. 30s. per ton. 2s. 8d. per stone. 1s. per lb. 1s. 6d. , 1s. per lb. 1s. 6d. , 1s. per lb. 1s. 4d. a quart. 4s. 3d. and 4d. each.	Stanley Prices.   London Prices.   favour of London.

Necessaries.	Remarks.
Firewood - Wearing apparel and boots - Peat fuel - Men-servants - Women-cooks -	Very dear and difficult to obtain, consisting of old packing-cases only to be had at the two stores.  50 per cent. dearer than in England.  As expensive as coal: labour being so high.  51. a month, with board and lodging: chiefly cooks and sailors from the merchant marine.  About 51. a month, with board and lodging, including the husband, &c.

#### A RETURN SHOWING AN ADVANTAGE TO THE IMMIGRANT.

Skilled Labour.	Stanley Wages.	English Wages.	Difference in favour of Stanley.	Remarks.
Shipwrights -	16s. 8d. a day.	6s. a day.	10s. 8d. a day.	On board ship in harbour.
"	8s. 4d. a day.	6s. a day.	2s. 4d. a day.	Other than ship- work.
Joiners	8s. 4d. to 12s. 6d. a day.	5s. to 6s. a day.	3s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. a day.	
Masons	8s. 4d. to 12s. 6d. a day.		2s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. a day.	
Blacksmiths -	8s. 4d. to 12s. 6d. a day.	6s. a day.	2s. 4d, to 6s. 6d. a day.	
Labourers	5s. to 8s. 4d. a day.	3s. 6d. a day.	1s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. a day.	
	1	1	1	

The time has arrived when the medical attendance might be better regulated by extending this civilized essential to the inhabitants residing in the Camp, the present arrangement being distasteful to the medical men, and hard upon the people. At pages 42 and 78 of the Blue Book I observe no less a sum than 997l. are annually expended for the maintenance of two resident medical men, the colonial surgeon, and the surgeon in charge of the marines forming the garrison. These gentlemen have very little to do in Stanley, whilst the inhabitants of the Company's freehold in Lafonia, &c., numbering one hundred and fifty, who are all living within an easy ride of Darwin, together with the settlers of the North Camp of this East Island, are quite bereft of all medical attendance.

Your Lordship's predecessor ruled, after some correspondence with the Lords of the Admiralty, that the colonial surgeon and the naval medical officer are entitled to demand a fee of sixpence a mile; but as Darwin is eighty miles from Stanley, the journey results in a fee of ten pounds, more than a shepherd can afford to pay, and which the doctor would rather not undertake, even if the fee was doubled, owing to the risks, exposure, and discomforts attendant on the trip to Darwin and back, especially during the nine winter months of the year, although the Company invariably furnish horses and a guide.

The only apparent way to meet the difficulty would be for the Company to subsidize a medical man of their own to be resident at Darwin, with a scale of fees laid down in proportion to the salaries of the shepherds and other employés. He would not only have an

Falkland Islands. extensive practice in the East Island, but that of the West Island he would naturally command.

In conclusion, I am afraid that I have introduced into this Report matters which have little to do with the Blue Book Report, my apology must be that I am anxious that those who are thinking of colonizing this remote settlement, at the fag end of the world, should have a more correct idea than the public hitherto seem to have had of it, seeing that there is no subject in which misapprehension and fallacies are more easily propagated, or with more fatal success than in reference to the resources and advantages of the numerous dependencies of the United Kingdom, which are spread over every region of the American, African, and Australian continents and islands; and should I have succeeded in aiding the colonization of these Islands by judicious regulations and vigilant superintendence, I shall have performed a task inferior to none in the extent of its scope and the magnitude of its results.

According to the regulations, the vaccination return of the year

accompanies this Report.

Return showing the number of children vaccinated during the year 1873:-

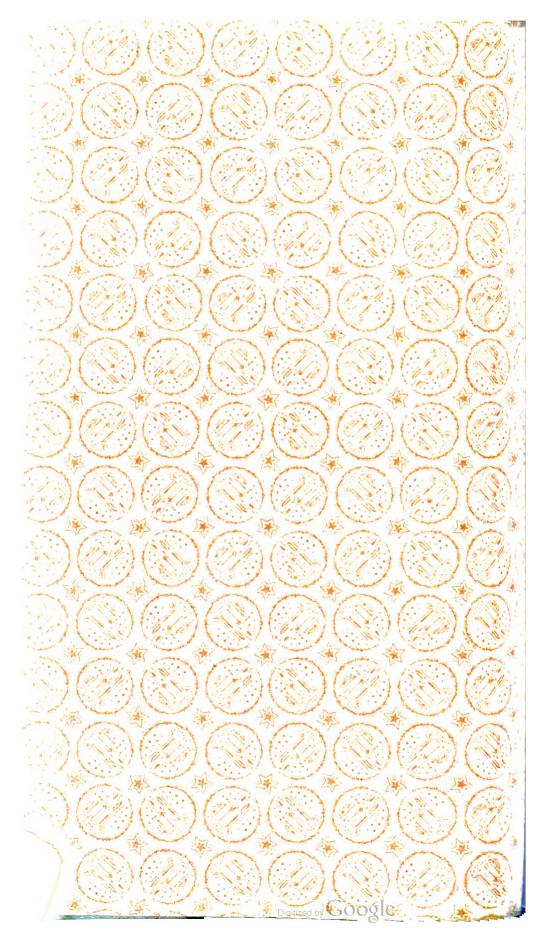
Children ove	r 3 years old.	Children un	der 3 years.	
Male.	Female.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	0	6	2	9

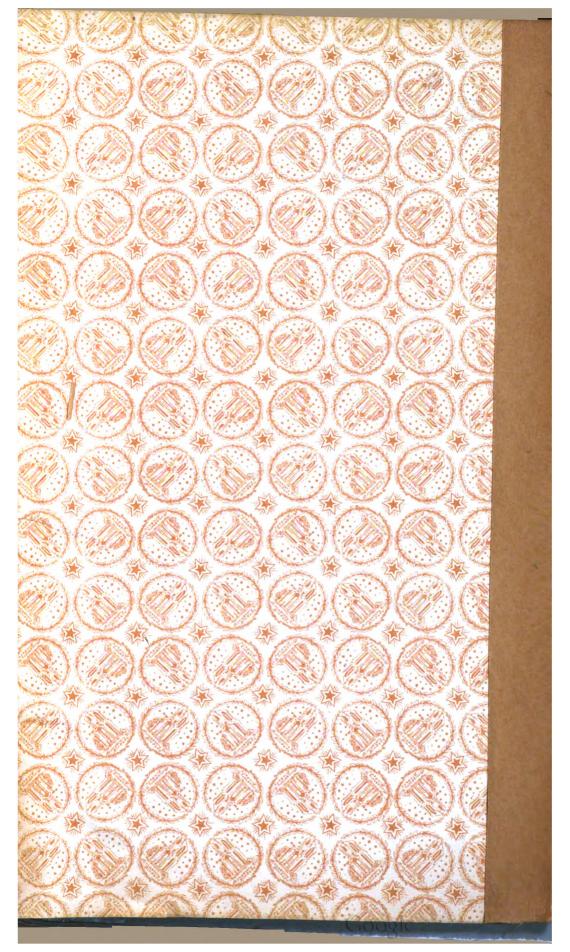
I have, &c., (Signed) G. D'ARCY, Governor.

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